

II. CONTRI-  
BUTIONS  
AND  
ACTIVITIES

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BOHEMIAN

The Czechoslovak Review, March 1924, p. 82.

CZECHOSLOVAK BANKERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The American Czechoslovak Bankers Association of Chicago, Ill., held its annual meeting February 13th, 1924, at which the following officers were elected: -

Frank G. Hajicek,	President,
Joseph J. Sabat,	Vice President
John L. Movak,	Vice President
John W. Jedlan,	Secretary
Otto Kaspar,	Treasurer

This organization has been functioning since 1919, and has rendered a large amount of service both to Czechoslovaks of this country as well as in Europe.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1922.

NEW CZECH BANK OPENS IN BERWYN, ILLINOIS

Proof of the growth and development of any community is the establishment of banking institutions within it. Therefore, the recent organization of a new Czech banking institution in Berwyn, Illinois, furnishes such proof. It is quite an event for our community. The Czechoslovak banking system has won for itself undoubted prestige, for wherever a Czech settlement is founded, there also, sooner or later, a Czech bank is established. This is the result of the thrift and effort of our people.

The Berwyn community is one of our most promising Czech settlements; and here a new Czech bank will open its doors next Saturday. Its name will be the Berwyn Trust and Savings Bank. Among the board of directors are the following: Messrs. Louis Stastny, J. A. Vasumpaur, M.D., and John Krivanek.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 14, 1922.

These names are a guarantee that every one of our countrymen will be honestly and efficiently served by this new bank, and we hope that this new Czechoslovak enterprise will find favor with all of our public. The bank is located on Oak Park Avenue, near the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1922.

KASPAR'S WILL LEAVES \$25,000  
FOR VARIOUS CHARITIES

With the passing of Mr. William Kaspar, on November 2, 1922, the Czechoslovaks of Chicago lost not only one of their oldest settlers, a typical self-made man, a pioneer of our now well-developed banking system, but, as appeared after his death, also a man possessing a kind heart. By his energy and business acumen Mr. Kaspar was able, during the many years of his activity here, to amass considerable wealth; yet he never forgot that once he was a poor man himself as is sufficiently borne out by acts of charity at the close of his fruitful life. Shortly before his death he expressed a wish that out of his estate, \$25,000 be given to charity, entrusting to his children the task of dividing that amount among the various charitable institutions. Mr. Kaspar's wish was respected of course, and below is a list of charitable institutions which benefited by his generous bequest:

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1922.

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IV	Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage)	\$5,000
	Sirotcinec Svateho Josefa v Lisle (Saint Joseph's <u>Bohemian</u>	
	Catholic <sup>7</sup> Orphanage at Lisle).	5,000
	Utulna Svateho Benedikta (Saint Benedict's <u>Bohemian</u> Old People's Home)	2,000
	Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association).	500
	Polish Catholic Orphanage at Niles <u>?</u> .	1,500
	Polish School at Niles	200
	The Saint Hedvika Industrial School for Girls at Niles	500
	The Polish Old People's Home	200
	Denni Opatrovna Svateho Vojtecha (Saint Adalbert's <u>Bohemian Catholic</u> <sup>7</sup>	
	Day Nursery)	200
	The Croation Orphanage in America	1,000
	The Jewish Charities <u>United Hebrew</u> .	1,000
	The Lithuanian Catholic Charitable Institutions in America	1,000
	Matice Vyssiho Vzdelani (Bohemian Council for Higher Education) in Cedar	
	Rapids, Iowa	1,000

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IV	Illinois Masonic Orphanage . . . . .	\$ 500
	Slovak Lutherans . . . . .	250
	Slovak Catholics . . . . .	250
	The Guardian Angel German Catholic Orphanage . . . . .	250
	The German Lutheran Orphanage of Forest Park, Illinois . . . . .	250
	The Cicero Welfare Center [sic] . . . . .	500
	To the town of Holice in Bohemia . . . . .	500
	To the Husuv Jubilejní Dum (John Huss Memorial) of Chicago . . . . .	500
	Gads Mill Center [sic] . . . . .	250
	Bethlehem Kongregacní Kaple (Bethlehem Bohemian Congregational Chapel) in Chicago . . . . .	250
	To various other charitable institutions . . . . .	2,400
	Total . . . . .	\$25,000

No human hand could erect in granite or marble a better monument than was fashioned by the generous hand of the late Mr. Kaspar himself. His memory

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1922.

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will remain vivid even after many years.

His last will was probated yesterday. From it, it was made clear that he left his widow, Mrs. Pavlina Kaspar, \$250,000 and a beautiful residence on West Washington Boulevard. The shares of stock which he owned in both of the banking institutions of which he was the founder; namely, the Kaspar State Bank at Blue Island Avenue and West 19th Street, and the First National Bank on West 22nd Street, Cicero, Illinois, will go to his four children, to wit: The sons, Otto and Eugene W. Kaspar, and the daughters, Mrs. Belle Peschel and Mrs. Mae F. Wiese. The administrator of his estate is the Kaspar State Bank.....

Mr. Otto Kaspar will continue as president of both above-named financial institutions. He was unanimously elected to this office at the regular board of directors meeting. It is fully expected that Mr. Otto Kaspar will manage the affairs of both these banks with the same energy and

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business talent which characterized his....father.

Finally, it is announced that the bequests made by Mr. W. Kaspar will be paid out before Christmas.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1922.

HE DID NOT FORGET THE POOR

Mr. J. J. Svoboda, the chief stockholder of the Grand Leader Department Store, West 22nd Street and California Avenue, was known to be an enterprising and successful businessman throughout his very active life. It now appears that he also was a man of a good heart who did not forget, even at the hour of his tragic death, his lowly origin; his regard for the poor was brought to light by his last will and testament which, as we already announced yesterday, was presented to the Probate Court by Attorney Otto Kerner. In this will Mr. Svoboda provided for several very generous bequests which will forever characterize him as a Maecenas. [Translator's note: The Czechs, in using the term "Maecenas" have not in mind a patron of arts, but any very generous person who endows or otherwise fosters a cause or an institution.]

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Mr. Svoboda was born in Bohemia, coming to the United States as a little boy. When, during the early nineties, the district now known as Bohemian

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1922.

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IV California began to shape up, he felt instinctively that here in due course of time there would be one of the most populous Czech neighborhoods in Chicago, and that here an opportunity was offered to an enterprising mind. It is because of these great possibilities that he founded a department store in that neighborhood, a business known by the name of Grand Leader, an enterprize which flourished from year to year. Fortune was kind to Mr. Svoboda, so that he could, toward the end of his life, show the results of his commercial endeavors. His will reveals that his total bequests amount to \$300,000.

When he realized that a treacherous illness undermined his health, he called for the banker, J. J. Salat, entrusting him with the making of a last will in which the Utulna A Sirotcinec... (Bohemian Old Peoples Home and Orphanage) was bequeathed the sum of \$5,000, the Bohemian Catholic Saint Joseph's Orphanage at Lisle, Illinois, receiving likewise the sum of \$5,000, and the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) \$1,000. Besides the above bequests he left \$10,000 to various relatives, and the balance of his

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1922.

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IV      wealth to his widow, Mrs. Bozena Svoboda. The last will was made out in Mr. Svoboda's Oak Park residence at noon, attested by the signatures of witnesses, and several hours later Mr. Svoboda was dead. In a fit of despair caused by his poor health, he took his own life voluntarily but not before performing a noble and a charitable deed for those to whom the fate was unkind.

The executor of his last will is the Lawndale State Bank. It was presented to the Probate Court by Mr. Kerner who was Mr. Svoboda's legal adviser and attorney. There were several protests made against the testament, but as we already announced yesterday, Mr. Kerner proved the genuineness of Mr. Svoboda's signature by cancelled checks bearing the deceased's signatures ....The handwriting [in both cases] was eloquent in itself and the will was therefore accepted as genuine.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1922.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK-AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET  
A HUGE SUCCESS

The reception and banquet which were arranged in honor of the returning participants of the Czechoslovak-American commercial expedition to Czechoslovakia turned out to be a success in every respect. The credit for this goes mainly to our....ladies who, seizing upon the task assigned to them, performed miracles of efficiency, so much so that every guest could be more than satisfied by the results of their work. The following ladies served on the committee: Mrs. Snabl, chairman, Mrs. Zahrobsky, Mrs. Rychtarik, Mrs. Turek, Mrs. Sisteck, Mrs. Lehky, Mrs. Nikodem, Mrs. Novy, Mrs. Muzik, Mrs. M. Snabl, Mrs. Hak, and Mrs. Hnatek. Mr. Jan A. Cervenka was the master of ceremonies for the evening and acquitted himself of the task imposed upon him with his usual tact and eloquence. The president of the Ceskoslovensko-Americka Obchodni Komora (Czechoslovak-American Chamber of Commerce), Mr. Karel V. Janovsky, stated in his address of welcome that plans for this evening had been laid long before the expedition

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1922.

III H left on its mission to Czechoslovakia; that even then various mem-  
IV bers of the Komora were busy with the program, and that, therefore,  
results from such carefully made preparations were to be expected.  
He explained the purpose of both the work of the Komora and of this evening of  
entertainment. He then introduced the master of ceremonies who, thanking those  
present for their attendance, expressed his hope that all of them would remain  
friends of the Komora. Immediately thereupon he introduced Dr. Jaroslav  
Smetanka, the Czechoslovak consul general, who pictured the progress made by  
our republic, the rise in the valuta of its currency, which rise greatly aided  
the banking system of Czechoslovakia, making its name well known throughout  
Europe, at the same time, however, damaging the industries. It devolves, there-  
fore upon the proper factors to remove this difficulty. Back in 1920 we  
started a collection to aid the destitute and indigent people of Czechoslovakia,  
to relieve suffering and want; the problem today is not the giving of alms but  
the creation of markets, and in this sense the Komora promises the aid needed.  
The general public must aid the Komora financially and support it in its work.

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The next number on the program was a soprano solo by Miss Lukes, who sang an aria from G. Puccini's opera "Madame Butterfly". The

Reverend Vaclav Vanek, secretary of the expedition, gave a summary of his experiences in the old homeland and the impressions which he gained there. The very sympathetic priest, Reverend Frantisek Bozenek, on this occasion inscribed his name on the hearts of his countrymen. The Reverend Bozenek is known to be a patriot of the first water and an enthusiastic worker in the nationalist cause. During the days of our revolutionary activity he stood at the forefront of our nationalist endeavors, making great sacrifices for our national cause. The Reverend Bozenek was a member of the Bohemian Catholic expedition to Czechoslovakia. He declared himself proud to be afforded an opportunity to speak to so numerous and intelligent an audience, and then gave his summary of experiences and happenings of the second expedition made by the Chicago Czechs this year.....He recalled the day on which nine years ago he left the town of Kromeriz, Czechoslovakia, the town in which he had pursued his studies; he rejoiced at seeing that the town had become Czech instead of German, the latter nationality having been much in evidence at the time of his

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1922.

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leaving nine years ago. His address was full of wit and truth and

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was most sympathetically received.....

Mrs. Snabl, of Domazlice [Czechoslovakia], sang an aria from Antonin Dvorak's opera "Rusalka" (The Nymph), accompanied on the piano by her son Josef. Her singing was so loudly acclaimed that she had to give an encore.

Mr. J. A. Sokol, a delegate of the Komora, then gave an account of the reception given us by the Prague Chamber of Commerce, stating how willing the merchants of Czechoslovakia are to learn whatever our commercial experience can add to their own fund of knowledge, and thus to avoid certain errors. He then gave some statistics on the fairs which opened in Czechoslovakia this summer, and which indicated commercial progress and development.

The former U. S. ambassador to the Balkans, the Hon. Karel J. Vopicka, addressed the guests, saying how happy he was to see our homeland liberated, and how proud

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1922.

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we may be to have had our origins in that country. He then gave some of his experiences in the Balkans. His address was followed by a violin solo played by Mr. Jiri Hrusa.....

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Our brothers the Slovaks were represented by Mr. Jan Matlocha, president of the local branch of the Slovenska Liga (Slovak League), who, speaking in their behalf, portrayed the [present] conditions in Slovakia. He told of a new furniture factory which was started by our Slovak brothers with a capital of 20 million [Czechoslovak] crowns. There are 250 men employed in that factory, supervised mostly by American Slovaks. With the exception of their not being satisfied with the way the government offices do their work, the people of Slovakia are pleased with the present state of affairs.

The Jugoslav newspaper publisher, Mr. John R. Palandech [of Chicago], was then introduced to the guests. He claimed that he has always been a friend of the Czechs, that he wishes them all manner of success and that he is happy to know about their progress.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1922.

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IV       The lawyer, Karel Vesely, speaker for the expedition, pointed out the nature and kind of advice which he dealt out to our countrymen in the old homeland, chiefly admonishing them to get rid of their old officious manner of doing things and their use of Austrian red tape.

The master of ceremonies then asked the guests to honor the memory of the deceased Mrs. J. Dusek, the wife of the treasurer of the expedition. As is known, the lady's demise occurred while she visited her old homeland. The guests rose to their feet.

The members of the Ludvikovo Divadlo (Frank Ludvik Dramatic Association) gave a humorous sketch.....The president, Mr. Janovsky, then rose and thanked everyone for his presence this evening, and bade the guests amuse themselves freely. In a few moments the younger set was "tripping the light fantastic" while the older folk sat around the tables or indulged in "the cups that cheer".

Nor were our charitable institutions overlooked on this occasion. A "flower

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1922.

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waltz" netted us the sum of \$90, which was equally divided between the Utulna a Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage)

and the Sirotcinec Svateho Josefa v Lisle (Saint Joseph's /Bohemian Catholic/ Orphanage at Lisle, Illinois).

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 10, 1922.

A NEW CZECH CORPORATION

The Secretary of State at Springfield has just issued articles of incorporation to a new company which will bear the name of The Morris Coal and Coke Company, and will be located at 63 East Adams Street. The capital of this company is \$500,000, and its business is the mining of coal, and the sale of coal, coal machinery, etc. The men forming the corporation are: Albert F. Jedlicka, Edward A. Jedlicka, Frank Jedlicka, John V. Pouzar, James Holec, Charles A. Brejcha, and Frank Jiral, Jr.

Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1922.

A LONG-CHERISHED WISH COMES TRUE  
Kaspar State Bank Becomes A Million-Dollar Institution

Last Wednesday, in the regular annual meeting of the well-known Bohemian financial institution, the Kaspar State Bank--a bank which enjoys a fine reputation not only among our own folk, but also among the Americans and the foreign-language groups--an announcement was made of an increase in capital from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. This was done chiefly because of the long-cherished wish of the founder and president of the bank, Mr. William Kaspar, now an aged gentleman. Mr. Kaspar always hoped that some day his bank would become a million-dollar institution. It was also announced in this meeting that the surplus totals \$250,000. The news that all employees of the bank will receive a five per cent bonus on July 1, 1922, was accepted with great enthusiasm.

During the course of the meeting the indefatigable and steady work of its founder, Mr. William Kaspar, was recalled. The speakers, far from wishing

Denni Hlasatel, June 30, 1922.

to flatter him, simply mentioned this fact and, to show appreciation for his efforts, some visible token of it was needed. The board of directors, acting in accordance with the above, presented the aged gentleman with a platinum watch chain and pen knife. Mr. Kaspar, who may be considered one of the youngest and most active workers in the bank, was visibly touched, and thanked the board for its gift. The meeting ended in very good humor and with the knowledge that this Bohemian enterprise will continue to grow, thanks to the support given it by the Czechoslovak people in particular.....

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Denni Hlasatel, June 17, 1922.

ONE OF OUR OLDEST BOHEMIAN BANKING INSTITUTIONS  
CELEBRATES THE FORMAL OPENING OF ITS NEW BUILDING

Today, the state bank of Novak A Stejskal, one of our oldest and most reliable banking institutions, celebrates the formal opening of its new offices located at 1817 South Loomis Street, near Blue Island Avenue. It must be remembered that this is not the beginning of a business career, for the firm of Novak A Stejskal has been operating successfully for a great many years. This is only the opening of a new building which will be provided with all the up-to-date features of a modern banking institution, such as safe-deposit boxes, etc.; in short, it will be equipped with everything that a modern bank should have. The bank, having been founded in 1886 as a real-estate, insurance, steamship agency, and mortgage concern, is well known by a great many of our countrymen. Since its inception the business prospered because of its honest dealings, gaining an increasing number of clients from year to year....The business continued to grow so that on January 1, 1921, it became a state bank and was organized according to the laws of our state. Even after this last move the business



Denni Hlasatel, June 17, 1922.

continued to grow, and to accommodate its growing clientele its management decided to enlarge its building and equip it with a sufficient number of safe-deposit boxes and other features for the benefit and comfort of its clients. All of the old and new friends of the bank will surely come to inspect the new premises today, and we are sure that they will be pleasantly surprised. For that reason, the bank will be open from 9 A.M. until 8 P.M. and the members of the firm will be happy to greet their old friends.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 15, 1922.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
OF CHICAGO SUBMITTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING ON MARCH 12, 1922.

Since its last annual meeting held January 30, the Česko-Slovenská Obchodní Komora (Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce) has made decided progress, which will be appreciated in days to come. When we consider the small financial support this organization received during the last year, and when we compare its activity with its scant financial resources, we are amazed by the progress it achieved in spite of all its difficulties. The Komora nevertheless keeps up the high quality of its work, which is not only appreciated by competent persons, but also greatly admired by them.

This report would not be complete if we were to omit the activities of the Komora during the fiscal year of February 1, 1921, to February 1, 1922.

The organization received 237 letters and other communications, and answered

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 15, 1922.

237 of them. According to the records of the secretary, there were 500 letters, reports to newspapers, and other sundry activities. The Česko-Slovenská Obchodní Komora facilitated commercial intercourses or supplied pertinent information concerning the following: Machinery for the manufacture of cigarette holders, machinery for the manufacture of cigarettes, cigar making, clothing, paper, cotton; addresses of Czechoslovak bankers in the United States, addresses of exporters in Plzeň (Pilsen), Brno (Brunn), addresses of manufacturers of musical instruments, mimeographic work, furniture, patented chairs, patented watch-chain charms, ploughs, millstones, notions, effervescent powders, oriental candy, tachographs, express rates, customs, whips and whip handles, coral jewels, toys, dolls, machinery for sugar refineries, films, wigs and toupeés, chemicals, laces, embroideries, national costumes, pencils, commercial publications, wicker work, patents for artificial limb manufacturing, etc.

The board of directors of the Česko-Slovenská Obchodní Komora held twelve

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 15, 1922.

regular monthly meetings and five extra ones. The committees held several meetings in which some very important matters were discussed. The Česko-Slovenská Obchodní Komora was instrumental in having the office of commercial attaché to the Czechoslovak Consulate of Chicago abolished. It did this by dealing directly with the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Prague. The Česko-Slovenská Obchodní Komora assumed responsibility in a propaganda campaign for Prague wholesalers and made it possible for them to have their samples reach the American market. This activity was conducted under the direct supervision of Mr. John A. Sokol, who is one of the directors of the organization.

Contacts were established between the government of Czechoslovakia and the cotton farmers of Texas, who were thus enabled to ship their goods directly. Czechoslovak commercial houses were encouraged to send their samples so that a sample room could be established here. At the direct request of the members of the Komora, a company called The Worlds Products Trading Company was

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 15, 1922.

organized with a capital of \$500,000; during the month of March the members of the Česko-Slovenská Obchodní Komora were called into a meeting for the purpose of joining that company.

The board of directors of the Komora effected a contact with the Czechoslovak Ambassador in Washington, D. C., Dr. B. Štěpánek. During Dr. Štěpánek's visit in Chicago, ways and means were discussed for the development of systematic progress of work which could benefit all Czechoslovak commerce.

The Komora printed six bulletins during the past year, and these were mailed to all members, to consulates, to chambers of commerce in Czechoslovakia, to exporters, and to other influential organizations. On October 14, a lecture was given to the members of the organization in the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewery Company. It was well attended.

The Komora can boast that it was able to establish contacts by correspondence

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 15, 1922.

with all of the influential organizations not only in America, but also in the entire Czechoslovak Republic, and it is able, therefore, to furnish any kind of information upon request. It is absolutely necessary that every Czechoslovak in America support the work of the Česko-Slovenská Obchodní Komora; that he become a member thereof, so that our organization may establish a permanent office, a reading room, and additional space in which Czechoslovak businessmen may meet for conferences touching not only upon local business, but also upon foreign commerce. It is recommended that individual trading companies and individual businessmen order their goods jointly for their respective concerns and thus face the competition of large capital which, by its inconsiderate and cut-throat methods, pushes the small dealers to the wall. With united effort, it would be easier to face such competition, and the Česko-Slovenská Obchodní Komora, by its widespread propaganda, would be able to serve the interests of Czechoslovak businessmen best. Thus, every industry could appoint a committee which would deal with matters peculiar to it and would control its own propaganda while in association with the mother organization

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 15, 1922.

and the rest of the committees representing other businesses; rules could be formulated which would be satisfactory to the whole organization. The Czechoslovak businessman in America needs his own organization now more than ever before, and it is for this reason that the above plan is recommended.

WPA (11) PQ01 30275



Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1922.

LITTLE BOHEMIA RESTAURANT CHANGES HANDS

The famous restaurant, Little Bohemia, located at 1722 Loomis Street, near 18th Street and Blue Island Avenue, is now under the management of Messrs. R. Bezvoda and J. Poisl. Mr. Bezvoda is well-known as a barkeeper of long standing and as a restaurateur; Mr. Poisl managed the restaurant belonging to Grand Pacific Hotel for five years, and for eight years he owned both a restaurant and a bar located at Randolph and Dearborn Streets. Altogether, his restaurant experience extends over a period of twenty years. The new owners of Little Bohemia are therefore not only experienced men, but also well-liked people who can guarantee excellent Bohemian cooking and exemplary service.....

WPA (ELL) 11-13-17

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1922.

### INCREASED BANK CAPITAL

In a special meeting held on December 7, 1921, the stockholders of the Twenty-sixth Street State Bank, located at 26th Street and Springfield Avenue, voted unanimously to increase the Capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000, and to increase the Surplus from \$20,000 to \$30,000. The necessary shares of stock were immediately subscribed to by the former stockholders. During the first year of its activities, this bank paid out 6 per cent to its stockholders; in the second year of its life, another 6 per cent dividend was paid, 5 per cent having been added to the surplus, so that the earnings of the stockholders amounted to a full 11 per cent. This year the bank will again pay a 6 per cent dividend and an extra 8 per cent from its surplus. Consequently, the total net earnings of 14 per cent will be paid out. This fact, considering the short period of existence of this bank, is very significant indeed.

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1922.

A BOHEMIAN BANK WITH ASSETS OF A MILLION DOLLARS

Our Bohemian banking in Chicago has attained unexpected heights, a fact which is the best proof of the great confidence enjoyed by our banking institutions, and the careful and honest way in which they are managed. Satisfactory evidence of such a development is demonstrated by the Kašpar State Bank on 19th Street and Blue Island Avenue. The board of directors of this bank has deemed it profitable, because of ever-expanding business, to increase the capital assets and surplus to one million dollars. The deposits in the Kaspar State Bank amount to millions of dollars, and it was therefore decided to increase its capital to its present large figure. Anyone who has watched the evolution of our Bohemian banking in Chicago from its modest beginnings to its present great development will certainly be pleased with the successes of our financial institutions, for in their growth there is reflected the development and the financial strength of our Czech settlements in Chicago. By this step the Kaspar State Bank will have the largest capital assets and surplus of all the Czech banks in America. This news will surely please the depositors

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1922.

and the general Chicago public.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1921.

FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A recent number of Leslie's Illustrated Weekly contains an interesting article by Harry A. Mount, entitled "The Ancestors of a Jazz Baby," which deals with the importance and popularity of dolls not only in America but in many other countries, and goes into the history of dolls as far back as ancient times.

This article is of unusual interest to us Czechoslovaks because the doll and toy industry offers a means of support to thousands of our brothers in the Republic of Czechoslovakia. Such articles as this are being carefully followed by the press and information department of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce because they lead to ideas for the opening of new markets for goods manufactured in the old country.

In addition to other popular types of dolls in America, there is the latest model called the "Jazz Babies". These dolls are being used as prizes in

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all kinds of fairs, amusement parks, and other establishments, instead of the formerly popular candy, cigars, cigarettes, and other small articles. A booth or stand in a "Coney Island" or in a "Main Street Pavilion" is much less attractive if it has not a sufficient number of "kewpies," "vamp dolls," and other boy or girl baby dolls. It is not unusual to see all the members of a large family, not excluding "pop," return from a joy ride with one or more dolls each. Their popularity is indicated also by the fact that such dolls are on exhibition in all American homes, right alongside of valuable articles and family souvenirs from photographs to great-grandmother's wedding presents.

There were fifteen million dollars' worth of American-made dolls sold in America during the last year, in addition to considerable quantities imported from Germany, France, and Japan. The declared value of these imports was \$8,000,000. Hence it may be safe to say that the American public consumed eighteen million dollars' worth of dolls last year. No doubt this fact is worth considering by a nation which could secure a large part of this

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1921.

market if it could make the American public acquainted with the various kinds of dolls, from the simple ones to the most perfect and complicated ones, manufactured in Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce of Chicago is doing everything in its power to prepare the field for the importation of various goods from Czechoslovakia, but it lacks both time and money to do so efficiently and at the right time and place. Effective work of this kind requires money and the services of able and experienced men who can devote all their time to the study of the American markets and their development, trends, and tendencies, and who are in a position to make this information available to manufacturers in Czechoslovakia at the earliest moment, and tell them what would be the right time, place, and method of their attack.

Among so many Czechoslovaks in America, particularly in Chicago and suburbs, there should be enough businessmen and private individuals who are willing to make an effort in behalf of the movement to establish a fund that would assure the continued existence of the Chamber of Commerce, and help in

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maintaining a sample room where Czechoslovak manufactures would be on permanent display and receive the attention they deserve by being kept before the American buyers. All this will be discussed in the coming meeting and public lecture to be held Friday night, October 14, and all those who are in any way interested in this matter are invited to be present.

The speakers of the evening will be members of the Chamber of Commerce who have recently returned from Czechoslovakia. They have promised to give us a true picture of conditions in the new Republic as they have seen them personally. They will discuss business, currency, and other matters, and those who want to get firsthand information on these topics should be sure to come and bring their **friends** with them. Admission is free. Watch our daily papers for current news from the Chamber, and now be sure to come. The meeting takes place in the Pilsen Park pavilion.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1921.

FROM THE CZECHOSLOVAK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. K. V. Janovsky in order to receive the reports of members who have lately returned from the old country.

The first among them was Consul J. F. Smetanka who talked about conditions in Czechoslovakia. He said that things are looking up in the old country, that conditions are getting better from day to day, and that a splendid future for our Republic is assured.

Also Banker Frank G. Hajicek said that he was surprised with the progress of the Czechoslovak Republic, and similar impressions were expressed by Dr. Joseph P. Pecival.

Mr. Laadt recommended that the Chamber continue to enlarge the scope of its work and, if it should prove to be necessary, to impose higher membership dues

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1921.

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so that a fund for the upkeep of a permanent office may be raised. Messrs. Turek, Jalovec, John A. Sokol, and others proposed that meetings with an educational program be held and made accessible to the general public. These would be the best means to make our people acquainted with the aims and activities of the Chamber of Commerce. The exchange of opinions which followed resulted in a decision to hold a public meeting October 14, and the committee on arrangements reported later on that the dining room of the Pilsen pavilion had been secured for that meeting.

It was further agreed to compile a directory of all Czechoslovak business and industrial men in the United States, a proposal which received the sanction of the commercial department of the Czechoslovak Legation in Washington, which promised to co-operate in the undertaking. A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Louis Jalovec, Arthur Y. Huysler, and S. K. Turek to take charge of this matter and to begin at once collecting the data for the directory. The editorial work on the directory will be done by Mr. V. Hnatek. Czechoslovak business and industrial men will help the progress of the work by sending

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their names to Mr. Hnatek at 2533 South Springfield Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 28, 1921.

A NEW BOHEMIAN BANK ON THE SOUTH SIDE

A new Bohemian bank was established on the South Side at 31st and Wallace Streets, and will be known as the West Thirty-first Street State Bank. The new bank will start with a capital of one hundred thousands dollars and a surplus of fifteen thousand dollars. As a state bank it will be under state supervision. The president of the new bank is Mr. Ignatius Chap who is also the founder; the vice-president is Mr. Edward J. Visk, and Mr. Arthur I. Chap is the cahsier.

Mr. Ignatius Chap is a well-known countryman and since 1892 he has been the head of a real-estate firm known as I. Chap and Company. The parents of Mr. Chap came to the United States in 1885 when there were few Bohemian families in Chicago. They were the pioneers of the Bohemian settlement in Chicago.

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1921.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CICERO  
Celebrates Grand Opening

Despite his age, the old gentleman, Mr. William Kaspar, president of the Kaspar State Bank, Blue Island Avenue and 19th Street, is still a young man. He proves it by his spirit of enterprise and by his agility. He knows very well that the Bohemians are thrifty people. He also knows that the Bohemians are slowly moving westward, and that, in the near future, the largest Bohemian settlement will be in Cicero. Therefore he was convinced that this new settlement some day would be in need of a strong banking institution where the people could deposit their savings. He conceived the idea of establishing a bank for that purpose. Being farsighted, he bought a piece of land at 22nd Street and Austin Boulevard. He could have selected a more thickly populated location, but he did not do so because he was sure that once he began to build at 22nd Street and Austin Boulevard he would be followed by many others. And he was not disappointed in his expectations.

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1921.

Today, the bank building stands, and in its neighborhood great building activity can be seen. The construction of the First National Bank of Cicero cost Mr. Kaspar the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. It is a beautiful building facing 22nd Street.....

The president of the new bank is Mr. William Kaspar, a well-deserving countryman, who has been in banking business for the past thirty years. The vice-president and the chairman of the board of directors is his son, Mr. Otto Kaspar, and his second son, Mr. Evzen Kaspar, is the cashier.

Yesterday the First National Bank of Cicero celebrated its grand opening. There were many floral gifts brought by the people who came to congratulate Mr. Kaspar and his family.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1921.

### A NEW BOHEMIAN ENTERPRISE

Cicero is the seat of a new Bohemian enterprise which was recently incorporated under the name of the Suburban Real Estate Improvement Company. This new company will devote itself exclusively to the erection of homes in Cicero and vicinity. The well-known Bohemian architect and builder, Mr. Thomas M. Filas, heads this new enterprise. Mr. Filas has had ten years of experience in every phase of the building and real-estate business. He built for himself an organization of experienced men who can assure a bright outlook for the future success of the company.

The company at the present time is completing the erection of the last thirty-five homes in the new Clydedale Subdivision at 25th Street and 61st Avenue. This subdivision was pronounced by experts as one of the most advanced as far as architectural and building perfection is concerned. In order to enable the company to work on a larger scale, part of the stock will be sold to the public at ten dollars a share. All other details regarding this new company are published in

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1921.

another section of this newspaper. There is no doubt that the company, under the direction of experts, will be a success and a benefit to the district which it intends to serve.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1921.

A THRIFT CAMPAIGN IN CICERO

A thrift campaign has been launched in Cicero by the Western State Bank, a Bohemian banking institution, located at 56th Avenue and 22nd Street. The purpose of the campaign is to secure more than one thousand persons who would be willing to open a savings account which is connected with life insurance. It is an excellent plan which has withstood the test in other states, and there is no doubt that the advantage of it will be recognized by Bohemian citizens of Cicero.

According to this plan, a monthly deposit of approximately \$7.67, depending on the person's age, will open a savings account for the depositor. The account will be payable in ten years, including savings and interest, and at any time in case of death, the sum of one thousand dollars will be paid to the survivors. It is a so-called "victory account". Any person between ten and fifteen years of age may open such an account at any time at the Western State Bank.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1921.

A MEETING OF CZECHOSLOVAK BANKERS AND NEWSPAPER-MEN

A friendly meeting of Czechoslovak bankers of Chicago and representatives of Czechoslovak press was held in Hotel Morrison last night. On this occasion, many remarkable ideas were expressed as to how these financial and journalistic institutions could work hand in hand in the interest of our people. At this meeting, it was stated that every one of the Czechoslovak banks in Chicago is absolutely reliable, that the banks do everything in their power to encourage building activities in our settlements, that by offering a financial aid to ambitious individuals, the banks offer them an opportunity to prove their worth in commercial and industrial fields, and that they generously support our national and charitable institutions.

There is no doubt that because of the ideas expressed in the meeting, a plan will be worked out according to which better co-operation between Czechoslovak banks and Czechoslovak newspapers of Chicago will be secured. This will lead to mutual benefit and furtherance of the interests of our Czechoslovakian people of Chicago.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1921.

A PROCLAMATION

To the Bohemian people: Last week, in the month of February, our Bohemian newspapers reported on the sale of a building known as the Pilsen Auditorium, which, until recently, was owned by the Vypomocny Spolek Borivoj (Borivoj Building and Loan Association).

In reference to this above-mentioned report, the board of directors of the Vypomocny Spolek Borivoj hereby proclaims that the offer of the Lawndale Amusement Company was the first actual offer which could have been considered. There is no proof whatsoever that a real offer was ever made since the year 1915. Offers and inquiries as to whether the Association would be willing to exchange the building for vacant lots and second mortgages could not have been taken into consideration, even if they were given in good faith. It is true that in the course of the negotiations, other offers were made; but the offer of the Lawndale Amusement Company was the most advantageous for the Association, and therefore it was accepted. Any other conjectures and assertions are groundless.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1921.

As far as the financial condition of the Association is concerned, the board of directors may truthfully state that by selling this building, it not only saved the Vypomocny Spolek Borivoj from disaster, but also the fact remains that because of its security and profits, the Association may be ranked today with all of the best-governed and most prosperous building and loan associations. The recently matured series showed a profit of seventeen dollars per share. Therefore, even after the deduction of losses, the members will receive not only their deposits in full, but also almost 5 per cent interest on their savings. Those people who became members of our Association after November 24, 1916, that is, after the adjustment meeting, will suffer no losses whatsoever and will receive all their savings and a full share of the profits as in any other building and loan association.

The present members of the board of directors cannot be blamed for losses suffered in the past, and therefore they have no reason to conceal anything. It is a fact that there were losses, and that it was high time that something should have been done about it, because otherwise the members would have lost much more.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1921.

The present board of directors did have sad experiences, but thanks to its farsightedness, honesty, economy, and energy, it saved the Vypomocny Spolek Borivoj from complete disaster.

The members of the board of directors extend their gratitude, at this opportunity, to all who helped in any way to make this difficult task more agreeable. They also thank all those who, according to the best of their abilities, strove to make this task more difficult for us . The latter group acted unfriendly because of the former, and for this we are grateful for having learned something about human nature.

For the board of directors of the Vypomocny Spolek Borivoj,

A. V. Vesely, secretary.

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1921.

WE KNOW WHAT WE ARE WRITING ABOUT  
A Few Comments of the Denní Hlasatel Concerning the  
Sale of the Pilsen Auditorium Building

Recently, we reported in our newspaper that the building known as the Pilsen Auditorium, which was the property of the Bořivoj Building and Loan Association, was sold to a new Bohemian concern, the Lawndale Amusement Company, which bought the building for the sum of \$32,500. We also remarked that, in this way, the building was sold for an amount which is much smaller than the price which was offered to the building and loan association at one time, but was rejected by the old board of directors. We also mentioned the price which had been offered for the building, that is \$60,000.

The next day, we received a letter from our countryman, Mr. Frank Vykouk, 1948 South Turner Avenue, who writes in part as follows:

"In reference to your report, which was published in your newspaper on February

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23, in which you reported that the association will not receive as much for the building as could have been obtained sometime ago when the sum of \$60,000 was offered by a large downtown real-estate office, but which offer, at that time, as you say, was rejected by the board of directors, I have this much to say:

"I was a member of the board of directors of the Bořivoj Building and Loan Association from May 1916 until August 1920. You will surely recognize the fact that I am interested in your report because on several occasions, I have been asked by my friends why we did not sell the building at that time, etc. From people who did not know me personally, I have heard criticisms which were not exactly favorable for the board of directors. Therefore, in the interest of truth and the Bohemian people, and especially in the interest of members of the Bořivoj Building and Loan Association, I take the liberty to proclaim that never, during the time when I was a member of the board of directors, was such an offer made in earnest. Besides, the board of directors

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1921.

never priced the building as high as was mentioned in your report.

"Respectfully yours,  
"Frank Vykouk, 1948 South Turner Avenue."

In reference to this communication, we only make the following remark: In our report we never mentioned the exact time when such an offer was made. We only published those facts which were dictated to us by our conscience in the interest of truth, the Bohemian people, and especially in the interest of members of the Bořivoj Building and Loan Association. And that we knew very well what we were writing about is proved by excerpts from the report on the proceedings of the meeting of the Bořivoj Building and Loan Association held in the Pilsen auditorium, Sunday afternoon, January 16, 1920.

The report reads as follows: In the meeting, which was unusually stormy, Mr. Evžen Frýdl, president of the association, took the floor and spoke on the financial situation of the association. He also mentioned the lack of



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1921.

economy which existed in the association until recently. His speech was a chain of accusations against the former members of the board of directors and several of those who are members of the board of directors right now, with the exception of those directors who were elected recently and who strive to bring about a better economy in the association. The old board of directors was accused of imprudence and neglect of its duties. The old board of directors was censured, because in order to cover up the loan given to the late Bazaar [Translator's note: A Bohemian enterprise which failed], they took over the building for an unreasonable price. The old board was also blamed for the fact that the directors of the Bazaar were absolved from personal responsibility. By this action, the association lost a great deal, and the board of directors did not act with good judgment. The total expense connected with this purchase of the Pilsen auditorium and its equipment amounted to \$117,000. Today, the building brings in practically nothing; in fact, it is a losing proposition. There is no possibility of leasing the place, not even if concessions are given. And "when recently there was a prospect on hand who was willing to pay the sum of \$85,000 for the building, several members of

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1921.

the old board of directors would not permit the deal to go through."

These were the words spoken at that time before the assembled members of the association by the president, Mr. Evžen Frýdl, and not by us.

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1921.

NEW BOHEMIAN BANK

A new financial institution, the Millard State Bank, began its activity right in the heart of Česká Kalifornie (Bohemian California) today. At the head of this new institution, we are convinced, are men who are very well known in our commercial and national circles. The board of directors consists of Bohemian-Americans who have demonstrated their commercial energy and ability many times.

The following countrymen are officers of the new bank: Mr. Rudolph A. Čeppek, president; Mr. E. J. Kvidera, first vice-president; Mr. J. Friedl, second vice-president; Mr. F. L. Bašta, cashier.

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1921.

TRULY REMARKABLE GROWTH OF THE LAWNDALE STATE AND LAWNDALE  
NATIONAL BANKS

Those who have had an opportunity to follow the activities of the Lawndale State Bank and the Lawndale National Bank during the past years will gladly and proudly admit that the growth of the above-mentioned banking institutions, attained through their own efforts from small beginnings, has been spectacular. The Lawndale State Bank originated from a company doing business under the name Salat, Polák, and Kopecký, founded fifteen years ago. The year following, Mr. Frank G. Hajíček established a banking department in his place of business. The real foundations for the Lawndale State Bank were laid on January 1, 1912. In the same year, during the month of September, the Lawndale National Bank was established. Therefore, the success attained by both of these really Bohemian banks of Česká Kalifornie (Bohemian California) during such a short period is not only remarkable, but also extremely great.

Credit for this rapid growth must be awarded first to the managers, consisting

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1921.

of conscientious and experienced men, and then to the employees who, through their accuracy, honesty, and obligingness, gained a great number of new customers for both banking institutions. Besides that, both of these banks gained favor with our people because their managers always stood at the head of our national and philanthropic activities, generously supporting every good cause.

It is not surprising, then, that both of these institutions have grown so rapidly. Today, both banks are the foremost banking institutions of Česká Kalifornie, and from the records of the American banking statistics, it is apparent that both banks are included in the list of banks of the United States, and occupy second place in the amount of deposits in relation to the capital.....

Both banks started out with deposits representing the sum of \$1,200,000. Today, the deposits represent the sum of more than \$9,000,000. Because of this ever-increasing growth, both of these **banking** institutions decided to increase their capital to \$500,000 each, beginning tomorrow, January 3, 1921. Today, the resources of both banks represent the awe-inspiring sum of ten million

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dollars. This sum, then, is the best recommendation for the Lawndale State and Lawndale National Banks; it is also the security for accurate and honest service, guaranteed by both of these banking institutions in any financial and real-estate matters.

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1920.

GROWTH OF THE KASPAR STATE BANK

That the Kaspar State Bank enjoys great popularity among our countrymen is best proved by the bank's growth.

The auditing department has been moved to the second floor, one half of which was remodeled especially for this purpose. On the main floor, which also was remodeled, a bond department has been established where anyone who is interested may receive valuable information about how to invest money in state, city, or county bonds bearing from five to seven per cent interest.

The foreign department has also been considerably enlarged. From this department any amount of money can be sent to any part of Europe. This department also takes care of all matters concerning the voyage to and from our old homeland. The connections with the banks of Czechoslovakia have also been considerably improved, assuring quicker and safer delivery of money orders.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 24, 1920.

Bank deposits during the past year show an increase of more than \$2,500,000, and therefore the bank's resources reached an unprecedented height of \$13,500,000. Out of this, the security of the bank, directed by experienced and honest officers, is apparent. The bank is under state, national, and Chicago Clearing House Association supervision. The bank is also a member of the Federal Reserve Bank, and therefore is one of the most powerful banking institutions in Chicago, and may be considered one of the foremost Czechoslovakian banking institutions in the United States.

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1920.

FOR A GOOD CAUSE

The Klub Kollegu (Club of Colleagues), composed of our Bohemian businessmen of the Town of Lake district, held its annual meeting and election of officers December 9, and at this opportunity our charitable institutions were also remembered. Members of this club appropriated ten dollars for the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage and a similar sum for the St. Joseph Orphanage of Lisle, Illinois. The following officers were elected: Mr. Adolf Metzl, president; Mr. Václav Čálek, vice-president; Mr. Pavel Beránek, secretary.....

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1920.

THE ČESKÉ SDRUŽENÍ VÍPOMOCNÝCH SPOLKU V CHICAGU  
(BOHEMIAN LEAGUE OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CHICAGO)  
The Annual Report

Gentlemen: Today, we are holding our annual meeting and it is our duty to present to you a brief report on all the work accomplished in the course of this year. I have prepared this report and I am presenting it to you for your consideration. In accomplishing this task I have been compelled to divide it into several sections.

Administrative Work

At the beginning of this year, there were 108 building and loan associations listed as members of this League. During the year the following associations applied for membership and joined the League: The Telegraphers' Building and Loan Association, the Austin Building and Loan Association, the Komenský building and Loan Association, the Allport Building and Loan Association, and

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1920.

the Columbian Building and Loan Association; altogether five associations. The following associations withdrew: The Daisy Building and Loan Association, the Vlastenec Building and Loan Association, the Cesko-Delnicky Building and Loan Association, and the Golden Security Building and Loan Association; altogether four associations. Today, there are 109 building and loan associations united in the Bohemian League. It is worth while remarking that there are about twenty-five Bohemian building and loan associations which are not members of our League. The organization committee, appointed last year, either did not execute its duties properly or circumstances made it impossible for the committee to develop its activities to such a degree that the desired result could be achieved. Be that as it may, there are still twenty-five building and loan associations which are not members of our League and yet profit from our work.

That this League is a useful organization has been proved many times. Even the Alliance of Building and Loan Associations of Illinois points to the Ceske Sdruzeni Vypomocnych Spolku v Chicagu as an example, and is urging other

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1920.

nationalities to establish similar leagues in their districts. The state auditor will sanction every new league and also urges every building and loan association to become a member of the State Alliance, because it is a well-known fact that the more powerful the organization is the more effective will be its work for the benefit of building and loan associations.

#### State Legislative Work

Painstaking attention was given to the activity of the constitutional convention, at the time it was in session, so that nothing might find its way into our constitution which would be harmful, not only to building and loan associations, but also to the general public. The State Legislature will convene in the first part of January of next year, and it is expected that many bills approved by the constitutional convention will be recommended for adoption. Therefore, all our efforts must be concentrated in this direction; we shall examine every bill and be on guard against those which would be harmful to us. It is possible, especially, that an income tax and a new tax system may

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1920.

be introduced. Therefore, as citizens and taxpayers we must be on guard. Inasmuch as initiative and referendum are to be introduced in our state, we shall be able to offer resistance and defeat any harmful bill.

#### National Legislative Work

No bills harmful to us were introduced in the Congress of the United States this year; on the contrary, a bill authorizing the establishment of the so-called Federal Home Building Association was introduced. These federal associations, established in various districts of the United States, would act as a sort of clearing house for building and loan associations. I have reported on this subject several times already and, therefore, I shall not write about this matter at length.

Just recently, the Collector of Internal Revenue has been sending out questionnaires to every association and organization of any kind with the request that they be filled out. Building and loan associations in the United States are

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1920.

lawfully exempt from paying the income tax, but inasmuch as the Collector of Internal Revenue does not know which association or organization is a building and loan association and which is not, the questionnaires are sent to everyone in order to ascertain which associations or organizations are subject to the income tax. I immediately got in touch with the secretary of the State Alliance and both of us agreed that something should be done about this matter. We decided that an affidavit answering the purpose of every association should be prepared and sent to the Collector for his approval. This has been accomplished and the affidavit was approved. The secretary is now sending a copy of it to every association which is a member of the State Alliance and to members of our League. As soon as the affidavit is received it should be filled out, sworn to before a notary public and sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue. Nothing else has to be done. This gives you an idea of the effectiveness of the work of such organizations as the State Alliance, the National League, and this League in similar cases.

#### General Work

At the beginning of this year, a series of lectures was arranged by this

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1920.

League for the benefit of officers of building and loan associations. Messrs. Janda, Churan, Brabec, Mancl and Mr. Hildreth of Freeport, Illinois, gave lectures upon subjects which are necessary for us to know. These lectures were also published in our organ, and I am sure that much has been accomplished to our benefit and that the officers, especially the secretaries, have learned a great deal. It would be a good thing if these lectures were published as a book in order that they might be preserved for the future. The American Building Association News reported favorably on these lectures, and called them unique examples of this type of lecture in the United States. The Bohemian building and loan associations can easily stand the cost of the publication, because these corporations have over sixteen million dollars in resources, and such a small expenditure would surely bring a good result in drives for new members, and could also be used as a wonderful means of agitation in the future.

#### Salaries of Officers

This matter probably will be discussed in today's meeting. Some time ago

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a committee was appointed to work out a table of salaries of secretaries and other officers, by which building and loan associations could guide themselves in the future. Inasmuch as I do not know whether the committee met or accomplished anything, I myself have tried to work out a table of salaries which I hereby present. The table stipulates the salaries of secretaries, presidents, treasurers and members of various committees. For the salary of a secretary I have used four tenths of one per cent of the total resources as a basis. For the salary of an assistant secretary or member of a committee I have used one half of one tenth of one per cent of the total weekly deposits as a basis. For the salary of a treasurer I have used one tenth of one per cent of the total weekly deposits as a guide; for the salary of a president, member of an auditing committee or of an appraisal committee I have stipulated amounts according to my own judgment. It is to be noted that all the salaries combined would not exceed one half of one per cent of the total expenditure, which surely is thrifty and also just. Form your own opinion and discuss this matter. It would be worth while because it has been one of those burning



Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1920.

questions which thus far have not been justly solved. I also must point out that building and loan associations of other nationalities use similar forms when salaries of officers are stipulated; only the percentage used by them as a basis is much higher than mine.

#### Unification of Associations

This matter has already been discussed in one of our meetings, but the decision was postponed until proper information was received. Mr. Čálek brought this matter up in the past meeting of the State League. He asked the person representing the state auditor, who was present, for his opinion. This representative expressed the belief that unification could easily be accomplished and that no special formalities are required, excepting the ratification by members of this or that association. All that is necessary to be done is to place the incoming members in those series which show approximately the same value and either pay up the difference of one, two, or three weeks, or suspend payment for a like period, in order to equalize the values of the

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1920.

series; thus the unification is accomplished. The association could then take over the cash, securities and other property and carry on.

### Own Your Home Exposition

In Chicago at the Coliseum, on March 26, 1921, an exposition for the purpose of encouraging home building, will be opened to the public. Many models of new homes, plans, building material and modern home equipment, etc., will be exhibited. At this exposition the building and loan associations will have their own booth where various circulars and pamphlets will be distributed in order to inform the public about the significance of building and loan associations. Here a wonderful opportunity is given to us to call the attention of American people to Bohemian building and loan associations. The Bohemian building and loan associations can furnish their pamphlets and reports, in fact everything leading to the advertisement of building and loan associations. It is expected that thousands and thousands of people will visit this exposition and we will have a wonderful opportunity to advertise our Bohemian building and loan associations which are known as the most prosperous building and

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loan associations in Chicago. The necessary expense in connection with this project will be covered by voluntary contributions from our associations. After you receive such a request for contributions, appropriate a suitable amount and then exhibit anything which in your opinion is suitable.

### Public Press

I would recommend now as I have in the past that our gratitude be extended to our four Bohemian newspapers, the Denní Hlasatel, Národ, Svornost, and Spravedlnost, for their kind publication of all reports dealing with our building and loan associations. These newspapers always did publish all press releases submitted to them. Therefore I urge you always to reward these newspapers whenever any kind of advertisement is needed.

### In Memoriam

In the course of this year two members in good standing, Mr. Joseph Babka

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1920.

and Mr. Joseph Svojse, passed away forever from our circle. Both of these men were conscientious representatives of this organization, and they always worked willingly for the general welfare. All honor to their memory!

I have now said everything which you should know and which would be worthy of your attention.

Wishing you great success, I remain.

Respectfully yours,  
Josef L. Voborsky, secretary.

WFA (LL) PROJ. 302/5

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1920.

REPORT OF BOHEMIAN DELEGATION TO THE FORTY-FIRST CONVENTION OF  
THE STATE LEAGUE OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

by

Joseph L. Voborsky

The State League of Building and Loan Associations in the State of Illinois held its forty-first convention in Quincy, Illinois, on October 13 and 14.

The Bohemian building and loan associations, about 110 of them, were represented by the following Bohemian delegates:

Messrs: Frank J. Petru, Konrad Ricker, Adolph Macal, V. F. Saller, Joseph Kohout, James J. Melich, George W. Kralovec, Anton Vanek, W. Beck, Karel Krabec, W. K. Pflaum, J. P. Krivanek, F. J. Mancl, F. Gallistel, B. J. Wach, James A. Calek, and J. L. Voborsky.

The delegation boarded the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad train Tuesday evening at 10:30. All the delegates traveled together in one coach which

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Mr. Frank J. Petru acquired for the convenience of all, and therefore there was no scarcity of entertainment during the trip. Before we realized the fact, we had arrived at our destination, at seven o'clock in the morning. After the usual procedure of securing accommodations at the Hotel Newcomb, every one was anxious for a breakfast to satisfy his hunger.

Prior to the convention, a meeting of the executive committee of the State League was held, at which the preparatory work for the convention was done.

About two hundred delegates from various parts of this state were present, and of course most of them came from Chicago. We who have participated in these conventions for a number of years have met the same old delegates, who come from year to year. It sometimes happens that here and there a delegate forever departs from our midst, but his place is taken by someone else who is just as sincerely interested in the building and loan associations as was his predecessor.

On October 13 at the stroke of ten in the morning, the convention was called to

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1920.

order by the president of the State League, Mr. O. M. Owings of **Mattoon**, Illinois.....

From the annual report of the secretary, Mr. M. E. Vasena, it is apparent that there are 886 building and loan associations in the State of Illinois.....In Chicago there are 128 Bohemian building and loan associations with a membership of 45,000.....

Another speech worthy of mention was presented by Mr. James A. Calek, delegate of the Alliance of Bohemian Building and Loan Associations of Chicago, who spoke upon the theme, "The Advertisement of Building and Loan Associations". Mr. Calek first mentioned why the building and loan associations should advertise, where to advertise, and how to advertise. In the first part of his speech he stated that advertising has several purposes--that is, to educate and inform, to encourage thrift and the placing of savings in good securities, etc. Beside this, it should acquaint the people with the real purpose of building and loan associations. The main centers of advertisements are the newspapers, and these should be considered the hub of all advertising, because

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they are read by a great number of people. Through the newspapers, the building and loan associations can get in touch with people, respective readers of this or that newspaper. Newspaper advertising undoubtedly is a most inexpensive and effective method. One advertisement in a newspaper is read by perhaps one hundred thousand people, a system which is much cheaper than sending the same advertisement to one hundred thousand people individually.

Another kind of advertising is the use of various posters and stickers, which should be displayed in business places, offices, street cars, or public places; circulars and pamphlets should be distributed to homes in various neighborhoods, etc. No matter what method is employed, each has its own influence and effect. But inasmuch as the building and loan associations encourage thrift, teaching thrift and the deposit of savings, they should also see that each expenditure is economical and that it has a certain effect upon the public.

Further he mentioned the educational propaganda undertaken by the Alliance of Bohemian Building and Loan Associations of Chicago. Several years ago the Alliance published a pamphlet explaining the purpose and activity of building



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and loan associations. It also publishes its own official journal, the purpose of which is to educate directors and officers. Just recently a special course of lectures concerning only the conduct of building and loan associations has been started. Further, Mr. Calek advocated that contact with various large industrial enterprises be established, particularly with executive officers, urging them to see that leaders of various departments encouraged their workmen to deposit their savings in dependable institutions, especially to become members of building and loan associations, and to deposit their savings there because it is most dependable. He mentioned a few examples where this had been achieved. His views and proposals were received with splendid applause.

Mr. Calek then stated that at the present time the Alliance of Bohemian Building and Loan Associations is taking into consideration the necessity of merging the smaller building and loan associations with large associations, for the reason that the small associations do not prosper, do not grow, and only exist to the detriment of some other association. The unification may be accomplished in a very simple manner. When members of those associations agree

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1920.

upon the unification and it is accomplished, then the amount of money paid upon the shares of the incoming association is transferred to the other association according to the maturity of this or that series and the matter is taken care of. If there happen to be one, two, or three weeks' difference, then this can easily be adjusted by paying one, two, or three weeks longer or by not paying at all for this period, as the case may be, so that the difference can be adjusted. This, too, was the opinion of the representative of the state auditor when he was asked about this matter.....

During the session, a laudatory remark was made about the Bohemian associations, and they were proclaimed to be an example for other associations in the State of Illinois.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Czechoslovak Review, Vol. IV, p. 296, Aug. 1920.

A COINCIDENCE

Recently one of the Chicago Bohemians had an opportunity to visit the Mount Wilson Observatory in California. After being shown about the place and taken through all of the secret compartments in the topmost framework, he discovered a plate with the inscription, "Erected by Wensel Morava, Chicago, Ill." Upon inquiry, it was found that Mr. Morava, a Czech, is one of the leading iron structural engineers and contractors of the Middle West and that he has successfully engaged in this line for a great many years, having built many large steel structures in Chicago and other cities.

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Denni Hlasatel, March 1, 1920.

THE REASONS FOR THE INCREASE IN RENT

In a Very Interesting Manner Joseph A. Holpuch, Bohemian Contractor, Expressed His Opinion Before the City Council Committee Which is Investigating This Matter

The Chicago City Council recently appointed a committee to investigate the reasons for continuous rent increases, which must be paid by all who want to dwell in decent quarters.....

Among others summoned before the committee last Saturday was our well-known countryman and building contractor, Joseph A. Holpuch, who unhesitatingly stated for the Chicago building contractors that the main reason for the increase in rentals is the laziness of women and men, who, while setting up housekeeping, do not look for such rents as were in demand sometime ago; instead, for their own comfort, less housekeeping work, and other reasons, they look for one-room or, at the most, two-room apartments. When the owner of a house which consists of larger flats sees that tenants are willing to

Denni Hlasatel, March 1, 1920.

pay one hundred dollars a month for one or two-room apartments, he comes to the conclusion that he is losing money by not getting as much or more for his five or six-room flat. For this reason, then, the owner increases the rent. Mr. Joseph A. Holpuch himself knows only one remedy, and that is that the people build houses for themselves only, that is, bungalows, or two- or three-story apartment houses with flats as large as were in demand until recent times.

From his own experience he then related that, in the past six years, the Chicago building contractors have been erecting mostly one, two, or, at the most, three-room apartment buildings. In the past year the demand for one-room apartment buildings was the largest. If such conditions continue, then he does not know what the results will be. He himself is convinced that in the near future, people will not care to live anywhere else, but in tents, public parks, etc.....

.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1920.

UNUSUAL GROWTH OF SAVING DEPOSITS IN BOHEMIAN BANKS

In the meeting of the shareholders of the Kaspar State Bank held yesterday, Mr. William Kaspar again was elected its president, and Mr. Otto Kaspar, vice-president.

Mr. Otto Kaspar, in his speech, called attention to the unusually large increase of saving deposits in Bohemian banks of Chicago during the year 1919.

The following list shows the increase of saving deposits:

Adams State Bank	\$ 184,650
American State Bank	1,117,245
Crawford State Bank	324,311
Kaspar State Bank	3,334,024

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1920.

Lawndale National Bank	\$2,072,380
Lawndale State Bank	1,094,682
Western State Bank	781,876



According to Mr. Otto Kaspar, the estimated total assets of these Bohemian banks exceed the sum of \$25,000,000.

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The Czechoslovak Review, Vol. III, No. 4, April, 1919.

### CZECHOSLOVAK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE UNITED STATES

At the present time, all of the Allied Powers have recognized the right of the Czechoslovak nation to independence and sovereign statehood. By virtue of this recognition, there is in existence a Czechoslovak Government. It has been suggested by leading financiers and business men in the United States that in order to strengthen the bonds between this newly recognized nation and America, a Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce be established in this country. The possible functions of such an organization are unlimited. A few of the more important are briefly suggested below:

To stimulate trade relations between the two countries. It is a well known fact that before the war, Germany was the intermediary for both the export and import trade with the region which forms the new state in question. With this factor removed, it will be the purpose of the proposed Chamber to exert every legitimate effort to promote the interchange of export and imports between the two countries.





The Czechoslovak Review, April, 1919.

All available business information of mutual value will be acquired, properly tabulated, and distributed to those interested. This will include trade statistics of such a nature as will enable American manufacturers to determine those products which should find a ready sale in Czechoslovakia; also keep them in touch with industrial, economic, and financial conditions which would have a vital influence upon sales and credits.

Every effort would be made to inculcate just and equitable principles of trade, and to aid in the passage of beneficial laws pertaining to the commerce between the two countries. Reciprocity and a fine sense of justice and helpfulness should be observed in administering such matters as tariffs, protection of trade marks and patents, ocean freights, import and export duties, postal and parcel post regulations.

To arbitrate in the event of any commercial misunderstandings or disputes, due to the dissimilarity of language and lack of past commercial relations, a possibility of occasional misunderstanding presents itself. By referring such matters to the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce to adjust with the



The Czechoslovak Review, April, 1919.

corresponding business organization in the other country litigation, with its attendant expenses and possible loss of good will, may be avoided.

To promote a medium for bringing together private business interests, organizations, and Conventions between Czechoslovakia and America for the purpose of Advancing their mutual interests. This would be accomplished by bringing before the public matters of educational interest concerning the tremendous trade possibilities with Czechoslovakia and her wide range of resources. Every effort would also be exerted to bring together in conferences such parties as would be interested in initiating business relations with each other, with an aim towards increasing the volume of trade between the two countries.

To inspire in its members a sense of individual civic responsibility, and an active interest in all national affairs which would tend to strengthen the bonds between the United States and the Czechoslovak Nation.





The Czechoslovak Review, April, 1919.

The channels of commercial relations are gradually being opened up with Czechoslovakia and although there are no direct connections at the present moment, it is only a question of a short time when these connections will be opened. Firms interested ought to be preparing now to enter this promising field. As per our former notice, the war trade board announced Feb. 16th, that trade with Czechoslovakia had been reopened subject to the rulings and regulations which apply at present.

Other good news is that on March 28th, the postal connections have been reopened between Czechoslovakia and America. Also recommendations have been recently made to the peace conference, that the ports of Hamburg on the North Sea and Stettin on the Baltic Sea, which have good boat and rail connections with Czechoslovakia, be opened and made neutral ports of entry to Czechoslovakia. It is hoped that soon American exporters will be able to make regular shipments.

The Czechoslovak Chamber has men investigating trade conditions abroad and will be able to be in a position to give valuable trade information. Manufacturers and exporters are requested to join our association as sustaining members at \$25 per year. Application may be sent to the Secretary.

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The Czechoslovak Review, April, 1919.

Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce of America, John A. Sokol, Sec'y., 60  
East South Water St., Chicago.



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The Czechoslovak Review, Vol. III, No. 1, pp. 22-23, Jan. 1919.

#### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PROPOSED

The campaign for close commercial relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia was opened at a conference of Czechoslovak business men, who met in Baltimore Dec. 10th, the occasion of the Southern Commercial Congress. After the session was over, about thirty visitors and prominent Baltimore Bohemians met at the Emerson Hotel to discuss ways and means of helping the economic progress of the old country. Some of the foremost Bohemian-American business men were present. From Chicago came Frank Hajicek, president of Lawndale National Bank; John A. Cervenka, president of the Pilsen Brewing Company, and a member of the Board of Directors of the American State Bank; John A. Sokol, food importer; Josef Dusek, one of Chicago's biggest commission merchants; and Frank Skala, steamship ticket agent.

Everyone present was agreed as to the advisability of establishing at once a Czechoslovak-American Chamber of Commerce. The one great service

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The Czechoslovak Review, Jan. 1919.

the Czechoslovaks in this country could render to the newly formed Republic is to find markets for Czechoslovakian products in the United States. While the principal markets for Czechoslovak exports will be found in Russia and the Balkans, many things are produced in Bohemia for which demand can be found in America.

It was decided at the Baltimore conference to take important steps for the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce. This institution will issue bulletins and booklets on Czechoslovak industries, will give financial ratings of importers in Bohemia, will maintain permanent commercial exhibits in New York, Chicago and probably other cities. The formal constitution of the American-Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce will take place in Chicago, at a great convention of Bohemian and Slovak business men from all parts of the United States on Feb. 3rd and 4th.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, July 14, 1918.

ASTOUNDING GROWTH OF A CZECH-CHICAGO CONCERN

(Advertisement)

Every Czech-American should be proud of the Hibner Oil Company. Why? Because every employee of the company was born either in Czechoslovakia, or is of Czech parentage. This prosperous concern is an example of Czech enterprise. It shows what can be accomplished by definiteness of purpose and persistence.

In the year 1895 the Hibner Oil Company had a capital of \$140.50, an old horse, and a still older wagon. The company's salesman also was old and feeble. Today five large trucks and seven wagons distribute for the company all over Chicago, Cicero, and Oak Park. Mr. M. J. Votava, president, is an acknowledged expert in the oil business.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1917.

A NEW CZECH ENTERPRISE

The Ogden Motor and Supply Company was founded recently. It is a stock company with offices at 3854-60 Ogden Avenue, on the corner of Springfield Avenue. The capital is \$100,000. The following officers were elected: V. E. Cervený, president; Frank Zeman, secretary and treasurer; Emil O. Zeman, vice-president; Messrs. Jos. Mazac and Charles A. Mrizek, members of the board of directors.

The concern will manufacture Ogden motor trucks, and will represent the following other manufacturing firms: Buick, Chalmers, Studebaker, Oakland, and Maxwell.

The new company bought out the Ogden Auto Sales Company, which has been a prosperous enterprise for the past two years.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 2, 1917.

CZECH BANKS CO-OPERATE

The directors of the Kašpar State Bank decided in their last meeting to make their institution a member of the Federal Reserve System. In doing so, they are complying with the wish of President Wilson, as expressed in one of his last speeches.

Membership in the Federal Reserve System also provides a higher guarantee for the depositors, because of the rigid supervision by the Federal bank authorities. The Kašpar State Bank is also under the supervision of the Chicago Clearing House. All of this makes it a perfectly safe depository for money and other assets.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1917.

[OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF CZECH] ENTERPRISE AND CONSCIENTIOUSNESS

The Czech community of Chicago can justly boast of a goodly number of men who have become prosperous businessmen, though they had to start with small means. .... There are, however, some among them who deserve special mention.

Emanuel J. Petru, merchant, is known all over the United States for he has thousands of customers, Czechs and of other nationalities, who send in their orders for coffee, tea, and spices. This success explains itself by Mr. Petru's conscientiousness which, our fellow-countrymen have good naturedly agreed upon, almost borders on over-punctiliousness. Our readers may, therefore, be eager to learn about his life.

Dlouha Lhota, a small forlorn village near Tabor, southern Bohemia, is the place of his birth. His father was a schoolteacher, and, therefore, struggled to make both ends meet. But it was not finances which compelled the elder Petru to emigrate. Political conditions and the craving for freedom induced him to come to America.



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1917.

This was in the year 1875. He settled in Chicago in the community of his fellow-countrymen. Emanuel J. Petru was a little boy then. He went through the public schools, and being attracted to business, he became active in it at the early age of fourteen. He started in a dry goods store of our fellow-countryman, Mr. Zavadil on West Twelfth Street, without pay. He stayed there for two months, then changed to work for a grocery store where he drew the "princely" wages of one dollar per week. Naturally, eager for more, he quit to finally find work which paid the highest wages obtainable for a boy of his age at that time.

Mr. Petru was not more than eighteen years of age when he entered business for himself. He sold coffee, and after meeting with success, he opened a store, subsequently extending his activity gradually into the general grocery business. His ambition was not limited to stop at this grade of progress. He sold out, and became a salesman for a wholesale house, only to go into the wholesale business for himself. He was only twenty-two years old when he took this important step of his career. The next one was the establishment of connections with a Czech concern of the old homeland, for which he sold fig chicory in wholesale lots through his newly founded firm named the "Petru American Importing



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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1917.

Company." The years went on, and Mr. Petru's enterprise scored again. The Java Coffee Mills, the first Czech wholesale grocery concern in the United States, a firm of transoceanic dimensions, was founded by him with headquarters at 1708 South Racine Avenue.

Mr. Petru's private life is quiet. He is married and is the father of three children. Though he came to this country when only a child, he always hails the Czechs as of his kind.



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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 13, 1917.

CZECH BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CHICAGO

(Summary)

The quarterly meeting of the United Czech Building and Loan Association of Chicago was held here yesterday afternoon. Mr. J. L. Novák presided.

After the routine business had been taken care of, the chairman reported the results of a survey of the membership and the financial status of the League [American national organization] in various states. From this report it was learned that the State of Pennsylvania takes first place with 625,000 members in 1,950 branches, and with \$297,000,000 in liquid assets. The State of Illinois takes fifth place with 649 branches, 230,667 old members augmented by 15,517 new ones, and assets of \$105,478,403, which amount was increased by \$7,087,735 through the influx of the new members.

The chairman also gave an idea of the growth of the League, the organization



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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 13, 1917.

I G of all the building and loan associations of the United States; his  
I M figures were based on approximate data gathered at a recent meeting,  
IV in Boston, Massachusetts, of the representatives of the branches  
from all over the United States, at which meeting he represented the  
United Czech Building and Loan Associations of Chicago. On January 1, 1917,  
the league contained 7,034 branches with 3,568,343 individual members, and  
had \$1,696,707,041 in liquid assets. The average amount paid in by the in-  
dividual member was \$476.49, as against \$445 the previous year.

A committee reported on the request made to the United States Government  
for exemption from taxes, and described the difficulties that were being  
met, pointing out that, at the present time, when money is needed for the  
prosecution of the war, and the Government is compelled to impose taxes  
upon every imaginable commodity and enterprise, such difficulties are to be  
expected.

The patriotic activities of the various branches of the League are being



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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 13, 1917.



I G noticed in Washington, and are commented on very favorably. "Our  
I M work is gradually being appreciated in circles that did not know us  
IV at all before." These were the words with which Mr. Novák closed  
his oral report. The written report contains, besides much other  
detailed and interesting information, a few telling facts about the Chicago  
Czech branch of the League and its activities: "....I wish to show briefly  
to what degree our building and loan associations helped all their members  
secure homes. We have now in Chicago one hundred and twenty-five Czech  
building and loan societies with about 35,000 members and more than \$20,000,000  
in their treasuries; these figures have grown considerably since the last  
report. We are continually receiving applications for loans, so that only  
a small amount of money remains inactive. The Czech building and loan  
associations lend money without causing the borrowers any particular diffi-  
culties, and the members know that money quickly and easily obtained can be  
more efficiently utilized and at less cost; this is the secret of our  
success. Wherever Czechs settle in Chicago, that part of the city begins  
to improve visibly; small houses spring up rapidly in large numbers, and

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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 13, 1917.

I G big, elegant apartment houses fitted out with the most modern conven-  
I M iences are built as well. Most of them are surrounded by gardens, trees,  
IV bushes, and flowerbeds; the neighborhood is kept clean, in a health-  
promoting condition; this enhances the beauty and boosts the value of  
the property--the entire district gains in appearance. Those acquainted with  
the Czech communities of Chicago will readily support this statement.

"The Czech building and loan societies were united into one body for the purpose of giving secretaries and other officials of organizations an opportunity to train themselves in the conduct of their particular business. The Chicago branch meets every three months to discuss events, affairs, and conditions. The Chicago branch makes recommendations to the State League concerning matters which may be of interest to branches in other cities. The statutes demand that every branch which belongs to the League (which embraces the entire United States) must also belong to the proper State League. The minutes of the Chicago branch meetings are printed, and sent to every individual society. In this way better contact is established, the advantage of which was particularly



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I G evident when the drive for the American Red Cross began. Our Czech  
I M branches collected a considerable amount of money for the Red Cross,  
IV and bought Liberty bonds to the value of almost one million dollars;  
they also helped efficiently in the enlistment of our young men for  
service in the United States Army and Navy. From this it can be seen that  
our societies teach our people not only thrift, but the fulfilling of their  
obligations as citizens as well.

"When I speak of the Czech building and loan societies and of the Czech people at the same time, I do not want to imply that the members of the societies are of Czech descent exclusively; they are, in fact, cosmopolitan, for in everyone of these branches there are some members of other than Czech descent. In closing, I want to declare that the Czech branch of the State League fully recognizes and appreciates the work done by the latter."

The delegates to the meeting were satisfied with the gratifying news that the delegates to the national convention of the League, in Boston, gave much



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Denní Mlasatel, Aug. 13, 1917.

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I G credit to the Czech branches.

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IV Vice-chairman Mr. J. A. Čalek proposed to give material aid to the committee in charge of the arrangements for the "Czechoslovak Thanksgiving", which is to be celebrated soon. It was resolved to send a certain amount of money to the committee, which is to deliver it into the hands of Professor Thomas G. Masaryk. The delegates hope that the amount will reach the figure of \$100; they want to do their bit for the liberation of the old homeland.....

Mr. Tom Vonásek, delegate for the Radnice Building and Loan Association, inquired what was to be done about an individual member who had paid up a certain amount, but had enlisted for service in the Army. He was informed that the rule required the refunding, to the member, of the amount already paid.

The meeting was closed with an opulent lunch, which was given to the delegates by Mr. F. J. Petru.



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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 13, 1917.

I G Denní Hlasatel and Spravedlnost, two Chicago Czech newspapers, were  
I M thanked for the publicity they have been giving the Czech building  
IV and loan associations.



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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 11, 1917.

### A CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER

(Summary)

There are not too many citizens of Chicago who can boast of a record in private as well as in public life that is without the slightest blemish. . . . . Our Czech community in Chicago possesses men like these, and is justly proud of them. Our Czech community knows these men, and it also knows that Joseph I. Novák is one of them.

Mr. Novak was born in Chicago in 1877, born of parents who had had a hard start in life before they attained any comparative degree of prosperity. They saw to it that their son received a good education, not only in public schools, but also in the college, which at that time was known by the name of Westside Business College. The young man had early evidenced a liking for matters of commerce. He dealt in various commodities, such as coal, hay, and grain. He even ventured into the



Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 11, 1917.

restaurant business with pronounced success. He quit this branch after a time as he found that it was not conducive to a success in public life which he preferred . . . . .

Mr. Novák has always been a staunch Democrat. In the election in 1913, he won the aldermanic seat of the Twelfth Ward. Mayor Harrison recommended him for the office of a member of the Board of Local Improvements, and the City Council indorsed his choice. This was in 1915. Mr. Novak was also appointed a jury commissioner. In his capacity as alderman, he proved very helpful to his Czech-American fellow-countrymen. Though born in America, he has preserved a warm feeling for his maternal language.

Mr. Novak is married and father of six children. At present, he is conducting a real estate business at 4010 West 26th Street, which he combines with insurance. He also functions as notary public. He is a member of numerous clubs and societies.



Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1917.

FROM THE LIFE OF A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESSMAN

(Summary)

Czech Chicago can boast of many businessmen who have worked themselves up from a small business and have made remarkable progress because of their acumen and pertinacity. Of this group Mr. Gustav Klima is one of the best-known and most popular men in our community.

He was born in Strasice, near Prague, in 1868. After his public school work he enrolled in the Industrial School in Plzen (Pilsen), Bohemia, where he obtained a good technical education. He came to America when he was twenty-one years of age, settled in Chicago, and began to work as a mechanic. He later became a businessman and opened a shop on 22nd Street and Washtenaw Avenue. In 1899 he married Miss Bozena Jankovska, by whom he has several children.



Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1917.

He founded the Bohemian Plate Glass Insurance Association sixteen years ago, a concern which has been enjoying the confidence of the Czech public in full measure. He also became active in the real-estate business and sold property in the neighborhood of Riverside Drive, 22nd Street and Oak Park Avenue. He transformed this section into a regular residential district for his Czech fellow countrymen. He is a member of many Czech Chicago associations, and now lives at 6743 Riverside Drive, Berwyn. His office is located at 1412 West 19th Street.



Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1917.

MUNICIPAL PIER DECORATED BY A CZECH

(Summary)

The beautiful floral decorations on the Municipal Pier are the work of Mr. B. Prasil, 3052 South Harding Avenue. He was the first Czech ever to become chief gardener for the Bridewell, and has been holding this position for the past seventeen years. He spent only \$350 of \$500 appropriated by the city council for the Pier flowers.



Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1917.

THE START OF CZECH BUSINESS IN CHICAGO

(Summary)

The development of Czech business in Chicago did not take place at an early date in our history. There were not many of our pioneers who could have taken the risk of trading on a large scale. The first Czechs who ventured into business could tell stories of sleepless nights and worry. Many small department stores failed. No department stores were in the hands of Czechs until the year 1889, when Mr. John J. Svoboda founded one. It is still in existence and is flourishing, and may be designated as the first of its kind operated by a Czech in Chicago.

Mr. Svoboda was born in Chvaletice, near Protivin, Bohemia, fifty-four years ago. When he was still of school age, the entire family left the old country and came to the United States. At that time emigration from Czech lands was in full vogue; everybody wanted to try America "for good luck". They had visions



Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1917.

of better living conditions, for they were getting disgusted with the way things were being done in the motherland. We find the family settled in Chicago in 1868 the terminal point of their long journey.

After having become acquainted with the advantages of the community, they sent young John to Walsh School, which was at that time situated at the corner of West 20th and South Johnson Streets. The boy studied the English language diligently and made excellent progress in other subjects, so that after graduation his father sent him to Foster School to further his education. He was also sent to St. Vaclav (St. Venzeslas) School, to keep in contact with the Czech language. For a time John attended the St. Franciscus School, then on West Twelfth Street and Newberry Avenue, to learn German.

A business school, which suited the boy's early and distinct inclinations, finished his educational program.



Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1917.

He then found employment in the John Langerman dry goods store on Archer Avenue, and then worked at Klein Brothers on South Halsted and West 20th Streets. He opened his own store in 1889 under the name "Svoboda's Bargain House," on 1255 West 22nd Street. His sound business principles assured him of success from the start.

In the year 1904 he was already in a position to build his own establishment on 1327-29 West 22nd Street, where he reopened a larger store under the name "Grand Leader". It is still in existence and still prospering.

Mr. Svoboda has been married since 1898 and lives with his family in Oak Park. Although he grew up in America, he nevertheless remained a Czech; a fact which he displays at every opportunity. There is not a single Czech national or humanitarian enterprise to which he would not extend his aid. He is a charter member of what was once the Plzenski Mladenci [Pilsen Bachelors' Club]; of Sokol Chicago; the Ceska Beseda [Czech Club]; and others. Mr. Svoboda is not only a good Czech, but also a sincere and ardent American patriot.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 7, 1917.

TUMA, PITTE, AND CERNY IN BANKRUPTCY

(Summary)

The bankruptcies of three firms in our Czech-Chicago community will result in an endless chain of court sessions and litigations. The firms "did business" under the name of "notary public" or "private banker;" accepted money from their hard-working and thrifty fellow countrymen; paraded as "counselors" in the investment business; and diverted the funds intrusted to them into channels for their own private interest. The men are: Joseph Tuma, Robert L. Pitte, and Joseph A. Cerny; the latter, now missing, represents the latest acquisition to the roster of our bankrupt "bankers".....The backbone of their activities was shady transactions and false pretenses.....

"Who will be next?"



Denni Hlasatel, June 3, 1917.

A NEW INSOLVENCY LOOMING

(Summary)

In a meeting of the creditors of the firm Josef A. Cerny, held in the Sokol Chicago hall last Friday, it became evident that federal court action will be required to settle a case which threatens to become another bankruptcy within the Chicago Czech community. It was thought at first that compromises could avert the impending calamity. Such hopes seem to have been blasted. It is reported that tomorrow Attorney Otto Kerner, representing the creditors, will ask the federal court to pronounce the company in a state of bankruptcy. This was the first sad news to reach the community.

Another is the rumor that the deficit will be much larger than was originally expected.....Several complaints charging fraudulent handling of funds have been heard, but no official information has been filed as yet.



Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1917.

ONE OF OUR OUTSTANDING BUSINESSMEN

( Summary )

"Chodsko" is a part of southwestern Bohemia. One of the foremost traits of its indigenous people is honesty of conviction. This characteristic has been lifted upon a poetic pedestal in the "Psohlavci," a drama by Alois Jirasek, of which Kozina is the hero. The straight-forwardness and inflexibility of the convictions with which Kozina is portrayed in the drama is reflected in a native son of the "Chodsko" land, a Chicago Czech named Karel Vondras. He was born January 1, 1864, in Klenc, the son of a fairly prosperous farmer. In his native town he attended the public school and later, also a German school. When he had passed school age, his father sent him to Munich, Germany, where, by his own choice, he was to learn the bakery trade. Young Vondras showed great diligence in his work. He had to suffer all the usual hardships and humiliations of an apprentice. After two years he returned, presenting his father with fifty German marks, the savings from



Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1917.

his scant earnings. The father was overjoyed, true enough, yet he became very much concerned over the future of the lad. The bakery trade held good promise of earnings in the old homeland, but knowing his boy's enterprise and also his incipient dislike of general conditions, the father thought of America, the land of promise.

It was in the year 1879 that he and his wife, with much reluctance, allowed their son to start the journey over the ocean, with Chicago as the goal. Young Vondras found work in the bakeshop of August Lichtenberger at Kramer and Halsted Streets. Here he learned the methods of American baking and became a first-rate baker.

In 1889 he married Miss Therese Holar and opened his own shop on 18th and May Streets. The space soon proved to be too small, and as the owner of the house insisted that Mr. Vondras buy the building at an exorbitant price, the master baker purchased a house at 1540 West 18th Street, where he equipped his business with the most modern conveniences and up-to-date machinery and implements.



Denni Hlasatel, June 2, 1917.

The business expanded so rapidly that it has now become one of the leaders in the community. One of its best-known products is genuine home-baked bread, and the famous crisp saltsticks.

In his relations with his help Mr. Vondras never flaunts the air of an employer, but always the comrade and friend. He lives a happy family life and is the father of several children. He is active in the various societies of the community.





Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1917.

A BUSINESSMAN AND HIS CLIENTS

An agreement has been reached between Jos. A. Cerny, notary public, and his clients, who felt uneasy about their deposits intrusted to him. Their apprehensions may well be understood when one recalls the bankruptcy of the firm Robert L. Pitte and Son.

In a meeting held in the hall of Sokol Chicago last night, Mr. Cerny explained to his clients, fifty in number, how he happened to plunge into temporary difficulties. His liabilities amount to \$25,740.50, which are covered by real estate which, if sold advantageously, together with other securities, should yield \$33,310.03. A committee composed of five Czech lawyers was formed which pledged itself to hold the assets until Banker Fr. G. Hajicek, who was named trustee by the committee, finds an opportunity to realize a reasonable amount of money by their sale.

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Denní Hlasatel, May 11, 1917.

Mr. Černý, in frankly revealing the condition of his business, evidently acted like a real man.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1917.

CHICAGO CZECH PIONEER DIES

Almost one-half century has passed since the family of the Lállas came to our city. They hailed from the romantic little town of Bechyně near Tábor, Bohemia. The elder Lállas were people typical of old time Czech stock, with an earnest desire for rearing their children to be decent men, good citizens, and to remain sincere Czechs. They did not labor in vain. Their little ones grew to be a cause of pride and joy for the parents; after the latter had betaken themselves into the great unknown, the orphans still continued to do honor to their name.

One of these children was John F. Lálla, who by hard, honest work and perseverance in business, won for himself a prominent place among his fellow-citizens. He had been brought to Chicago at the tender age of ten, and, not having the means for an educational development of his talents, drifted into business. He soon discovered that a great field of profitable activity offered itself to the Czech commission merchants. He did not hesitate to enter that branch

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1917.

of business, and in 1895 founded the house of John F. Lálla and Company, of which he was the president, with Messrs. Krupka, Lisý, and Štastný as partners. The firm, with headquarters located 809 W. Randolph St., grew by leaps and bounds, finally becoming one of the biggest commission houses of our city. Accordingly the finances of the concern were in excellent shape.

In the midst of prosperity Mr. Lálla remained a sincere Czech; at the same time he was also an ardent member of the Catholic Church in which he had been brought up. His liberal support of Czech-Catholic enterprises will be remembered for a long time.

He had been ailing lately, and was bedridden for the last six weeks. At 4 A. M., yesterday, the crisis was reached, and he died at the age of nearly sixty years. He leaves his widow, Mrs. Barbara Lálla, and three sons and

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1917.

three daughters. The funeral of the deceased, who was a member of the St. Joseph Association, will be held at Ascension Church, Van Buren and Clarence Sts., Oak Park; the place of the burial will be the St. Adalbert Cemetery.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1917.

[REAL-ESTATE OFFICE]

(Advertisement)

In 1912, I gave up selling lots, but I was urged by those who had bought from me before to again engage in the business. I am now sole manager for the distribution of lots in the best part of Berwyn. Remember my activities on 26th Street in Czech California and in Morton Park?

Frank G. Hajíček & Co., 3339 West 26th Street.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1917.

ANTAGONIZED BY HIS FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN



One of the most enterprising building contractors that ever came from our midst was our fellow-countryman Joseph A. Holpuch. It is to be regretted that we are compelled, on this occasion, to use the word "was", for he is no longer what he was. The reason will be given at the end of our biography of the man, whose loss may be felt before long by the community of our businessmen.

Holpuch was born in the United States, in Chicago; but his start in life was not an easy one. He had to work hard to attain results, and he succeeded mainly by his energy and persistency, which could not be daunted by temporary failure. He was born at South May and West Nineteenth Streets, in 1876. His parents, Antonín and Anna Holpuch, occupied a position uncommon in those days, for the father was one of the first Czech contractors in the United States. Though he could not be called **prosperous**, the elder Holpuch did all he could for his son within the limits of his income; he

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1917.

gave him the best education that could be gotten in the Chicago public schools.

The son went to the old Throop School, then to West Division High School. After graduation, his ambition led him to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he studied law with remarkable success.

He did not, however, engage in the practice of law, but became interested in real estate instead, in accord with his natural instinct for the business. Still, seeing even greater opportunities elsewhere, he founded the Western Casket Company, and became its first president and general manager. He did not remain in this position very long, but sold out, pledging himself not to enter the casket business again. His next position was that of a representative of the Hines Lumber Company, covering their western district. About this time, in 1899, he married Paula Panoš, with whom he lives in happy wedlock. They have two children, Helen and Joseph.



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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1917.

Holpuch finally tired of the lumber business, and wished to be in a business for himself. He became a building contractor in 1906, and remained one until January 1, 1917. This vocation made him feel happy. He began with little, but fought his way to success, not thinking then of the disappointments he was to meet at the end of this period. The misfortune which impeded his career was no fault of his own. It was the oversensitiveness, the vanity, the hurt pride, and especially the envy on the part of his fellow-countrymen which caused him trouble. These adverse influences made themselves felt acutely from the moment he was installed as a member of the Chicago School Board, by appointment of former Mayor Carter H. Harrison, to fill the vacancy left by Architect Dibelka.

Holpuch's work as a member of the School Board attracted city-wide attention to his capability, his courage, and his frank manner. The English-language press, and also the Czech newspapers, gave publicity to his name, and it was this which seemed to irritate some of his fellow-countrymen. These people were of the opinion that he had accumulated for himself more earthly goods

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1917.

than were due him; they set out to damage his business, which he had been forced to neglect in order to devote time to his official responsibilities, although these yielded no emoluments and were purely honorary. Moreover, they commenced to trouble the quiet of his home, whose welfare he had subordinated to his good will toward the commonwealth and particularly toward the people of his own race. They failed, however, to get the intended results, at least as far as his finances were concerned.

Under these conditions Holpuch's longing to serve the people began to fade; he felt no desire to work further for the good of the schools, among which Carter H. Harrison High School stands as a memorial to his earlier efforts. He became convinced that his own fellow-countrymen did not ask for any open, honest, and unselfish handling of their school affairs; that they loathed the sight of one of their own race standing upon his own feet; therefore, he decided to give up his business as a contractor. He collected the money invested therein and deposited it as a fund for a new enterprise, which he knew would not be looked upon as an obstacle and an eyesore by his "friends",

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against whom he wishes to warn any young man desiring to devote his energies to the benefit of the public. He has chosen refrigeration as his new field of activity, and will be at the head of the firm of Joseph A. Holpuch Company, Refrigerating Machines, with offices at 3113 West 22nd Street.

Joseph A. Holpuch intends to give up his position on the School Board, which will mean a serious loss for the latter; his time henceforth will belong to his business and his family. It is assumed that he will remain the man who always proudly acknowledged his descent from Czech parents, and who, in spite of a momentary discord caused by slanderous tongues, will stand among us as one who has thousands of friends, and who is a defender of our Czech interests, as he was during his term as a member of the School Board.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION AT THE PLZENSKY PIVOVAR

At the annual meeting of the Plzenska Pivovarni Spolecnost [The Pilsen Brewing Company], held January 25, a supplementary election of members of the Board of Directors was ordered and the following gentlemen were elected: Jan A Cervenka, Josef M. Skala, and Josef Hlavacek.

The directors then held a meeting and elected the following officers: chairman, Jan. A. Cervenka; vice-chairman, Tomas J. Seidl; secretary, Alois F. F. Jiruska; treasurer, Josef M. Skala.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 25, 1916.

FROM CZECH KALIFORNIA

The Association of Bohemian Tavern Owners in Ceska Kalifornia (Bohemian California), a district in the west part of Chicago, held a meeting on January 20 in Mr. J. J. Vodak's Hall, at the corner of Sawyer Avenue and 25th Street.

At this meeting, which was very well attended, the discussion centered around the question whether the Spolek Ceskych Hostinskyh should function independently and ask the Hlavni Teleso (Supreme Council) for a charter, or join the existing Spolek Ceskych Hostinskyh.

It was agreed to request the Hlavni Teleso for a charter, and request the now functioning organization for its co-operation, explaining that this organization has no intention of working against their organization; on the contrary, the Spolek Ceskych Hostincu, under existing conditions, is concerned primarily with the organizing of all Bohemian tavern owners who are not members of any organization; it also wishes to contact those who do not want to join the already

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 25, 1916.

active organization, for the purpose of showing a united front to combat the menace of prohibition, and to further the business of tavern owners.

It was also agreed to send references of meetings to newspapers, and to advertise the meetings in these publications.

The next meeting will be held Thursday, February 3, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Vojta Naprstek School. All tavern owners who do not belong to the organization are invited to this meeting.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1916.

RADICAL STEPS TAKEN  
Plan Formulated to Sell the Auditorium Building  
and Elect a New Board of Directors

A mass meeting of the Borivoj Building and Loan Association, held yesterday afternoon, disposed of a number of weighty resolutions, which should prove very salutary for the future welfare of the organization.

This meeting was called primarily for the purpose of the airing of the very regrettable "Musil" affair, which created such an upheaval, and which threatened to undermine the confidence our people always have placed in our organization. The second reason for the call was to have the membership decide what is to be done about our Auditorium building, which is becoming a heavy burden, and which was, to say the least, a very unwise purchase.

These two matters of business proved to be subjects of utmost importance to the very large gathering of members of Borivoj.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1916.

The action of this meeting finally resulted in a decision to elect a new board of directors in place of the old one which has so long controlled the organization, and which was responsible for the "Musil" defraud.

As was not expected, the meeting was a very stormy one, and soon resulted in angry arguments among the members.

Mr. Evzen Frvdl, the chairman, was the first to speak; he told the members that they need have no fears for their organization, because, as he said, it was progressing wonderfully.

The organization membership numbers over 1,000; the loans on property total \$327,270; loans on account to members amount to \$51,336; unpaid deposits total \$23,496; and the total assets are \$540,496. The number of shares owned by members is between 14,000 and 15,000.

The organization, therefore, rests upon a very sound basis, and is one of the strongest.



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1916.

After this introduction, Mr. Frydl spoke of the matter which is of such interest and importance, but which is also a very painful experience--the way business has been transacted up to date.

Mr. Frydl brought out a collection of charges against the former directors, and also against those who are still holding office (excepting those who just lately were elected to office); these last are guided by a sincere desire to bring better business methods to the offices they now hold.

The older outgoing directors were blamed by the speaker for not having a broad enough outlook, and for direct neglect of duties.

The speaker pointed out that the directors took over the building and paid an enormous price for it, in order to collect moneys due from the defunct Bazaar which did business in the Auditorium building, and that they absolved the directors of the Bazaar of all financial responsibilities.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1916.

He pointed out that, by this move, the organization was considerably hurt, and that the decision of the directors was inimical to the best interests of the organization.

Mr. Frydl went on to say that \$117,000 was paid for the Auditorium with all equipment, and the building now does not bring a cent of profit; on the contrary the building is a white elephant; we are unable to secure tenants, even when they are offered free rent for long terms. And when a buyer presented himself, a short time ago, and offered \$85,000 for the building, the sale did not go through because of the neglect of some of the old directors who failed to grasp that fine offer.

The old directors were further blamed by the speaker for not having instituted legal proceedings against the bonding company which posted a \$2,000 indemnity for Mr. Musil; if the action had been taken immediately after the fraud occurred, the bonding company would have been forced to pay; but with the tardy action of the directors, the matter was concealed from the rank and file of the members; today all that money is lost.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1916.

The directors were guilty of an unauthorized move, the chairman said, when they granted Mr. Falta a loan of \$1,000 on a plain promissory note, although the bylaws state that every loan must be secured by property, and that through these irregularities \$500 more had been lost by a similar loan to Mr. Smaha, who later went into bankruptcy.

And again, went on the chairman, \$1,204 was lost--money which Mr. Malezan should have paid the organization; but he also went into bankruptcy and was therefor freed from further responsibility. Not one of these loans was secured by property.

Mr. Frydl said that all these discrepancies cannot be charged to Mr. Musil alone; others must have had their fingers in the pie.

Mr. Musil could not have borrowed on the deposit books of members without the knowledge of the auditing committee; the holders of these deposit books, if members of the auditing committee, were remiss in their duty. And the shady

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1916.

transactions of some of these officials were fully clarified, not only by Mr. Frydl, but also by Mr. Vesely.

The last-named gentleman related that the auditing committee did not count the loans on property and on deposit books, and that actually 113 deposit books were missing at the time of the audit. This mismanagement was not accounted for until the election of some of the new officials. These new officials began to expose the inefficiency of the old officials, but had a very difficult task to perform, because they were in the minority, and the old regime made it difficult for the new officials to function properly. Nevertheless, at last the better element among the officials gained the ascendancy and started a thorough house cleaning.

Mr. Frydl asked Attorney Halik to take up the case of the bogus checks drawn by Mr. Musil, an ex-official of the Borivoj Building and Loan Association. Mr. Halik tried to collect the amounts the checks represented. The banks agreed to pay very small sums in each instance, and the offer was refused.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1916.

Mr. Halik was ordered to institute suit to recover the full amounts of the checks which amount to \$2,700.

.....There were certain members present at the meeting who claimed that all that is transpiring is just a matter of personal enmity. Among them was Mr. F. C. Layer, who left the meeting in anger. Nevertheless Mr. Frydl and Mr. Vesely assured the members that all that they are interested in is in righting the sins of the past, and to eradicate all that which is connected with the old regime and the "Kusil" rule, so that the organization may regain the confidence it requires. But no harmonious action can take place while the old directors still function, and while the new officials will not get the co-operation needed for the betterment of the organization.

The debate became more spirited as the meeting proceeded, and personalities were exchanged which did not fall pleasantly upon one's ear.

Finally, after about four hours of debate, a motion was carried unanimously

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that the books be audited by a professional auditor.

Since there cannot be any co-operation between the old and new officials, it was finally agreed to elect a new board of directors as soon as the auditor finishes his work.

It is expected that the recently chosen directors who tried to better conditions will be returned to office; but the reverse is expected in the case of the inefficient old ones, whom we expect to be out of office soon.

The motion to sell the Auditorium which housed the unlucky Bazaar was passed unanimously and with great acclaim.

Today we know that the purchase of the Auditorium was a poor business venture and that Borivoj will never accomplish anything until it sells the building, and so the officers were ordered to sell as soon as possible under the most favorable conditions.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1916.

If we correctly judge yesterday's proceedings, the Building and Loan Association adopted a radical change which will benefit all those whom it concerns.

APP. (11) PROJ. 3027

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1916.

BOHEMIAN ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW BUILDING  
Lawndale State Bank Starting Business Tomorrow

[Half-tone, three column-quarter of a page, picture of  
front of building at 3205-3207 West 22nd Street.]

Lawndaleska Statni Banka (Lawndale State Bank), a well-known banking establishment doing business for many years in Ceska Californie [a Bohemian district in Chicago], is a bank which has gained such an enviable record not only among our countrymen, but also among the foreign language and American groups, that its quarters became too cramped for the amount of business transacted.

Therefore, the directors, who had had in mind for some time the building of a new home to house the bank, agreed to build the new bank home, which could take care of a greater volume of business and, with its structural beauty, would be a credit to the neighborhood.



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1916.

For that reason a site was found in this locality. Immediately plans were drawn by order of the bank directors, and the many contracts for the work on the building were awarded; but the completion of the bank was delayed for almost a year on account of unforeseen conditions.

The building will be opened to the public within the next few days and tomorrow, for the first time, business will be transacted in its new home.

The new building of the Lawndale State Bank at 3205-3207 West 22nd Street stands on two lots, and is constructed of stone, brick, and steel.

The first floor is reserved for banking business. The second floor is divided into offices, all of which are rented.

Stepping through the grand entrance, we walked through bronze doors into the vestibule, which is made of marble. At both sides of this entrance

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1916.

offices for the directors may be seen.

From the vestibule we were able to see a large hall, fitted with a skylight. This hall is supported by pillars; between these pillars are benches, seats, and writing tables placed there for the convenience of the bank's patrons.

At the sides of this hall are wings, which are divided into twelve sections.

To the rear of the large hall is an enormous safe, fitted with a time clock weighing twenty-three tons. This time clock is of the self-adjusting type, and can be regulated very easily. Inside of this safe, at both sides the safety boxes can be seen, and farther to the rear there is a smaller safe which holds the daily receipts of each clerk.

The main rear hall wall is fitted with a large looking glass. In the rooms

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1916.

behind the last wall, the directors will hold their meetings. Near this last wall are the ladies' rest rooms and small private rooms for the bank's customers, a room reserved for bank clerks, and a dressing room.

To the right of the wall are more safes for storing books and valuable papers. To the left is a large table for the telephone operator, and here also are twelve public telephones.

The decorations are plastic designs, marble imitations, and mosaics.

The furniture is mahogany; the electrical lighting is indirect. The light is thrown from large rounded globes to the ceiling and then reflected downward.

A combination electrical heating system has been installed, automatically controlling the heating of the building and ventilating as well. In this

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1916.

respect, this system is entirely new to Bohemians.

The front of the building is decorated with a clock, which will be automatically regulated with two others in the building.

The cost of the building is \$65,000, and it deserves to be mentioned that all the work on the building, wherever possible, was done by Bohemian contractors, or at least by Bohemian workingmen.

This bank is an absolute Bohemian institution, whose leaders are the following officers: president, F. G. Hajicek; vice-presidents, J.J. Salat and J. F. Polak; cashier, J. Kopecky; assistant cashier, F.J. Krajic. The directors are: R. Dusil, R. F. Hajicek, E. Klicka, J. Kopecky, Charles B. Pavlicek, J.F. Polak, J. J. Salat, J. J. Svoboda, and F. G. Hajicek.

The Lawndale State Bank is connected to some extent with the Lawndale

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1916.

National Bank, 3337-3339 West 26th Street, because all the stockholders of the Lawndale State Bank are also directors of the Lawndale National Bank.

MPA (HL) PROJ. 3027

Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1915.

A BUSINESSMEN'S OUTING

In spite of the bad, cool weather prevailing yesterday, a considerable number of people attended the outing which the active "Obchodnici Ze 26. Ulice" [26th Street Businessmen] held in Pilsen Park.....

The association of our businessmen of 26th Street is developing most useful activities, and shows a great deal of energy when it is a question of seeing something done that would be of benefit to our great business street.....

Our businessmen act according to the slogan "Svuj K Svemu" [Everyone to one's kind], but a free and better translation would be "let us work, pull, live together," and they are getting the best results.

Yesterday's outing made the contacts between our public and the businessmen of 26th Street still more friendly and intimate.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 25, 1914.

A NEW BOHEMIAN STATE BANK

Mr. Josef Klicka and Mr. Jan F. Slama, the noted Bohemian bankers who operate the Tabor Savings Bank at 3945 West 26th Street, have established a new bank at the same location--the Adams State Bank.

.....

WPA (U.S.) 100-330000

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II F

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1914.

BUILDING PERMITS

J. Haras of 2814 Clifton Park Avenue is building a three-story brick house at 2734 Clifton Park Avenue for \$6,000.

J. Chvatal of 2938 Union Avenue is building a one-story brick residence at 3216 Komensky Avenue for \$1,700.





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1914.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS OF THE ATLAS BREWING COMPANY

The management of the popular Atlas Brewery does not fail to remember our important welfare and national institutions each year, and so this New Year it did not make any exception. Generous New Year's gifts with which the Brewery remembered our foremost institutions are to the Sbor Utulny a Syrotcince (The Old People's Home and Orphanage Association), \$100; Syrotcinec Svateho Josefa (Saint Joseph Orphanage), \$100; Cesko Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian American Press Bureau), \$50; Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association), \$50; and Ustřední Matice Školská Čechách (Central Scholastic Association in Bohemia), 200 crowns.



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I B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 19, 1913.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPOLEK CESKYCH HOSTINSKYCH

The annual meeting of the Spolek Ceskych Hostinskych (Bohemian Cafe Owners Society) was held in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian)-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) yesterday afternoon.....

The meeting elected new officers.....and chose delegates to the convention of the First State Districts.....The Society's representatives on the board of the Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old Peoples Home and Orphanage) were also elected.....

The meeting recognized the importance of strong propaganda for liberal principles among Bohemian women, and appointed a committee to emulate the propaganda activities which are conducted among the women in the Chicago German colony.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1913.

SAFEGUARDING BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

The growth of Bohemian building and loan associations in Chicago is certainly surprising. Out of the twenty million dollars on deposit in all building and loan associations in Chicago, the Bohemian associations are responsible for eleven. The Bohemian building and loan associations are managed conscientiously and honestly, but just the same, once in a great while, cases of dishonesty occur which excite the whole Bohemian community and undermine the confidence which the Výpomocné Spolky (building and loan associations) have built up through long years of successful activity. How these isolated cases can be prevented and what reforms should be introduced in order to safeguard the depositors' money against any possible danger, was the subject of a most interesting discussion at a conference of a large number of officers in Bohemian building and loan associations. This conference was attended by a number of state officials connected with the building and loan associations' bureau. As far as we could ascertain, there were present: the chief clerk of that bureau, Mr. Porter; the assistant state auditor, Mr. Fish; the inspector of building and loan associations, Mr. J. F. Bambas; as well as Messrs. Rudolf

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1913.

Mulač, Karel V. Janovský, A. Macal, F. J. Petru; Attorneys Joseph Z. Kleňha, Michal, and Václav Kleňha; Bankers Frank G. Hájiček, B. Hák, K. Kopecký, J. L. Novák, J. Janda, F. Mencl; Messrs. Rousek, Pohl, Švehla; and finally, the representatives of the four Chicago Bohemian dailies, Denní Hlasatel, Svornost, Národ, and Spravedlnost. The conference was held in the Pilsen Auditorium and was preceded by a banquet which again confirmed the splendid reputation of Mr. Falta's cuisine.

The discussions were inaugurated by Mr. J. F. Bambas, who had made all the arrangements for the meeting. He introduced Mr. Porter, who, after greeting all those present, came straight to the point. He explained that he was thinking of calling a meeting of representatives of various building and loan associations which would devise and agree upon means of making the associations still more secure than they are at the present time. The meeting will be called in the near future and a large Bohemian group is expected to participate.

[The article contains a rather detailed report of the discussion of proposals

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1913.

made by several men present regarding various ways of safeguarding moneys entrusted to building and loan associations.]

It was close to 11:00 P.M. when the meeting was adjourned by Mr. Bambas.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1913.

A TRIP OF CHICAGO DELEGATES OF BOHEMIAN BUILDING AND  
LOAN ASSOCIATIONS TO THE CONVENTION AT SPRINGFIELD

(Summary)

The annual convention of the League of Building and Loan Associations of the State of Illinois was held in Springfield, October 23 and 24.....

The Bohemian building and loan associations sent twenty-three delegates [their names and the associations they represented are listed in the article], including Mr. Jos. L. Voborský of the Výpomocný Spolek Bořivoj (Bořivoj Building and Loan Association), who had been requested by the officers of the League to present a speech at the convention on whatever topic would be interesting, informative, and beneficial to the delegates. He selected the subject, "Bohemian Building and Loan Associations and Their Influence on Home Building". His first aim was to acquaint the non-Bohemian delegates with some of the statistical data concerning Bohemian building and loan

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2007F

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Denni Elsatel, Oct. 28, 1913.

associations in Chicago, and to give them a true picture of the thrift of the good Bohemian people. In this, according to the audience, he succeeded. A full translation of the pertinent parts of his speech follows:

"The origin of Bohemian building and loan associations dates back to the seventies when our countrymen started settling in Chicago in large numbers. The first settlers organized an association to which its members paid certain dues, and the money thus collected was loaned out for home building. This association, however, was short-lived, disbanding in 1871 after the great Chicago Fire. For several years thereafter, the Bohemians had no building and loan association of their own; but in 1880 two or three of them were organized, and since these prospered, other organizations followed, so that there are 104 of them in Chicago now. This means that the Bohemians have a greater number of building and loan associations than any other national group in the city. Also, the total membership in these associations is greater than that of any other group. All these associations are in an excellent condition at the present time, doing profitable business.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1913.

"As a rule, the Bohemians are very thrifty. The principal purpose of their saving is to build a home and lay a foundation for a better future for themselves and their children, to whom they endeavor to give a good education. In all this, most of them succeed. Many of our countrymen are well-to-do, have a good social position, and it may be justly claimed that the credit for their success is due only to their building and loan associations. The characteristic features of the present older generation are being inherited by the younger one. The children follow in the footsteps of their parents, and this applies also to the appreciation of the building and loan associations.

"Bohemian building and loan associations have always been and are now a great factor in home building and in the promotion of family life. A Bohemian man first strives to own a home, then to beautify it, then to build another home which can be leased, thus adding to the family prosperity. Almost without exception, he starts on this road to success by turning to a Bohemian building and loan association. He is careful to pay all installments regularly until the loan is paid.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1913.

"Our building and loan associations not only help in building the future of their members, but they also help in building and beautifying the entire great City of Chicago. Large districts, both residential and business, were built with money advanced by building and loan associations. Those of you who attended last year's convention and were entertained by Bohemian building and loan associations had an excellent opportunity to see those beautiful residences, those prosperous business establishments that fill Chicago's Bohemian districts. They would not be there if it were not for our building and loan associations. I can tell you that four out of every five owners of such property have been or are members of one or another Bohemian building and loan association, and they would be proud to say so, should you ask them. They would add that they probably could not have arrived at their present degree of prosperity were it not for their membership in one of the building and loan associations.

"The Bohemian building and loan associations also deserve considerable credit for their work in another line of endeavor. They urge their members,

MPA (ILL) PROJ 36975

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1913.

especially those who have recently come to this country, to perform all their duties of citizenship, to take out naturalization papers, to take an interest in public affairs, and to pay attention to the quality of men whom they select for public offices.

"As to the methods of conducting business, you no doubt know that the Bohemian building and loan associations are based on a serial plan, that the series start every three months, and that shares can be subscribed for every three months. As a rule, there are three ways of paying for shares. In class one, the payment is 25 cents a week; in class two 12 1/2 cents a week; in class three, a payment of a lump sum of \$70. is made.

"Our method of collecting the dues was thoroughly discussed before this audience some years ago, and I shall not go into this matter again. Bohemian building and loan associations, on the average, earn 7 per cent, so that a \$100 share which is being paid for at 25 cents a week is paid up in 6 1/4 years; one which is paid for at the rate of 12 1/2 cents matures in 11 1/4

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3075

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1913.

years; and one for which \$70 was paid matures in 6 1/4 years.

"To some of you it may seem strange that Bohemian building and loan associations should have such large earnings. One reason is that no Bohemian building and loan association pays rent. All of them hold their meetings on the premises of some restaurant or café, in a room completely separated from the café proper, and for the use of this, there is absolutely no charge. Some of you may deem this arrangement impractical. That is not the case. In fact, in some instances, the holding of meetings on premises of that kind is responsible for the rapid growth of an association, and the idea that it would induce the members to greater spending is erroneous.

"In order to make the payment of dues more convenient to their members, some of the larger Bohemian building and loan associations maintain branches in various parts of the city. The dues are being collected regularly by some of the officers and turned over to the main place of business the day after they are collected. This method proves to be very effective, and its convenience seems to be attracting new members who may not feel like joining under different circumstances.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30273

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1913.

"Another reason for these large earnings is the very low running expenses of our associations. Some of them pay extremely small wages to their officers. In many cases the secretary receives around \$5 a week, the largest associations paying not more than \$20. Other officers, such as assistant secretaries or directors, receive from 15 cents to \$1 for each meeting. Our directors work for the love of a good cause by which they, too, are benefited, and they feel happy to have the confidence of the membership.

"Since their beginning, Bohemian building and loan associations have paid out to their members in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000. The cumulative assets of all Bohemian building and loan associations are about \$13,000,000, and the real estate mortgaged as collateral for loans is valued at \$40,000,000. Their membership is estimated at 25,000, but in all probability it is larger.

"The assets of individual Bohemian building and loan associations differ considerably. For example, the Bořivoj Building and Loan Association, which I have the honor of representing at this convention, has, according to the

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1913.

latest report of the treasurer, assets over \$618,000; many associations have from \$100,000 to \$400,000. Most of them charge 6 per cent interest, and the League of Bohemian Building and Loan Associations is endeavoring to have this rate accepted as standard for all its members. No associations charge either premiums or commissions.

"The antagonism prevailing in some parts of the city among non-Bohemian banks and building and loan associations does not exist among the Bohemians. Chicago Bohemians have four state banks and one national bank, all of which co-operate closely with the associations. The officers of these banks are, in many cases, also officers of the associations, and all associations deposit their money in these banks.

"In closing, permit me to thank you....."

.....

Mr. Adolf Macal, secretary of the League of Bohemian Building and Loan

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1913.

Associations, submitted a report, of which the following may be of general interest: The League was founded in December, 1907, and it has eighty-five members at the present time. Its officers are: Rudolf Mulac, president; John L. Novák, vice-president; Adolf Macal, secretary; Frank G. Hájiček, treasurer. Its executive committee consists of Anton Vaněk, Frank J. Mencl, Konrád Ricker, Joseph C. Pisha, and Frank Hrubý.

The League submitted a memorandum consisting of seven proposals for the consideration of the convention, all pertaining to the organization and administration of building and loan associations, with particular regard to the size of the community. The memorandum was accepted by the convention, and the various proposals were referred to the respective committees for study and recommendation.

[Translator's note: The remainder of the article is devoted to the general business of the convention, the description of the Bohemian delegation's sight-seeing tour through Springfield, and its return to Chicago.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 20, 1913.

PRIZE CONTEST OF THE PILSEN BREWING COMPANY

The balloting in the prize contest of the Pilsen Brewing Company ended July 5 at 9 P. M. The ballots were sealed at the American State Bank in the presence of representatives of the Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage), the Sirotcinec Sv. Josefa (St. Joseph's Orphanage), Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association), the Cesko-Americka Nemocnice (Bohemian-American Hospital), and Mr. Frank J. Nedbal, a representative of the Pilsen Brewing Company. The ballots were then brought to the offices of the Pilsen Brewery for counting.

. . . . .

The Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinec received 16,199 votes; the Sirotcinec Sv. Josefa, 21,144; the Ceska Dobrocinnna Spolecnost, 6,649; and the Cesko-Americka Nemocnice, 37,520. Altogether 82,739 ballots were received, of which 1,227 were void.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 20, 1913.

II D 4

II D 5 The first prize of \$300 was awarded to the Cesko-Americka Nemocnice, the second prize of \$200 to the Sirotcinec Sv. Josefa, the third prize of \$100 to the Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinec, and the fourth prize of \$50 to the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost.

The first prize of \$25 to individuals for the largest number of ballots for the Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinec went to Mr. Wm. Ferd of 2949 South 40th Avenue for 729 votes; the second prize, \$15, to Mr. Vaclav Svejda of 2230 South Albany Avenue for 526 votes; and the third prize, \$10, to Mr. Alois Hauzer of 1900 Allport Street for 525 votes.

To voters for the Sirotcinec Sv. Josefa, the following prizes were awarded: Mr. Fr. Cicha of 2552 South Albany Avenue, a prize of \$25 for 1,342 votes; Mr. Jan Kreisl of 5138 South Robey Street, \$15 for 1,032 votes; Mr. Ig. Turek of 900 North Western Avenue, \$10 for 1,015 votes.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 20, 1913.

II D 4

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To voters for the Cesko-Americka Nemocnice, the first prize of \$25 went to Mr. Wm Decauer of 3001 South Central Park Avenue for 1,874 votes; the second prize of \$15 to Mr. Adolf Hrusa of 2836 West 21st Street for 1,658 votes; the third prize of \$10 to Mr. F. G. Chaloupka of 2040 West 19th Street for 1,341 votes.

Translator's note: Evidently the Cesky Narodni Hrbitor refused to participate in the contest, but no notice to this effect could be found in the paper.7

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 56275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1913.

[ALCOHOL AIDS NEEDY]

(Editorial)

Bohemians in Chicago may now drink as much as they please. The Pilsen Brewing Company will now pay out good money to various charitable organizations for beer which is consumed. This may be the first time when alcohol used even in larger quantities will do some good for the needy and suffering.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1913.

TO OUR PUBLIC

In compliance with many requests for information concerning the contest for contributions or prizes offered by our company, we submit the following explanation:

The Pilsen Brewing Company offers to our public a plan which it is hoped will find the full approval of all those who are interested in our national charitable organizations. With every purchase of our famous Olympia beer (to be taken home), the buyer will receive from the seller--a restaurant, tavern, etc.--a ballot on which the name of one of the four organizations mentioned below, plus the name and address of the purchaser are to be written. The ballot should then be put into a mailbox. An amount of \$650 donated by our company will be divided into four prizes to be given to the following charitable organizations: Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage); St. Joseph's Orphanage; Ceska Dobrocinná Společnost (Bohemian Charitable Association); Cesko-Americká Nemocnice (Bohemian-American Hospital).



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II D 3

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1913.

II D 4

II D 5 The prizes will be awarded as follows: The organization receiving the largest number of votes will receive the first prize of \$300. The organization with the second highest number of votes will receive the second prize of \$200. The third organization will be given a prize of \$100; the fourth organization, \$50. The dead line for this contest is July 5, 1913.

In order to compensate our customers for their efforts and to stimulate interest in this contest, the following prizes for individuals are being offered: Four prizes of \$25 each to be given to four individuals sending in the highest number of votes for any one of the designated organizations and signed by the individual--total \$100. Four additional prizes of \$15 each for customers sending in the second highest number of votes for any one of the four organizations--total \$60. Four prizes of \$10 each for customers sending in the third highest number of votes for any one of the four organizations--total \$40.

Only ballots containing the name of one organization are valid. All ballots



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1913.

II D 4

II D 5 are stamped for immediate mailing.

The American State Bank has been appointed referee in this contest, and each of the four designated institutions has the right to nominate one person to supervise the counting of ballots. These persons will get \$25 each for their work.

The form of the ballot is published in the newspapers. Ballots are available on all premises where our Olympia beer is sold.

.....



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1913.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REZNICKY DELNICKY VZDELAVACI KLUB

The tenth anniversary of the Reznicky Delnický Vzdělávací Klub (Educational Club of Bohemian Meat Market Employees) was celebrated last Sunday at Pilsen Park, 26th Street and Albany Avenue. Prior to the celebration the Club paraded from Mr. Krkavec's restaurant at 19th Street and Blue Island Avenue to Pilsen Park....During its ten years of existence the Club has gained the sympathy of our general public, and it is therefore not surprising that its anniversary celebration enjoyed an immense attendance, especially of our younger generation who never miss such an opportunity.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1913.

### SDRUZENI CESKYCH SLUZEBNYCH DEVCAT

The Sdruzeni Ceskych Sluzebnych Devcat (Bohemian Maid Servants' Association), which was recently organized in Dvorak Park on May and 20th Streets, exercises a most beneficial influence over its members. The maids meet every Sunday afternoon in the spacious hall of the Dvorak Park field house for fellowship, recreation, and entertainment after a week of hard work. It is especially gratifying that our spirited girls from Moravia have joined the Sdruzeni, and it is a pleasure to see them mingling and enjoying themselves among the maids from Bohemia. Here is an example of true sisterly love. The Park administration is doing everything in its power to make the meetings both entertaining and beneficial and hopes that all Bohemian and Moravian maids within reach of Dvorak Park will be attending these meetings. There are no dues, no collections--an afternoon of wholesome fun without any expense. Last Sunday there was a program of songs--old Bohemian lyrics, patriotic and sentimental songs--by the Sdruzeni's singing society. It was



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1913.

followed by a very successful recitation of the poem "Kral, Ktery Nad Prahou Plakal" (A King Who Wept over Prague) and a comical dialogue, "Domaci Lekar" (Home "Doctor"). Next Sunday the girls will hear Lev Zelenka-Lerando's travelogue on London and England.





Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1913.

BUILDING PERMITS

Real-estate dealer Josef Baumruk of 3517 West 26th Street has received permits to build eleven two-story brick houses at the following locations: 2736 Clifton Park Avenue; 2821, 3036 and 3038 Avers Avenue; 2824 Hamlin Avenue; 2852, 2854, and 2856 Harding Avenue; and 3037, 3042, and 3044 Springfield Avenue, at a total cost of \$50,000.

Josef Vasak of 26th Street and Avers Avenue is building at 2651 South 40th Avenue a two-story brick house for \$4,000.

V. Moravec of 2637 South Lawndale Avenue is building at 2641 South Lawndale Avenue a two-story brick house with a store for \$3,900.

G. F. Jedlicka is building at 113-15 South Waller Avenue a one-story brick residence for \$7,000.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1913.

Frank Kosek of 1034 West 75th Street is building at 1656 South 40th Avenue a two-story brick house for \$9,000.

J. Vavrník of 1910 South Springfield Avenue is building at 4101 West 21st Place a two-story brick house for \$9,500.

Frank Ratajik is building at 4300 West 22nd Street a two-story brick house with a store for \$7,000.



II A 2  
II F

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 3, 1913.

BUILDING PERMITS

Josef Baumruk of 3517 West 26th Street is building five two-story brick houses at 2852-54-56 South Harding Avenue, 2736 South Clifton Park Avenue, and 2824 South Hamlin Avenue for \$2,000 each.

John Helein of Millard Avenue and 26th Street is building at 6424 South Campbell Avenue a two-story brick house for \$5,000.

Leopold Tresnak of 2403 South Hamlin Avenue is building at 2453 South Hamlin Avenue a two-story brick house for \$4,000.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1913.

BUILDING PERMIT



The Tabor Supply Company is adding a second story to its building at 3514-16 West 26th Street for \$18,000.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1912.

THE FIRST BOHEMIAN NATIONAL BANK IN CHICAGO

[Half-tone, two column-quarter of a page, front view of  
the bank building/.

The live business artery of our Bohemian "California," 26th Street, will soon be enriched by a new building which will demonstrate Bohemian astuteness in the banking business. It will be the splendid building of the first Bohemian national bank in Chicago, located at 3337-39 West 26th Street, between Homan and Turner Avenues, right in the heart of the largest colony of Chicago Bohemians. It will carry the name "Lawndale National Bank Building". It will cost \$50,000 and, when finished, will be one of the most beautiful, most modern, and best equipped bank buildings on Chicago's West Side..... Its stone front with bronze ornamentation.....will be a masterpiece of architecture. The main hall is 45 by 100 feet, 21 feet high, and contains two safes 18 by 22 feet square and two stories high.....The building activities will start tomorrow.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1912.

The Lawndale National Bank, which is the first Bohemian national bank in Chicago, was formed by the recent merger of two Bohemian banking houses, that of Salát, Polák, and Kopecký, and Mr. Frank G. Hájiček's bank.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1912.

A CONVENTION OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS  
Bohemian Associations in Prominence

The second day of the convention of building and loan associations was devoted entirely--with the exception of a luncheon in Mr. Falta's restaurant--to business.....

The morning session, which more than two hundred delegates attended, was opened by President Frank G. Hájiček.....Most of the time was taken up with reports of committees.....The financial report was very gratifying.....The part of that report dealing with Chicago associations shows that there are now in Chicago 214 building and loan associations, of which 103 are Bohemian. All together they represent the sum of nineteen million dollars, of which ten million belong to Bohemian associations, proving that the Bohemian associations are the best, most progressive, and most successful of all.....

The net income of the Bohemian associations amounted to \$1,023,000, and the

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1912.

benefits paid out to members was \$2,782,000 during the past year. That period showed a net profit of \$325,000.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 11, 1912.

A CONVENTION OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

The convention of representatives of Illinois building and loan associations was opened at the Pilsen Auditorium yesterday.....

President Frank G. Hájiček opened the program with an excellent, well-organized speech in which he dealt with the usefulness of building and loan associations.....

After the appointment of several committees....and presentations by a number of out-of-town representatives....the convention adjourned until 2 P. M.....

....The afternoon session was concluded with an address by State Representative J. O. Hrubý on legislation concerning building and loan associations.....

A magnificent banquet....in the park of the Pilsen Brewing Company....crowned the day's program.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 2, 1912.

A MEETING OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

A meeting of representatives of building and loan associations, called for the purpose of discussing important questions concerning all such associations, was held in the La Salle Hotel yesterday.

It is well known that the principal problem of interest to building and loan associations now is the so-called Mobile bill, the passage of which would imperil their very existence. This bill has already been passed in sixteen states, and it is generally believed that it is being backed by rich insurance companies which are trying to damage the building and loan associations' business.

According to statements made in the meeting, the delegates of the sixty-five participating associations represented the enormous capital of nine billion dollars. Bodies of such immense power will certainly not permit the interests of thousands of their members and the members' families to be impaired.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 2, 1912.

Resolutions in this respect were adopted in the meeting and a protest was issued against the Mobile bill and any other legislative measures aimed against building and loan associations.

Representatives of our Bohemian Podporující Spolky (building and loan associations) participated in the meeting and agreed to form one solid front in the fight against the bill, and against any and all attempts to harm our organizations or promote the interests and profits of rich insurance companies.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1913.

A NEW BANK IN BOHEMIAN CALIFORNIA.

Chicago Czechs are progressing satisfactorily in every sphere of endeavor, and Czech banks can be classed among the best managed and most successful. This group of banks has just been enlarged by a new one, which bears the name, "Southwest Savings Bank", located at 4010 West 26th Street. The proprietors are two young, but tried and proved countrymen. They are Messrs. Louis J. Krejčí and Joseph J. Kroupa. Mr. Krejčí, up to the present time, had a prosperous real-estate business on the premises which the bank is taking over, by which he gained many business and personal friends. Mr. Kroupa is a capable lawyer and gained much valuable banking experience in his long association with the oldest Czech banking institution. [The Kaspar State Bank.] Both young bankers were born in Chicago, enjoy general popularity and confidence, and it is quite certain that their banking business will flourish and grow. Everyone who turns to them will be served quickly, accurately, and honestly. In the savings



Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1912.

department, deposits of one dollar or more are accepted and interest is paid at the rate of three per cent.

The real-estate business will be continued. Loans will be made with the most advantageous conditions; mortgages and insurance will be sold--in fact they will handle all transactions of this nature.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1911.

### THE CZECHS ARE A MUSIC-LOVING PEOPLE

The Czechs have a reputation among all peoples of the world for their love of music and song. Although we are a people numerically weak, we have composers and musical artists who are the cause of envy among the great nations. Every countryman of our likes to sing, likes to hear good music, and Czech children like to learn to play musical instruments. Czech parents, if it is possible, provide **their** children with musical instruments and have them trained by experienced teachers so as to assure them of a refined means of amusement and to start them on the road to a profitable life calling. Especially now, before and during the holidays, do we see plainly this endeavor on the part of Czech parents. Musical instrument stores among us have many customers at present. When Czech parents wish to provide their children with real and permanent enjoyment; when they wish to secure really valuable instruments for their households, they can confidently turn to the establishments of our countrymen which are located in all Czech communities of Chicago. In the Pilsen district



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1911.

we have the old reliable establishments of Mr. Thomas Kosatka and Company at 1425 West 18th Street and Mr. Joseph Jiran at 1333 West 18th Street; in the California district the richly stocked establishment of Mr. Alois Solar at 3558 West 26th Street; in the Town of Lake and on the northwest side, the Georgi and Vitak Music Company, with one store at 4663 Gross Avenue and another at 769 Milwaukee Avenue; Mr. A. J. Turek with stores at 3641 West 26th Street and 1848 Allport Street. In all these establishments instruments may be selected in accordance to needs and means. Prices are moderate and money spent for such articles bring gladness and enjoyment to the families.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 1, 1911.

A NEW FIRM OF ARCHITECTS

Mr. František (Frank) Randák, the well-known architect, has recently joined with Mr. J. B. Režný in forming a new company which will surely enjoy the great favor of our public in so far as it has need for the service or advice of reliable architects. Mr. Frank Randák has completed among others the following jobs: Pilsen Sokol building, Bohemian-American Hall, Town of Lake Hall, the Natatorium in Douglas Park, the Post Office branch on 18th Street, and the Libuse Hall on Twelfth Street.

Architect J. B. Režný, known as an expert, for more than eighteen years has worked on drawing and supervising the construction of large office buildings, hotels, large and small residences, churches, bank buildings, etc., in Chicago and in other cities in the United States. He has been carrying on for many years an independent architectural practice to the utmost satisfaction of his clients.





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1911.

INCORPORATION /OF NEW COMPANY/

The Secretary of the State of Illinois has issued a permit to the Stockyards Coal Company. Capital stock will be \$6,000. The Company will do business in coal, wood, and building materials.

Edward Klinenberg, Joseph Hyde, and Joseph Pechoc are the incorporators.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1911.

A NEW STATE BANK

A new State Bank, which will be an all-Czech enterprise, will be open for business in Česká Kalifornia (Bohemian California, a district on the west side) after January 1, 1912. The new bank will be a merger of the banking houses of Mr. F. G. Hajiček and Messrs. Salát, Polák and Kopecky. Until such time as the new bank begins to operate, the present institutions will continue to do business independently. The location for the new bank has not yet been decided upon, but all indications are that a new building will be erected which will provide all modern banking conveniences.

The State Auditor, J. S. McCullough, already has issued the necessary permit for the organization of the new bank. The State Bank will not actually be a new enterprise, which would increase competition in that field, but merely a merger of two old banks.



Denni Klasatel, Sept. 10, 1911.

### A BIG FURNITURE STORE

The group of large successful businesses in New Tabor are in every respect well conducted. This district, in the neighborhood of 16th Street and 40th Avenue, was enlarged by the well-stocked establishment of the Crown Furniture Company at 1512-1514 South 40th Avenue. This new store is the largest of its kind on the West Side. Mat. Havlik and Vaclav Riha are the proprietors of the new establishment. They will endeavor to gain and hold the good will of our public. There is no question about their success in doing so, for they have a stock of finely made, modern furniture at reasonable prices. Stoves especially, both cooking and heating, of which there is a large selection and which are priced at manufacturer's cost. It will pay everyone to visit the Crown Furniture Company's store and examine the stock. They will surely find something which will be suitable for the home, and a source of comfort and convenience.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1911.

(Advertisement)

Six per cent bonds of Sokol Chicago. These bonds constitute a first mortgage lien on the entire property of Sokol Chicago located on Kedzie Avenue between 23rd and 24th Streets. The bonds are in \$100 denominations and the entire issue is \$40,000 secured by property valued at over \$90,000. The bonds mature in from two to eleven years from August 1, 1911.

These bonds may be purchased from the following named bankers and notaries:

Salat, Polak and Kopecky, 3113 West 22nd Street; Frank G. Hajicek, 3341 West 26th Street; Joseph Baumruk, 3517 West 26th Street; Anton Vanek, 2337 Central Park Ave., E. F. Kounovsky, 2729 West 22nd Street; Frank Kirchman, 3149 West 22nd Street; Joseph A. Cerny, 2330 South Sawyer Avenue; Konrad Ricker, 3452 West 26th Street.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3627

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 19, 1911.

[FARMS FOR SALE]

(Advertisement)

Bargains in Langlade County, Wisconsin.

One of the finest Czech communities is in Langlade County near Antigo. The advertiser offers a selection of farms at from \$12.50 to \$25.00 per acre. Vonášek and Horáček, 1622 West 47th Street.



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1911.

### BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION CORRECTS IRREGULARITIES

It is about a month since the officers of the "Karlův Týn" Building and Loan Association, which has its offices at 4958 South Winchester Avenue, had their attention called to various irregularities brought about by the Association's notary. They were cautioned by the state examiner Mr. Rudolph Mulac during an examination of the Association's books. The irregularities were mostly concerned with new loans amounting to \$11,000 and some renewals of old loans.

During the year 1910, a total of six new loans amounting to \$11,000 were made.

None of these loans had the proper papers made out nor were the loans guaranteed because the "Trust Deeds" were not recorded. There was a possibility that some of the properties upon which the loans were made might be sold and the Association would not have any right to collect the loaned money.

In two cases the "Warranty Deeds" were not recorded, so that the original owners of the property were free to do whatever they wished, whereby the present



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 6, 1911.

owners and the Building and Loan Association stood to lose everything they put into the property.

Also, the insurance on the property upon which the Association had made loans was not assigned to the Association, and here again the Association could have lost a considerable amount of money. As has been said already Mr. Mulac, during the examination of the Association's books, took note of the threatened danger and summoned Mr. J.F. Bambas, a real estate dealer and notary public, to inquire into everything and so far as possible put everything in order. This he did with the consent of the Association and its notary and to their satisfaction he completed his task yesterday. There is no further need to have any fear, and neither the Association nor the depositors will lose anything, because the expenses incurred in this transaction by Mr. Bambas will be paid by the Association's notary.

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1911.

JOHN KLUCINA REQUESTS PATENT FOR HIS FLYING MACHINE

Prior to 1898, when aviation was in its feeble beginnings, no aeroplane had succeeded in rising without the aid of a balloon. This can readily be understood for every machine represented a body heavier than air.

In November, of the year 1898, as the readers of this paper will remember, Mr. John Klucina, our countryman and well known architect, appeared with a model of a flying machine that for the first time in the history of aviation made use of a means of gaining momentum, consisting in principle of two wing surfaces resting upon three light weight wheels.

That flying machine was described by the English newspapers as well as by the Czech papers. To be sure, the machine appeared unfinished and unsightly, but in spite of all this it was the first correct theory, by which Mr. Klucina demonstrated that a machine heavier than air must





Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1911.

develop sufficient ground speed in order to rise from the ground; consequently, we can rightfully say that Mr. Klucina was the first man in the history of aviation to come upon the correct idea, that is, of using some means of giving momentum to an aeroplane before taking off.

This idea soon became known and although Mr. Klucina's efforts were unsuccessful at that time, we cannot find an aeroplane today that does not employ the original idea.....

Today, this old pioneer of aviation is once again coming before the public. This time with a plane that incorporates his original ideas with the newest theories and co-operation of the Engineer Prosek.

The plane will be equipped with 140 horsepower motors, driving two propellers having a diameter of nine feet.....

Mr. Klucina has completed all his plans and is endeavoring to secure a patent for his machine. The construction of the plane will require in the



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1911.

neighborhood of \$12,000, which sum will be subscribed for by Mr. Klucina's friends. The power plant alone will cost \$6,000 and has been ordered from Paris.

The plans and model of the plane were shown to us by Mr. Klucina and we hope that his efforts may be successful this time, for in that way the inventor would receive recognition. Mr. Klucina also informed us that he intended to demonstrate the model with actual power. Receipts from this source to be turned over to the Vojta Naprstek School.



Denni Hlasatel, July 15, 1911.

WELL-KNOWN COUNTRYMAN, VACLAV CERVENKA, DEAD

A hard to believe, but probably true report came yesterday to the relatives of Mr. Vaclav Cervenka, the well-known manufacturer, who recently started upon a trip to visit the old country which he never forgot and for which, in the often times bitter struggle for an existence, he continued to yearn. He left for the old country several weeks ago with his family. The readers of Denni Hlasatel have enjoyed reading his letters from Bohemia, in which as a keen observer, an experienced and intelligent man, in a clever style, he described conditions in Bohemia, writing not only about various districts, cities, and memorable places, but also that which was interesting to him.

His brother, John Cervenka, Clerk of the Probate Court, suddenly received a cablegram with the following contents: "Father dead, the rest of us are well. Send five hundred dollars immediately."



Denni Hlasatel, July 15, 1911.

The cablegram was sent from Lipsko by the son, George. It carried a return address as follows: Bayarische Strasse, 18, Lipsko. Mr. John Cervenka sent the requested money without delay to the address given, and at the same time requested that he be sent more detailed information as soon as possible.

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The Cervenka family left Chicago on May 25. The residence is at 1659 South Millard Avenue.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 15, 1911.

UNITED STATES MAIL ORDER HOUSE  
The Largest Bohemian Mail Order Business  
in America is Liquidating



"Write an Obituary." That was the brief reply of one member of the Board of Directors, when a reporter of this paper visited him yesterday and asked him what was the condition of the United States Mail Order House on Marshall Boulevard and Twenty-first Street, which has been on the down grade for quite some time.

This means that this business which began with so much promise six years ago, is practically buried. The Company is liquidating so as to disband, and there is no hope that the twenty-three shareholders will get back any part of their one hundred fifteen thousand dollars which they put into the business.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, July 15, 1911.

We have been informed that the Company has ceased doing business. At present, only old orders are being executed, all new orders are being returned. As soon as all accounts have been collected and bills which probably will be covered by these collections paid, the Company will close its books and disband. There is not much hope that anything will be left for the stockholders unless the building which the Company owns is sold advantageously.

.....

The United States Mail Order House was incorporated in October 1905 with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators were: Messrs. Anton J. Zahrobsky, Jakub Kandlik, Edw. J. Winternitz, Anton Kokes, Matej Kara, Frantisek Wawak, and William Stuchlik.

Later, the capital was increased to \$500,000 and subscriptions for shares at \$100 each were received. Only \$115,000 worth were sold among twenty-

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, July 15, 1911.

three shareholders, who took fifty shares each. Two of them sold their holdings to Mr. Kara, so that at present the company consists of twenty-one members. They are: . . . . .

The company opened business on Jackson Boulevard, but after a few months it was forced to seek larger quarters in order to expand the business. It rented the third floor of its present building on Marshall Boulevard at Twenty-first Street. About four years ago, it purchased the building from the Western Sand Blast Company, paying \$41,500. There is still an incumbrance of \$27,000 remaining on the building. The business prospered best during the second and third years, but after that it began to decline.

"It was a costly experience," said the shareholders, one like another. "That five thousand dollars, which each of us put into the business, we must forget about, but we will not put in anymore. It would be a pity to throw away ~~any more~~ money."

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, July 15, 1911.

As can be seen, the shareholders have no confidence in the undertaking, and in view of the condition in which it now is, it would be extremely difficult to get any new stockholders and capital; therefore, there is nothing else to do, but go out of business, and that is what the company decided.

The business is at a complete standstill, for as has been said before, all new orders are being returned unfilled. Mr. Josef Kokes, the treasurer of the firm, is still acting in the capacity of his office. Almost all the clerks and other employees have been released, as they are no longer needed.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Klasatel, June 17, 1911.

### KASPAR STATE BANK DOUBLES ITS CAPITAL

Stockholders of the Kaspar State bank, the oldest Bohemian financial institution in Chicago, have decided to increase the capital of their bank from \$200,000 to \$400,000. The new stock is to be taken up by the present stockholders, proportionately to the number of shares they now own. Each share is priced at \$125, and the bank will have a surplus of \$100,000 after the new capital is paid in. The bank at present is paying a five per cent dividend semi-annually, and it is said that this rate will be continued even at the increased capitalization. The increase in capital stock will become effective on July 1.

The Kaspar State bank has made a grand success of its business in recent years. On April 1, 1905, Mr. Kaspar's private bank became a State Bank, it had a capital of \$200,000, and deposits of \$1,146,000. At the time of the last examination of the books of State Banks, which was on June 8,



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ROMANIAN

Denni Klasatel, June 17, 1911.

the deposits of the Kaspar State Bank amounted to 4,079,000. These figures are a convincing proof that this well managed financial institution rests upon a firm foundation, and that it is assured of a continued fine future.



Denni Hlasatel, June 10, 1911.

A NEW CZECHO-SLAVONIC ASSOCIATION

The law firm of Novak and Pollak received a charter from the Secretary of State at Springfield for the newly organized Czecho-Slavonic Grocery Company. The incorporators of the new company are: Bohus Vana, Joseph Stybr, Victor Guginec, and James Voller.



Denni Hlasatel, June 10, 1911.

**A NEW BOHEMIAN WHOLESALE MARKET**

A new enterprise, called the "United Fish and Products Stores," operating on the order of the United Cigar Stores, will be established in the Bohemian settlements of the city. The law firm of Novak and Pollak sent the new company's articles of incorporation to the State Secretary yesterday. The company will be made up of Bohemians exclusively, and has a capital of \$25,000.

A wholesale and retail business in fish, cheese, eggs, and all kinds of pickled meats, will be carried on.

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1911

BOHEMIAN NATIONAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Bohemian National Cemetery Association held a special meeting last night in the C. S. P. S. (The Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Society) hall on 18th street, in which the construction of new greenhouses at the cemetery, and the amendment of the by-laws of the National Cemetery were discussed.

After the chairman, Mr. Pech, brought the meeting to order, bids for the construction of a greenhouse according to the plans of Mr. Rusy were read. The secretary, Mr. Stan. J. Halik, announced that the Foley Manufacturing Company at 26th and Western Avenue offered to build the greenhouse according to the plans for \$5,400, but would do it for \$4,500 according to their sketch.

The firm of J. C. Moninger Company made a bid of \$2,625 to build according to their own sketch, in which, to a certain extent, the



Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1911

original plans would be considered. In this price, is included the work of removing the old greenhouse. The representatives resolved that the management should award the contract to this company, but should ask for specifications, so that it will be known in what manner the construction is to be carried out. The company must also assume all responsibility for the safety of the men working, so that the Cemetery will not be liable in case of injuries suffered by any worker. Mr. Rusy is to inspect the construction work, and see to it that it is done well.

The next order of business was the discussion of the proposed amendments to the by-laws. The secretary introduced the following motions made in writing: Motion No. 1: made by V. Ruzicka and



Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1911.

V. H. Filip; Motion No. 2: made by Rudolph Kapsa; Motion No. 3: made by Frant. Vykouk. All three motions were defeated after a lengthy debate, and the by-laws of the organization remained as they were.



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Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1911.

THE HUDSON COAL COMPANY

Stockholders Appeal from the Decision of Judge Cooper

On Saturday, an appeal was carried to the Superior Court by the former stockholders of the Hudson Coal Company against the decision rendered by Judge Cooper last week. Concerning the appeal, and the deposit of a bond of \$250, we brought a report on Sunday. We find we have been misinformed. The report being different from what the case actually was, and because we consider the case as extremely important, we do not hesitate now to bring a correction of the report. As our readers will no doubt remember, some of the stockholders (names given below) at one time placed before the court a request for an accounting. It is to be understood the request was in the form of a suit against the directors of the company. In the meantime, however, the failure of the undertaking, which had been developing right from the beginning, had been brought to the attention of the stock-





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Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1911.

holders. We do not intend to analyze the reasons for the failure here. The readers of Denni Hlasatel were able to form their opinion about it from the reports brought from the stockholders' meetings, and they will acquire a much clearer understanding when it is all thrashed out in court. The main issue at present pertains to the stockholders concerned having the right to sue the members of the board of directors for the return of that fifty per cent which they at one time loaned to the directors, or rather to the undertaking.

We remember very well, and we brought it out in the detailed reports of meetings, that at the time when the preservation of the mine in Farmersburg was being discussed, the stockholders were informed that this could be accomplished only if there were sufficient money on hand to pay off the mortgage. That is the way it was explained to the stockholders in the meetings held by members of the board of directors, Messrs. Ed. Winternitz,



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Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1911.

Ed. J. Novak, Joseph Kokes, and others. The stockholders were called on to deposit a sum equal to fifty per cent of the face value of their holdings, and they were definitely told that this money would be deposited with the treasurer of the company, Mr. Kokes, and in the event the sum gathered was insufficient to pay off the first mortgage against the mine, the money would be returned to those people who advanced it. Further it was agreed, that if a sufficiently large sum of money to pay off the mortgage was obtained, the fifty per cent would be used for that purpose, and those people who advanced it would have their money secured by a prior lien. After such an explanation and assurance, some stockholders did not hesitate to deposit the requested sums, believing that in this way they would save at least part of that which they had put into the enterprise, and which they already considered as lost. It so happened then that the mortgage was paid, but the mine still was not saved for the stockholders.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1911.

So far as is known, they finally did not even expect anything of the kind, but seeing that their money, the fifty per cent, was not guaranteed by a prior lien as had been promised them, they demanded an explanation and when that was not forthcoming to their satisfaction, they resorted to the courts. They brought suit against various members of the management, in which they asked for the return of the fifty per cent. In the meantime, the members of the board of directors brought suit for damages against some of the stockholders, who were suing them for the return of their money. Why these suits? What is the motive for them, and what is to be accomplished because of them? We do not understand. The defendants do not understand it, and finally, even the plaintiffs, themselves, do not understand it. As we have already mentioned, the stockholders brought suit for an accounting. By means of the accounting, they hoped to learn how much was actually paid for the mine in Farmersburg, and what kind of management was carried on at the mine proper, and in the local office of



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Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1911.

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the company. This matter was dealt with before a master in chancery, and is now dependent on the Judge. Whether he will accept the Master's report, and what disposition he will make of it, remains to be seen. In the meantime, the suits for the refund of the fifty per cent were brought.

At this stage, the members of the board of directors decided to seek an injunction against all suits which might be brought against them until such time as the original suit for an accounting shall have been decided. The stockholders offered objections to such an injunction, and the week before the case was to have been heard before Judge Cooper, both parties appeared, but the directors, through their lawyer, asked that the case be postponed. The stockholders, through their lawyer, raised a decided protest against such action, declaring that either the case would be heard then, or they would not again appear before Judge Cooper, if the



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Denni Hlasatel, May 16, 1911.

case were continued. Naturally, they would turn to the higher courts. Overruling their protests, Judge Cooper continued the case to the following Monday. The stockholders kept their word, and did not appear in court, where a decision was then made against them. From this decision, they appealed on Saturday, depositing the prescribed bond of \$250.

The case concerns the following named members of the board of directors of the former, now reorganized, Company, though without the old stockholders. Hudson Coal Company: Joseph Kokes, Edward Winternitz, Jacob Mandlik, Anton J. Zahrobsky, Joseph Welky, Frank J. Novak, Frank Wawak and Edward J. Novak.

The following named stockholders, who were seeking an accounting through court proceedings appealed from the decision of Judge Cooper were: William R. Walleck, John Cerny and.....



Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1911

NO RASH PROMISES

The youthful, but already successful real-estate dealer, Mr. Louis J. Krejci, has a remarkable method of doing business, and by which he surely will enlarge the circle of his customers and increase his success. He promises no one anything which he might not be able to perform, but with figures and facts he proceeds to prove that he can offer real bargains and splendid advantages.

In another part of this paper he has an advertisement entitled "Houses and Lots Cheap," in which he introduces a list of prices of properties, which everyone must admit are real bargains. Mr. Krejci has many more such properties.

He is a man whose word is as good as an oath. In his dealings, he is pleasant and willing, and everybody who knows him predicts a great future for him.



Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1911.

MEETING OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE OF "SOKOL CHICAGO"

Bids for the work on the projected building of "Sokol Chicago" were opened at yesterday's meeting of the Building Committee under the chairmanship of Alderman Anton J. Cermak. However, because of the many notations which accompanied the bids, no decision was made. A special committee was appointed to meet with the architect to study the bids. The committee is to report its findings at next Monday's meeting, at which time further discussion will take place.

(List of bidders is given)

It is evident from an estimate of the bids received that the construction of the building will cost in the neighborhood of \$60,000, which is considerably more than had been expected. {

On the suggestion of architect Nový, the mason work will be **divided**, and new bids sought. All other bids will be discussed on Monday.



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Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1911.

(Advertisement)

Wanted one hundred families to found a new Bohemian-Slavonic community in Forest County, in northern Wisconsin. Special inducements offered to first comers. Soil is clay loam, easily cleared. Many opportunities for earnings the year round. Further details can be obtained from T. Vonasek, representative of the Grimmer Land Company, 1801 South Ashland Avenue.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1911.

OLD, EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MEN

Messrs. Novak and Stejskal, who operate the first Bohemian Mortgage Bank, a real estate business, insurance and steam-ship ticket agency at 1817 South Loomis Street, have so many years of business experience behind them and can boast of such success and general good will, that their place of business is sought out by our countrymen from all parts of Chicago and vicinity.

Whoever comes to Novak and Stejskal, either to buy or sell property, to borrow money with which to purchase property, to lend money, or who needs insurance with a reliable company, is always satisfactorily served.

The firm also administers estates, and transfers money to Bohemia, and anywhere else in Europe. These old, experienced experts in all matters of this kind have satisfied thousands of clients in the past, and will satisfy all those who turn to them in the future.

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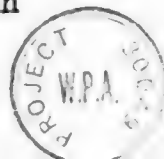
Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1911.

and in addition to this, we will open a branch salesroom in the department store of Albert Lurie and Company on Blue Island Avenue.

We have arranged this branch, having in view chiefly the convenience of the Bohemian and other Slavonic public, thereby giving them an opportunity to buy all their needs without any unnecessary loss of time.

We will conduct our enlarged business in such a manner that butchers will be able to turn to us with the fullest confidence that they will be given the best terms to be found anywhere. We have special prices for inn-keepers and restaurant owners.

Deliveries will be made to the home of all orders, whether made in person or by telephone. The greatest care will be given to all orders, large or small. Against all this, we cherish the firm hope that our Bohemian



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1911.

public, in recognition of our efforts, will give precedence to a Bohemian store before that of any other nationality.

All out-of-town orders are filled carefully, and as quickly as possible.

Bohus Hak and Emil Kohn.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1911.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL LOCATION

Mr. Frank G. Hajicek, the well-known realtor at 3341 West 26th Street, is certainly lucky in his selections of sites which he wants to add to our expanding community. The building sites, which he will offer for sale, lie in the most beautiful location, have all conveniences, which are as assurance that they will rapidly and steadily increase in value, and that beautiful homes will be built upon them, in which will live happy, satisfied people.

Let us look back upon that part of Bohemian California lying between Hamlin and 40th Avenues, and from 26th to 23rd Street. A short three years ago, there was nothing but a prairie there. Mr. Hajicek took over the sale of these grounds, and today there lies the finest section of our community. There are only a few lots left in that section. Everyone will be acting for his own benefit who buys any of these lots. Lots in the Morton Park subdivision are rapidly being sold out. There are also to be had all conveniences, and the lots are sold on easy



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1911.

payments. Anyone who can make a deposit of five dollars and set aside a small sum monthly, can become the owner of valuable property upon which they can build a home.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1911.

OPPORTUNITY FOR OUR COUNTRYMEN

Right now is the time when building activities are starting up. Those who do not have a building site yet, are offered a wonderful opportunity to buy lots in a section that is advantageously located near rapid street car transportation, close to a boulevard, and what is most important to be considered in building, the lots are wide. This advantageous subdivision has just been opened by Mr. Karel V. Janovsky, for many years a real estate dealer and notary public, with an office at 1619 West 47th Street. The lots are 30 X 125 feet, and sell from \$225 up, on easy payments. The subdivision lies along Western Avenue, Campbell Avenue, 47th Place and 48th Street.

Mr. K. V. Janovsky also conducts a business in fire insurance, property loans, and notary public matters, and has made many friends during his twenty years' activity.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1911.

THE AMERICAN STATE BANK

The new Bohemian enterprise, "The American State Bank," enjoys the confidence of our public, as was indicated during the very first days of its existence. The receiving tellers of the bank have their hands full accepting deposits, the president, Mr. John Karel; the vice-president, Mr. C. R. Walleck; and the cashier, Mr. J. F. Stepina, can hardly keep up in welcoming their old business friends, who come to the new undertaking, bringing their savings and entrusting them to the new bank with the conviction that they will be safely deposited. The names of the officers of this new financial institution, the large capital at its disposal, and the names of all the shareholders are a guarantee of the soundness of the bank. Our foremost businessmen, our most distinguished citizens, joined their forces in order to provide our public with a modern banking service, so that Bohemian capital deposited in their bank might be safeguarded






Denni Mlasatel, Apr. 9, 1911.

better, and at the same time be used to support Bohemian enterprises, and increase Bohemian prosperity. Everyone who visits the bank can convince himself as to its practical arrangement, its excellent management, and its equipment with all modern safety devices.

The activities during the first few days of the bank's existence are definite proof that such a bank is needed among us, and that it is assured a great success.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 19, 1911.

A BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS FOR THE NEW BOHEMIAN  
ENTERPRISE THE AMERICAN STATE BANK

A meeting was held recently in the Pilsen Sokol hall by the members of the American State Bank, the new Bohemian enterprise, in which almost all of the stockholders participated.

As is known, this enterprise for which great success is assured by the number and names of the participants, will have its business place in the real centre of Bohemian Pilsen. It will occupy the premises formerly occupied by the Telikan drug store at Blue Island and Loomis Streets, near 18th Street.

The following gentlemen were elected to the Board of Directors:  
Jan Karel, J. F. Stepina, Jan Fucik, F. J. Skala, Karel Kresl,

Denni Khasatel, Mar. 19, 1911.

C. R. Wallek, James Storkan, John C. Krasa, Emanuel Beranek and A. V. Geringer.

The Board of Directors then held a meeting and elected the following named officers: Jan Karel, president; C. R. Walleck, vice president and J. F. Stepina, treasurer.



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1910.

NEW BOHEMIAN BANK

P.2, Col.4--The stockholders of the new Bohemian state bank held a meeting in the Pilsen Sokol hall on Sunday, December 18, 1910. The purpose of the meeting was to hear preliminary reports on the location of the Bank, to decide what its name shall be, and to request the State Auditor to grant a charter for the institution. Almost all the subscribers were present. Mr. John Karel, formerly a banker of Kewanee and Chicago and also American consul at Prague and consul general at St. Petersburg, was elected chairman. Mr. J. F. Stepina was elected secretary. After a lengthy debate it was decided to name the bank the American State Bank.

Premises for the bank were rented at the sharp corner of Loomis Street, and Blue Island Avenue, where it will use the space now occupied by Pelican Brothers and other business enterprises. The interest taken by the subscribers in this movement is shown by the fact that subscriptions for \$200,000 capital and \$150,000 reserve were obtained without advertising or agitation. Mr. Stepina said the subscribers applied voluntarily. The future

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1910.

of this undertaking is guaranteed by the names of the men who participated in the meeting, for they enjoy a good reputation among us and among Chicagoans in general as bankers and businessmen. The bank will open late in February.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1908.

### LAWNDALE BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

For some time in the past an association has been formed for the progress of businessmen in Ceska Californie, Bohemian California, Lawndale Section.

It is the Lawndale Business Men's Association. The purpose of forming such an association is not only to foster friendship among the Bohemian businessmen but also for the benefit of the entire Lawndale section. Only active businessmen can be members of this association. At the last meeting held on the 9th day of September of this year a resolution was made and agreed upon. The programs or circulars will not accept any advertisements from clubs or lodges but will adhere, strictly to businessmen's advertisements.

At this same meeting a standing committee was elected. Its tasks will be to see that the streets are decently paved and kept in repair, and that sufficient street lights and good sidewalks are provided. This will benefit not only the landlords, but also the tenants dwelling in the Lawndale district. A special committee will be formed whose duties will be in the line of advertising. The elected officers for the ensuing year are: James Jelinek, president; F. G. Hajicek, vice-president; Joseph J. Salat, treasurer, and Frank J. Karlovsky.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 16, 1908.

The board of directors elected consists of the following persons: Messrs, F. G. Hajicek, James Jelinek, A. M. Jindra, James J. Kapsa, Frank J. Karlovsky, Edward F. Kounovsky, F. S. Prince, Joseph J. Salat and Frank Sebek. Thus far there are 45 members who belong to their association, all of which are businessmen. They are all Bohemians who reside from 22nd to 26th Streets.

The membership applications are coming in steadily and are investigated as to the qualifications for membership of the applicants. The association adopted certain rules to which an applicant must agree to conform before he may be admitted into this association. An applicant must also come well recommended by one who is a member of the Lawndale Businessmen's Association. His business must be a legitimate one, otherwise such applicant is barred for membership. A much needed organization such as this should have been started a long time ago. We owe a debt of gratitude to the active Bohemian businessmen who took such interest in our section.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275



Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1908.

**CELEBRATION AT CREAM CITY PARK.**

p. 1, col. 5.. A celebration was held today at the reopening of the second season of the Cream City Amusement Park in Riverside, Illinois. This enterprise is strictly a Bohemian one, managed by Bohemians, investments by Bohemians and only Bohemians can have concessions, therefore this being strictly Bohemian, the association wants every one to feel perfectly at home; whatever differences may have arisen in the past should not be brought up again so as not to create ill feelings, but to make this season a success. There are so many concessions that every one will derive some benefit out of them.

A special added inducement is given for the opening of the amusement park in that the admission ticket entitles one to dance free of additional charge at the newly remodeled dancing pavilion. The same band of musicians that played at the celebration will play many musical numbers for the dancers so that every one is assured a good time.

The street car fare is but five cents and there should be no reason why our Bohemians should not turn out in large numbers. Let us then make this season a success so that this may be a permanent amusement park and a credit to our Bohemians.





Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1908.

**DIRECTORS' MEETING OF CREAM CITY PARK.**

p. 1, col. 3.. In Mr. Hovorka's hall, a number of directors of Cream City Park held a meeting yesterday evening; they reached a decision as to future plans of this Bohemian enterprise. They deposited the amount of \$3,000 to meet all demands and claims against Cream City Park.

No doubt by the end of this week all will be settled and by the latter part of next week it is expected that the amusement park will be re-opened to the public. This announcement will later be published through the medium of this newspaper. Mr. Otto Ring, an attorney representing the Cream City Park Amusement Association, will call a special meeting of the board of directors tonight, to discuss the closing of the contracts for the concessionaires, and another \$3,000 will be ready to meet other bills against Cream City Park. As soon as the contracts are closed with the deposits, the amusement park will be ready to do business again.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1908.

RESULTS OF ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF THE GARDEN  
CITY BREWING COMPANY.

p. 1.. At yesterday's election of the directors, the following were present: Anton J. Zahrobsky, John Mikulecky, Frank Sikyta, J. Welky, Joseph Zajicek, Anton Kolar, T. Vonasek, M. Pisarik, Jakub Cejka, Jakub Kandlik and Joseph J. Novak. The officers elected are as follows: Anton J. Zahrobsky, president; Jakub Kandlik, vice-resident; Joseph Welky, treasurer; Tom Vonasek, secretary.

At this annual meeting contributions for charitable organizations were made: To the Old People's Home, \$100; the Catholic Orphanage, \$100, and another \$100 for distribution to the Bohemian poor widows. The meeting was then adjourned.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1907.

**PILSEN PARK IN THE MAKING.**

p.1.--When, four years ago, the first stone was laid for the building of the Pilsen Brewery, we suggested in our report that it would greatly enhance the prospect of the enterprise if the remaining lots were used for the creation of a park along the lines of the beer gardens in the city of Prague which serve as social recreation centers. The well meant hint was appreciated by the Pilsen Brewery which has now begun with the preliminary work, progressing so rapidly that next year there will be opened the new Czech park on 26th street and Albany avenue. It is to bear the name of Pilsen Brewing Park, and is expected to become a center of social gatherings unique in its kind.

The capacity of the park is calculated at fifteen thousand persons. It is to be noted that the entire enterprise is not only planned by Czechs, but owned and conducted by them; every contract involved has been awarded to Czechs.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1907.

CZECH ECONOMIC RISE.

It seems that the Czechs, not only in Bohemia, but all over the world, have become aware of the fact that to achieve a full national development it will not suffice if we abandon ourselves to mere patriotic sighing and dreaming, but that we should direct all our energies towards an uplift in the field of economic activities. This is an item essential for our national life, more important than raving about the past glory of our forefathers, their great deeds, their heroism. As a result of having become conscious of this truth the nation is bestirring itself into manifold enterprises and is making remarkable progress in the distribution of its products in the world's markets, making at the same time their own country independent of foreign manufacture and commerce.

The Czechs in foreign lands, especially in America, are beginning to stand economically on their own feet.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1907.

**CZECH MASTER BUTCHERS' ENTERPRISE.**

The house No. 44-48 N. Peoria street, between Lake and Fulton streets, was a busy place early morning yesterday; in it the Chicago Butchers' Packing Company is located.

Several hundred butchers had come to make purchases for their own stores. The wholesale business was opened yesterday and the employees had strenuous work on hand in order to satisfy the customers as best they could.

The Chicago Butchers' Packing Company is a strictly Czech owned concern, the stockholders being butchers of Czech descent owning individual stores.

This combination grew from small beginnings into the concern whose home and implements represent a capital of \$150,000. Considering that everything has been paid for to the last cent and no debts have been incurred, the success of the enterprise seems assured.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1907.

About six years ago the Bohemian Butchers' Association opened a small store on Paulina and Twenty-second streets. The business was managed properly, and after four years the initial capital of only \$10,000 was raised to \$150,000. The name of the business was changed for valid reasons. Czech butchers have become independent merchants by a single stroke. They believe that their success is assured, first, because the quality of the meat will be painstakingly kept upon a high level, and also because the owners are all full-fledged butchers who know what good meat is.

They will not be a playball of capitalistic whims any longer; for this last reason they will be more liberal toward the individual customer.

This Bohemian company has a slaughter-house of its own and keeps two cattle-buyers. The building is fitted out with the last word in machinery, implements and utensils, all acquired with guaranteed safety for the workingman in mind.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1907.

The eminent feature of the establishment is cleanliness carried out in a punctilious way.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1907.

BOHEMIAN REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

p.4--The Bohemian people took an active part in the development of Chicago. They had many real estate men among them who have played an important part in subdividing large portions of Chicago and its suburbs. Several of the more active firms are listed:

Jan A. Ouska .....	26th street and St. Louis avenue.
Walleck Brothers .....	18th street and Blue Island avenue.
Frank G. Hajicek .....	26th street and Turner avenue.
K. Ricker .....	18th street and Blue Island avenue.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1907.

Geo. Sindelar & Son ..... 26th street and Crawford avenue.

Salat, Polak and Kopecky ..... 22nd street and Kedzie avenue.

K. J. Hraby and Co. .... 18th street and Throop street.

Many of these firms had branches in the suburbs.

APR 30 1907

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1907.

BOHEMIAN REAL ESTATE OFFICES.



p.4--Walleck Brothers, Eighteenth street and Ashland avenue.

Salat, Polak, and Kopecky, Twenty-second street and Ashland avenue.

p.4--F. G. Hajicek, 516 West Twenty-sixth street.

K. J. Hraby and Associates, 520 West Eighteenth street,

J. P. Vesely, 2133 West Twelfth street.

p.8--V. F. Hora, Lawndale avenue at Twenty-ninth street.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1907.

BOHEMIAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

First Bohemian Banks in Chicago.

p.5--F. J. Skala's Bank, 320-322 West Eighteenth street.

Has all banking facilities, a steamship ticket office, a notary, and a legal aid department.

p.6--Kaspar State Bank, 623 Blue Island avenue.

The first Bohemian State bank in Chicago.

p.4--Novak and Stejskal's Bank, Eighteenth and Loomis streets.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 31, 1907.

BOHEMIAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Bohemian Breweries

p.5--Atlas Brewing Company, Twenty-first street and Blue Island avenue.

p.7--Garden City Brewery, Twenty-first Place and Albany avenue.

p.7--Pilsen Brewing Association, Twenty-sixth street and Albany avenue.

p.8--Joseph Triner, 800 South Ashland avenue, producer of the famous Triner's Bitter Wine.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1907.

NEW BOHEMIAN DRUG STORE.

p. 1--Pelikan Brothers, who own two of the most modern drug stores in the Bohemian settlement, have just bought another store at Twenty-sixth street and Lawndale avenue.

This store will be remodeled and stocked with high-class drugs and merchandise of the standard always maintained by Pelikan Brothers. Their new store will be managed by Mr. O. Pelikan, the third brother of the Pelikan family.

A drug store like this has been needed in the vicinity of Twenty-sixth street and Lawndale avenue, since this community is growing rapidly.

Another reason for establishing it is that the Bohemian population of Chicago is spreading out and settling in this section of the city and naturally prefers to have a Bohemian druggist in the neighborhood.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1907.

Drugs will be available at all hours, day or night, at this store, so that it can serve suffering people at all times.

Pelikan Brothers hope that the public will patronize this new store as they patronize their other two pharmacies.

They promise efficient and reliable service in every department of the store, especially in the prescription department, in which only drugs of the highest quality will be used. Prescriptions will always be filled by Mr. O. Pelikan or by a registered pharmacist who will assist him.

With the permission of Mr. O. Pelikan, one of the largest Bohemian Benevolent Societies, Borivoj, will maintain a branch office in his new store.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 11, 1907.

BOHEMIAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

Coal Dealers.

p.11--Below are listed some Bohemian coal-dealers. These firms are among the oldest Bohemian business enterprises of Chicago.

Co-operative Bohemian Coal Company, Twenty-first and Morgan streets.

West Chicago Coal Company, 1840-1846 Ogden avenue.

Karel Kral's Coal-yard, Sixteenth and Lincoln streets.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1907.

### IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE BOHEMIAN ICE ASSOCIATION

P.2--All businessmen who have already applied for membership to the Bohemian Ice Association and also those who have not applied as yet, but are forced to buy their supply of ice from the trust are urged to be present at our meeting to-morrow evening at 8 P. M. in Polacka's hall at 535 Blue Island Avenue.

Property has already been purchased at Lake Marie, and the contract for transportation with the railway company drawn up, assuring us all that the trust can no longer offer any resistance to the progress of our enterprise.

Everything now depends upon the businessmen who are interested in this organization and wish to put a stop to the unfair treatment to which they have been subjected by the trust in previous summers.

Become members in this association while the membership is still open! The books will be closed next week.



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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1907.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1907.

The construction of ice-houses will also begin next week, and the ice will soon be cut and put into storage, to be used during the summer months by the members of this Association.

We hope that all businessmen who are interested in this organization will be present at the meeting, which will be the last one before the election of regular officers.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1906.

A PROMOTIONAL MEETING.

p.1.--A promotional meeting was held last night in Sokol Chicago Hall, the purpose of which was to acquaint the general public with the basis upon which a co-operative business is founded. This establishment, the Bohemian Bazaar, has increased its capital to \$150,000 and is now selling shares at \$10 each; individuals may own from one to twenty-five shares. Many countrymen subscribed for shares at yesterday's meeting and much enthusiasm was displayed toward the enterprise. Applications for shares may also be made to the secretary, Joseph Liska, 526 West 18th street.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1906.

BOHEMIAN BAZAAR.

Grand Opening of Well Stocked Store at Noon To-day.

p.1.--Bohemian Chicago, rich in variety of social recreation, in nationalistic and benevolent organizations, has, in the past year, made progress in the economic field which will represent our people in a notable manner before the American public and contribute effectively to our national community. The Bohemian Bazaar, in which are associated a number of our countrymen, to-day will open its richly stocked store, located at the corner of Twenty-second street and Kedzie avenue, which promises the shareholders large financial rewards, especially if it is managed by experienced men. The store, in which is found more than \$30,000 worth of general household merchandise, is a warehouse for products of fine quality, and excellent service is provided by employees of the establishment who have had a great deal of experience in their lines.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1906.

Because of the impossibility of finding an experienced Bohemian, the general management of the entire business was entrusted to a non-Bohemian, Mr. H. E. Shean, who has held responsible positions with the foremost department stores of Chicago. Mr. F. Schroeder, who worked most effectively for the organization of the Bazaar, was placed in charge of the clothing department, and Mr. Aug. J. Hubek has charge of the shoe section. More than sixty persons, most of whom are Bohemians, are engaged in the business.

The store was open for inspection yesterday to numerous visitors, however, beginning at noon to-day. Sales will be made in all departments.

Our countrymen living on the southwest side will have an excellent opportunity to buy their necessities in a genuine Bohemian enterprise, which was founded by the people--for the people.



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1906.

CHICAGO BOHEMIANS BOUGHT FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND  
IN INDIANA AND ORGANIZED A MINING COMPANY.

p. 1.. The new enterprise will be in the hands of Bohemians. A Bohemian Mining Company was created, 500 acres of land in Indiana was bought and coal will be mined there. Application has already been made for a state charter. The company was incorporated under the name of "Hudson Coal and Mining Co.," with a capital of \$125,000. The founders of the company are: Messrs. Jacob Kandlik, Joseph Kostner, Ant. J. Zahrobsky, Jos. Velky, Ed. Winternitz, Jos. Kokes, Jos. Vavak and Dr. F. J. Novak.

A meeting of the board of directors will be held next Friday at which the sale of stock will be decided upon. The law firm of Ed. J. Novak and Polak is in charge of all legal matters for the new company.



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 10, 1906.

**BOHEMIAN GROCERS OF CHICAGO ORGANIZE WHOLESALE HOUSE.**

p. 1.. A wholesale grocery house will soon be added to the already large number of wholesale establishments which have recently been organized by our Bohemian countrymen. Among Bohemian grocers this idea has been much discussed and has advanced so far, that at the last meeting held, a temporary board of directors and officers were elected.

They were given the task of continuing the work already begun, and thus bring the enterprise to the proportions it should have. Co-operating grocers, of whom there are about fifty, look forward to this undertaking with great expectancy and are convinced that the greater the number of grocers participating, the greater will be the benefit to themselves and to their customers.

The grocers participating in this association are almost all known in the circle of their countrymen as active, enterprising businessmen and, therefore, it is expected that their idea of organizing a wholesale grocery business, where they can buy everything they need in their business, will meet with success.

The idea originated from a small group of grocers in Bohemian California who agreed that they would buy all their necessities collectively in large quantities.



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 10, 1906.

Purchasing commodities in this manner they soon discovered the great advantage to be derived from such action. They were convinced that through co-operative buying they were able to make a considerable saving and consequently were enabled to sell their merchandise at lower prices. Having become acquainted with this fact, they endeavored to enlarge the association as much as possible in order that quantities purchased would be as great as possible and that the advantages enjoyed by large establishments might accrue to themselves.

This endeavor led Bohemian grocers to the organization of a strong company which would concentrate as many grocers as possible and thus direct the advantages enjoyed by the big wholesale houses downtown into their own channels.

The idea is an excellent one and much depends now on how the grocers who are not yet members of the association will welcome it, that is, whether or not they see any benefit in it for themselves. The participating grocers will hold a meeting next week at which steps will be taken to incorporate and issue stock. Only active grocers will be allowed to own stock in the company.

Temporary directors elected at the last meeting are: Vojt, Vyduna, James Berk, Frank Vojak, Jos. Kalina, Frank Suchy, J. Fitchner and Ant. Tittl. The following named officers were elected: Frank Suchy, president; Ant. Tittl,





Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 10, 1906.

secretary, Vojta Vyduna, treasurer.

The majority of the members have already paid in their subscriptions and will receive stock. Mr. V. C. Kryda was chosen to act as temporary business manager.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1906.

BOHEMIAN



BOHEMIAN BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS HAVE FOUNDED A BRICKYARD  
WHICH PROMISES TO BE A NOTABLE SUCCESS.

p. 1--Lately our countrymen have manifested creditable spirit of enterprise.

We have a whole group of genuine Bohemian enterprises of various kinds, and most of them rest upon good, firm foundations, so that money invested in them is assured suitable profit.

A promising undertaking, guaranteeing safety of investment and considerable clear profit, is the Builders Brick Company, whose product will soon be on the market. This company is deserving of detailed mention for it is a truly Bohemian undertaking.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1906.

The idea of its organization originated among Bohemian builders and contractors.

Bohemians are managing it, Bohemian money is invested in the undertaking, and Bohemians will be its main supporters.

A meeting was held last Thursday by the company at which interesting and encouraging reports were made.

The company is capitalized at \$75,000 of which almost \$46,000 has been subscribed for and paid in.

At the above mentioned meeting it was resolved to forty acres of land in Chicago Heights, Ill.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1906.

These grounds embrace an almost inexhaustible deposit of fine brick clay, and trade experts estimate that it will be possible to operate at least thirty years, at a daily production of one hundred and fifty thousand bricks.

The cost of the ground and the furnishing of the factory in which the most modern and practical machinery will be installed is estimated at \$75,000. A further outlay of about \$25,000 will be needed for wagons, horses, etc. The company will issue bonds to raise the additional sum needed.

Anyone may become a shareholder in the company by purchasing stock which costs \$100 per share and which is limited to twenty shares to any individual. Almost all Bohemian builders, contractors and architects are shareholders, so that the company's product is assured a market; and there is no necessity of spending any money on advertising in order to secure business.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1906.

The profit on brick at present prices is very great and will be satisfactory even if the price should drop.

About one hundred Bohemian citizens, who have acquired shares of the company, have taken advantage of the benefits offered by the company and all of the shares will surely be subscribed for very soon.

As soon as the business is in operation, the value of the shares will rise.

At the quarterly meeting, sample bricks, made of clay, from the ground which will be bought, were exhibited, and met with the approval of experts in every respect. It should also be mentioned that Chicago Heights and the future Bohemian brick-yard are situated conveniently on a railroad, and transportation from there is rapid and at low cost.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 8, 1906.

As is known, The Chicago Terminal Railroad extends from Chicago Heights through our California and Pilsen, and our builders and contractors can be supplied with brick at low cost.

The board of directors is composed of the following: F. C. Laver, president; T. B. Dibelka, vice-president; Adolf Lonek, secretary; Richard Dusil, treasurer. Members of the board: A. F. Rusy, Frank Sedlak, Frank Novy, John Haisman and John Rus.

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BOHEMIAN



. Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1906.

FOR OUR INSTITUTIONS.

Tenth Year Jubilee Celebrated by Bohemian Branches  
of W. W. Kimball Co., a Piano Firm in Chicago.

p. 1, col. 4.. The well known piano firm of W. W. Kimball Co. has decided to celebrate the ten year duration of their Bohemian branches which they have established among the Bohemian people. These branches have a very promising future in the Bohemian districts of Chicago. The firm also wishes to show its appreciation to the Bohemian people of Chicago for their wonderful patronage during the past ten years.

To celebrate their jubilee and at the same time show this appreciation, the firm has chosen a course which is quite novel and very dignified. They have decided to let the Bohemian people decide for themselves by which method their firm could do this best. Therefore all Bohemian benevolent societies in Chicago were notified of this noble intention offered by this firm and were requested to send a representative to a meeting, at which plans for this occasion would be made.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1906.

The meeting was held at a designated date. Representatives of more than a hundred Bohemian benevolent societies were present including also many individuals interested in benevolent work.

Representatives of W. W. Kimball Co. were also present and expressed their desire stating that their firm wished to stage something on a grand scale, which would aid the Bohemian benevolent institutions of Chicago. They requested advice and any suggestions which would be most appropriate for such an occasion.

After many suggestions the representatives decided to hold a grand concert in one of the larger halls of Chicago, the proceeds of which would be donated to the Bohemian Old Peoples Home and Orphanage. It was understood that W. W. Kimball Co. would pay all expenses involved in presenting this concert, as their contribution to the Bohemian people.

The Bohemian benevolent societies were given the task of arranging the concert; this they easily managed by asking the cooperation of the many Bohemian singing (vocal) and musical clubs which were always willing to do their share in benevolent undertakings.



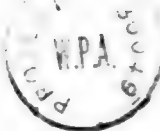


Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1906.

Committees of prominent Bohemians were picked who were given the authority to rent a suitable hall and proceed with the arrangements of the program. One committee went to work immediately and rented the Auditorium Theater, while the other worked feverishly on program arrangements.

There is no doubt that the day of the grand concert will be a holiday among Bohemians of Chicago, reason for that being that it deals with out benevolent aims. We must show and prove to the world that the progress and success of these benevolent societies is cherished in the hearts of all Bohemian people in Chicago.

The point which must be stressed is that all expenses will be paid by the W. W. Kimball Co., therefore leaving the entire proceeds of the concert to the Bohemian institutions. W. W. Kimball Co. employs many Bohemian people whom they know to be good workers, therefore the noble act of this firm is largely due to them. This concert also reflects upon the benevolent activities of the Bohemian people.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1906.

**DESERVED SUCCESS OF BOHEMIAN FIRM.**

p. 1 - col. 7.. Among Bohemian firms in all America the best known is the firm of F. Korbel & Bros., dealers in California wine and liquors. Their largest branch is in Chicago, where they are constantly expanding their place of business. During the past year they were compelled to construct a warehouse here so that they could keep a supply on hand which their prosperous business demanded.

They ascribe their success to the quality of their product and also to the merit of their capable manager of the Chicago branch, Mr. J. Fucik, who is regarded as an outstanding Bohemian business man.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1906.

JOHN F. LALLA & CO. (WHOLESALE GROCERY).

p. 1 - col. 6.. This big Bohemian wholesale grocery supplies all Bohemian grocers in Chicago. It is located at Halsted & Randolph Streets, in the heart of the Randolph Street markets. This concern handles all better brands of grocery items, domestic and imported. It is also the distributor of real rye flour which is widely used and preferred by the Bohemian people. Bohemians are noted for their real Bohemian rye bread.

John F. Lalla & Co. buys their rye flour from a Bohemian flour mill at Kewaunee, Wisconsin, known as W. Seyka and Co., which produces the best quality of rye flour.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1906.

TRINER HOST TO BOHEMIAN QUARTETTE

While on its world tour the Bohemian Quartette, making its last American appearance at Thalia Hall, is enjoying the hospitality of Mr. [Josef] Triner, the well-known manufacturer of bitter wine. Mr. Triner is a true friend of Bohemian art and artists. Recently he bought and paid a neat sum for several paintings by Farske. In this respect, there is hardly another wealthy Bohemian who can compare with Mr. Triner.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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## BOHEMIAN ENTERPRISE.

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It is a general rule, that the nation which has agricultural lands, manufacturing and commercial enterprises can make claims to a vital existence in the present, and for the future. Without these, though powerful numerically, persistent and tenacious, a nation or perhaps only a part of a nation is, and always will be, a plaything in the whirlpool of a stormy existence. Everyone must arrive at this conclusion after careful consideration. Germans in their snobbishness always boast that they are the civilizers of the Czech people.

Actually, to this day, mining, smelting, manufacturing and chiefly the wholesale business of Bohemia for the greater part is in the hands of Germans, and Jews claiming to be Germans. This condition applies as well to local Bohemians and their enterprises, in all respects.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1904, p. 4

BOHEMIAN

Take real-estate as a measure and according to it's value, to figure the justification for existance of local Bohemians, would require the services of an expert and he would need several weeks time, yes indeed, if not months. It is necessary therefore to arrive at some figure through superficial appraisal. It is understood that we must necessarily add to the value of the real estate, the value of the buildings located on it. So that there may be no error in the estimate, it becomes necessary to enter and deduct existing debts against the buildings. If we proceed to an actual superficial appraisal, the probable value of the property belonging to Bohemians, particularly those of Pilsen and California, can be set at approximately three million dollars. If the mortgage indebtedness is equal to a full one-third, then the property of local Bohemians can be appraised at two million dollars.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1904.

BOHEMIAN

This valuation is hardly excessive. The property along the main streets of both quarters is occupied by buildings worth from \$10,000 to \$30,000 or even \$40,000.

To be sure, local Bohemians may be congratulated for all this development, from practically nothing, in the course of the past twenty-five years. This is evidence of enterprise and perseverance.

When attention is turned to Bohemian enterprise in industry and business, our countrymen do not remain behind in any respect. They have adjusted themselves to the American method of life; they have adopted American enterprise.

In the first instance, it is necessary to state that recently a company was organized for the purpose of mining gold in central Mexico.

MPA (ILL) + R01.3027A

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1904.

BOHEMIAN

The company, which is composed of well to do Bohemians, put \$300,000 into the enterprise, for the purchase of the necessary drilling and excavating machinery and is working with all it's power to achieve the desired results as quickly as possible. Perhaps they will not be denied this success.

Several days ago Hlasatel published a report regarding about the organization of an all-Bohemian company for the production of Zinc. This company is now operating and will in a short time open mines in the State of Illinois, not far from Chicago.

Thus can Bohemian enterprise in mining and smelting be noted, in two instances.

Among the larger concerns, owned solely by Bohemian shareholders, the Pilsen Lumber Company should be given first place.

WPA (ILL) PRO 3375



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1904.

When we consider the manufacturing industry, we should mention four or more factories for the manufacture of doors, frames, windows and shutters. These factories are all operating successfully and the workmen, like the owners, are all Bohemians.

Much of their prosperity and success is due to the uninterrupted building construction. Orders in most cases being placed with Bohemian firms. This is a praiseworthy standpoint and deserves recognition.

Stone-cutting is performed in several shops, where building stone is manufactured or prepared. While we are referring to the stone-cutting industry, we should call attention to sculpturing shops, in which, gorgeously beautiful monuments of great artistic value are made. There are two such shops to be found here, one at each cemetery. Both are working busily.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1904.

BOHEMIAN

The manufacturing branch of industry is further represented by a shop for the manufacture of cornices and gables for buildings.

Contemporaneously noted should be a factory for the production of iron girders.

In addition to the factories mentioned, note should be made of Bohemian factories for the production of sash and mouldings. There are several of these owned by Bohemians and they have been in successful operation for several years. Some of them have passed from the original owners into the possession of joint-companies.

There is also a factory for the artistic embossing and bending of wood used in decorating buildings and in the manufacture of furniture.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30276

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1904.

The third brewery had hardly been completed before a company was organized to build a fourth. This time more attention will be given to its construction. It will be more ornate, and more spacious, figuring on a brilliant future.

It is impossible to do other than praise these enterprises.

Effervescent soda-water is manufactured in three factories, and the production barely keeps up with the demand. A fourth factory is being built. It is apparent that our country men drink other beverages besides liquor and beer.

Cigar-makers also belong among the manufacturers, although the shops of Bohemian cigar-makers are not operated on such a large scale. Nevertheless they do manufacture and should be included in the list.

There are two or three shops in which slippers are manufactured.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1904.

BOHEMIAN

There are many custom tailors who devote themselves exclusively to the manufacture of mens clothing. The same applies to the ladies custom tailors. However they all operate on a small scale and employ only a small, number of people.

In manufacturing we have quite a satisfactory representation, which will continue to grow, because new enterprises are being founded continually. Confidence in industry is settled.

To be sure, the capital invested in Bohemian industry is not large. Everything is undertaken on a small scale, but that suffices because every enterprising- judicious- industrialist endeavors to enlarge and develop his business.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1904.

Into the artistic branch of industry, it is necessary to place the shops of photographers. There are many of these and they are all kept busily at work.

Having exhausted the list of industrial enterprises we now proceed to summarize business.

As in industry, so in business, large individual capital is not represented. However it is possible to list many businesses with considerable capital.

In the forefront of all business a Bohemian bank is found, around which all financial transactions revolve. Great success has been achieved by the well known Bohemian bank, which was organized a few years ago and since then managed to the satisfaction of it's constantly increasing number of customers.

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 307.3

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1904.

Several smaller financial institutions also exist. However there are no large transactions undertaken by them.

A large group of real-estate dealers are active and successful. During the last few years this business has proven to be exceptionally lucrative, and many of these dealers have become wealthy in a short period of time.

Among those ~~businesses~~ enterprises in which larger amounts of money has been invested can be mentioned the woolen-goods establishments. In addition to the smaller houses are several large establishments carrying woolen goods, two of which are in "Pilsen" and one in California.

Following the woolen-goods business and in certain instances equal to it insofar as invested capital is concerned are the men's clothing houses. Indeed it seems, as if one house was endeavoring to surpass the other and so it becomes possible to list several large clothing-houses.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1904.

BOHEMIAN

Next in importance may be placed the millinery shops, to satisfy the capricious tastes of our ladies, even if a new style were introduced every day. Large and small shops and stores are to be found in Pilsen and California in uncounted numbers.

Thus the outfitting of the ladies as well as the men is well provided for.

Bohemian business is duly represented in this field and enjoys a progressive and successful development.

In dealing with big business it is necessary to mention large coal yards. Several companies with considerable capital have been organized in the past to operate coal-yards. Some of these companies are composed of only a few members. Their ranks were increased a short time ago by the organization of a stock-company.

Bakeries must also be added to the list. Several of these are considered as wholesalers.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1904.

There are also a large number of furniture stores and wholesale houses. The furniture stores are combined with the stove business and require much larger quarters.

The uninterrupted growth in these lines is indicative of their continued success.

Several Bohemian musical instrument stores do a good business. This is not surprising because the Bohemian people are known as music lovers and consequently there is a good demand for musical instruments of all kinds.

A still greater growth is enjoyed by Bohemian jewelry stores, which are especially profitable, many of which do a large business.

MPA (ILL) PROJ 302



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1904.

Perhaps some branch of business has been overlooked but not intentionally, for this article is intended to serve all branches of endeavor.

With special pride the growth of Bohemian drug stores is mentioned.

No longer is it necessary for anyone to seek aid in a foreign store, because in every neighborhood inhabited by Bohemians, a Bohemian pharmacy exists and Bohemian doctor's are recognized in their field. In their ranks are to be found opticians and surgeons whose skill is taken for granted. Some of them have discovered exceptional curatives.

Bohemian butchers achieve great success and many of them have amassed considerable wealth in the course of time.

Less fortunate are the grocers, but their business standing is satisfactory.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 307/15

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 8, 1904.

BOHEMIAN

These statements prove that the local Bohemian branch understands stands full well the mission of the nation making actual claims for existence.

The wealth of the nation is the strongest guarantee of its future. Everybody can not become wealthy but desire, as evidenced by enterprise in business and industry, is a guarantee of good will; and when good will is accompanied by patience then success must be attained.

Work in this sense is ennobling and elevating.

Therefore if everyone dedicates himself to a meritorious line of work, with patience and determination, success should award his efforts.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, March 4, 1904.

BOHEMIAN INDUSTRY.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE OF NEW BOHEMIAN  
BREWERY.

Those times have long since passed when Bohemians, immigrants in this land, were in all respects, which touched upon industry or business, dependent upon other nationalities. Today we occupy a leading position in so far as industry and business are concerned. Our business establishments are comparable to the largest in the city; many of our countrymen are owners of factories and businesses, in which is manufactured everything that we formerly had to buy from manufacturers and businesses of other nationalities.

One of the most important branches of industry, which is controlled by our countrymen, is without doubt the business of brewing. There are at present two breweries under the control of Bohemians and it will not be long before a third brewery will be added, of which only yesterday the corner stone was laid.

Surely, there is not one Bohemian, who would not welcome with joy the report about

Denni Hlasatel, March 4, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

our great expansion in all branches of industry, and for that reason, it is certain that everyone wishes the best of luck for this new undertaking, in which Bohemian capital has been invested, and which promises to be a genuine Bohemian undertaking.

At the instigation of Mr. Roman Sedlacek, several Bohemian tavern keepers met on the 12 of June, 1903, to discuss the formation of a stock company to operate a brewery. The following were present at that meeting: Josef Hanzlik, a brewer; Josef Smejkal, a lawyer; Roman Sedlacek, Rud. Rubringer, Josef Kolar, Jan Cervanka, Tom Lackovic, Stef. Popovic, Josef Oborny, and Frant. Cervený, tavern keepers.

Temporary officers were elected as follows: Messrs. Jan Cervenka, chairman and Roman Sedlacek, secretary.

On the 28th of August of that year, five and 4/10 acres of land, on 26th Street between Whipple and Troy Streets, were purchased. Then a meeting of all Chicago Bohemian tavern keepers was called and at this meeting, which took place on the 3rd of September, the plan for organizing a stock-company was explained to those

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, March 4, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

present. Because thirty of those present pledged \$1000 each, the proposed enterprise became an accomplished fact.

The company was incorporated on the 2nd of October 1903, with a capital of \$100,000, under the name Pilsen Brewing Company of Chicago.

A sketch of the building plans was prepared by the architects Messrs. Ant. Charvat and Ad. Lonka. Mr. Lonka was awarded the plans and Mr. Fr. Layer, contractor, was entrusted with construction. Actual construction started November 16, 1903. The company is composed of seventy five shareholders. After the reading of this data, Mr. Cervenka addressed a few words to those present, urging them to remain steadfast on the course and always work in harmony and unison.

In the awarding of the various contracts preference was given wherever possible to Bohemians.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1904.

BOHEMIAN



NOVAK AND STEJSKAL

OWNERS

The First Bohemian Mortgage Bank and Real Estate Business is located in its own building at 675 Loomis St., near 18th and Blue Island Ave., near Pilsen Post Office. Their institution insures against fire, sells steamship tickets, loans money on first mortgages at five or five and half per cent, examines abstracts, collects inheritances, transfers money to Bohemia and Europe. This bank sells first class mortgages. Office hours are from 8:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. Sundays, from 8:30 to 11:00 A.M. Telephone, Canal 349.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 4, 1904.

PATRIOTIC ACT

During the annual meeting, held yesterday, by the stock-holders of the Garden City Brewing Company, which is owned and operated by Bohemian tavern keepers, \$200 was unanimously and enthusiastically appropriated for the Old Peoples' Home and Orphanage. Bohemian tavern keepers, represented in the brewery showed that they are not only exceptional, businessmen, but genuine patriots.

The report on the condition of the enterprise sounded very favorable; and with the excellent quality of the product of the Garden City Brewery, it could not be expected to be otherwise.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275



Denni Hlasatel, July 2, 1903.

PATENT ALLOWED.

P.2 - Countrymen Messrs. J.G.Prochaska and Viktor Malezan were given to understand yesterday through Lawyer R.W.Yotze of the Patent office in Washington, that a patent was being allowed on their invention of a dentist's clamp. When the above named countrymen completed their invention in April of this year, they requested the well known dentist, Dr. J.B.Bilek, to test the invention and he announced that it was the most practical and one of the finest dental instruments he ever had in his hands. A certain Cleveland firm offered Messrs. Prochaska and Malezan a considerable amount of money for the use of the patent, however, both countrymen know well, that they can gain more by the sale of the patent, therefore, they did not accept the offer.



Denni Hlasatel, June 17, 1903, p. 1

INCORPORATION

The Secretary of State issued articles of incorporation to the Modern Construction Company of Chicago, with a capital of \$6,000 at the request of Anton Forst, Jan Klucina and A. Nechodoma.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Denni Hlasatel, April 11, 1903.

BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETIES.

The Building and Loan Societies, whose chief merits are that they have enabled the majority of our countrymen to acquire property, and in that way comparative independence, are finding more and more favor among our people, while among other nationalities, they are declining and vanishing, as is shown by the report of the State Auditor, under whose supervision they come. The main reason for this, lies in the fact that the Bohemian Building and Loan Societies are managed and conducted with small expense.

During all the time they have existed among us, only two went into the hands of a receiver, and one of these eventually paid ninetyfive percent. The other, through the fault of individuals, paid only fifty percent. In spite of this, the belief in Building and Loan Societies does not weaken. Our people are convinced, that not only can they save money more easily, but that loans made from them can more conveniently be repaid. They themselves have supervision over them. The law gives them this right.



Denni Hlasatel, April 11, 1903.

Building and Loan Societies are under the strict supervision of the State Auditor, to whom the executive officers are answerable because they are under bond. Therefore the Building and Loan Societies are a safe place for everyone's savings.

Donni Hlasatel, July 21, 1901.

AUCTION.

A big auction sale of lots in the Bohemian neighborhood at California Avenue, near Lawndale, will be held, Sunday, Aug. 4th, 1901, at 2 P.M. Twenty-nine beautiful lots fronting on Clifton Park and on St. Louis Avenue, between 29th and 31st Streets, will be sold to the highest bidder with no exceptions.

This auction will be held in the large tent at 26th Street and St. Louis Avenue.

Every one can buy lots at the price which they themselves offer and on easy payments.

Seats reserved for ladies. Good music.

How can you get there? Take Blue Island Avenue, 18th Street, or Western Avenue cars and transfer at 26th Street, which will carry you directly to the place.





Denni Hlasatel, July 21, 1901.

Terms are easy, merely \$10.00 deposit at the time of purchase, \$15.00 in thirty days and the balance in small monthly payments of \$5 or more.

Apply to Kirchman and Salat, 1582 W. 22nd St., or at the branch office, 26th Street and St. Louis Avenue.



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1900.

STOCKHOLDERS ACT IN NICK OF TIME.

p. 1.. Mr. Josef Vrba, general manager of the Hudson Coal Co., a Bohemian-American owned concern, left for Farmersburg, Ind., the coal mine district, last night with a genuine smile on his face; he had money on him, enough to satisfy the most pressing demands, as e. g., those of the constable, who was about to confiscate some implements for the payment of debts incurred for powder, taxes and rents. This was of paramount importance to avert imminent bankruptcy, and was made possible by a committee of four, appointed in last Friday's meeting, which has been successful in raising the necessary funds. How big these are, and how great the sacrifices of the contributors, we have been unable to find out, but the amount in question must have touched the \$10,000 figure, or the rescue from impending disaster could not have been effected.

Today, therefore, work in the mines will be resumed, and the gentlemen stock-owners can breathe a sigh of relief, for the worst has passed. They have gone through a severe ordeal; the fate of their company hung on a very thin thread with a possibility of its rupture at any instant. We are not attempting to teach the directors, however, in mentioning that the Roth mortgage seems to us to be a heavy burden on the finances, and a constant menace to

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1900.

the very existence of the company. As long as that pernicious liability is not thrown off there is scant hope for the stockholders' ever drawing any dividends.



Svornost, November 29, 1898.

NEW AIRSHIP.

Jan Klucina, a Bohemian, believes that he has solved the problem of the so-called "airships" which hundreds of others have already attempted.

He has perfected a flying device which, he asserts, will have motion forward and backward, upward and downward, and will carry a number of passengers. Ten people of medium weight may venture into such an airship. The inventor hopes that the government will buy his device, if it answers the purpose. The airship will be driven with gasoline power at the speed of a wild duck.

Mr. Klucina maintains that he worked ten years on the building of this airship. This model, which he has in his home, is driven only by a clock spring. Therefore, he believes that by attaching a 48 H.P. motor, he will also increase the speed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275



Svornost, May 26, 1896.

FAILURE OF ANTHONY KOZET'S BANK  
UNEXPECTED CRASH OF SECOND BOHEMIAN BANK IN CHICAGO.

The Bank of Anthony Kozet, 532 W. 18th Street, yesterday stopped payment and was closed by the sheriff. It has been placed under the directorship of the Security Title & Trust Company.

The crash was entirely unexpected and created much alarm among depositors, who have had unlimited confidence in Kozet's financial abilities. With small exceptions all depositors are Bohemians. The news spread rapidly and wounded the feelings of the masses who had the savings of their hard-labor deposited with Kozet.

The accountants of the Security Title & Trust Company stated, but non-officially, that the total assets of the bank are \$100,000 and the liabilities about the same amount. More details were not available.

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BOHEMIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, November 29, 1892.

BOHEMIAN INGENUITY.

Sometime ago we published a report about an invention of a one time St. Paul resident, Mr. Gustav Pozdeny, who at present lives on South Lincoln Street in Chicago. It is a device, which enables one to move, to breath, and to see in any thick smoke or in sewer filled with destructive gases. Today we were informed that Mr. Pozdeny was offered \$10,000 for his patent and yesterday afternoon a demonstration was held at 514 South Lincoln Street, where the device proved itself to be very satisfactory.

Svornost, Oct. 18, 1883.

FOUNDATION OF THE BOHEMIAN SALOON-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION



Yesterday there was held in the "Vorwaerts" Hall a meeting of the Bohemian saloon-keepers under the chairmanship of Vil. Rust. Among the others was State Secretary, Time, and a secretary of the saloon-keepers district union. This meeting is especially significant to us Bohemians, because there was discussed the idea of founding the Independent Association of the Bohemian West Side Saloon-Keepers, the majority of whom were members of the West Side Union, but they had intended for a long time to found an independent Bohemian Union. In yesterday's meeting there was shown an ardent desire to fulfill this idea. It was discussed whether it would be possible for the independent Bohemian Union to join the state organization. The decision was that the Bohemian saloon-keepers must organize, elect a delegate to the district management and, at the same time, appoint a representative. - The present Bohemians went during the deliberation to the adjoining separate room for a private discussion and where they decided to organize the "Bohemian Saloon-Keepers Association" as quickly as possible. Thirteen of them signed the charter petition. Then it was resolved to join the state organization, to conduct all business transactions in the Bohemian language, and to agitate to gain members from all parts of the city. -

Svornost, Oct. 18, 1883.

The special constitutional meeting was appointed for a week from tomorrow in the hall of the Bohemian English school on 18th Street.



Svornost, March 27, 1883.

## THE LOAN ASSOCIATION AND THEIR PIONEERS - THE BOHEMIANS.

The Sunday's Tribune brings much information of the loan associations founded in Chicago and prospering successfully until now. In the first lines of the correspondence the Tribune states that the Bohemians are pioneers in these associations and writes verbatim:

"In the last nine years there were founded in Chicago more than twenty loan associations. None of them was struck by any misfortune or disaster, and the continuity of the success of these associations is so well known that new ones are still being organized.

"The Bohemian citizens in Chicago are the first to prove the usefulness of this mutual aid and cooperation. One of the Tribune's reporters was yesterday informed by Vaclav Kaspar, an intelligent and well to do Bohemian who has been living in Chicago over twenty years, that there are in our city fifteen "Bohemian Loan Associations." The first of these associations was founded nine years ago and exists until now under the name "The Chicago Bohemian Building and Loan Association, No. 1."



Svornost, March 27, 1883.

Its capital amounted to \$250,000, however, there were sold shares for only \$150,000. All the shares were redeemed and the first series put on the market four years ago. The second series is right now in progress and represents a capital of \$250,000. This will be redeemed in eight months. The second association of the same kind was founded by the Bohemians and denominated with No. 2. Its shares are limited to \$250,000, and of this amount \$230,000 is already redeemed. After this, followed the organization of associations No. 3 and 4. As it seems, those four associations are the most wealthy ones among the Bohemian Building and Loan Associations." All associations founded later reduced the amount of invested capital and grew popular and so as to be easily distinguished called themselves by well known Bohemian names. The last founded association is "Tabor," which name is extremely popular among all Bohemians; it is four months in existence. Its limited capital amounts to \$500,000 and \$200,000 are already secured.

Mr. Kaspar further furnished the following data: In the last nine years the Bohemians have erected over 600 buildings, in all cases subsidized by the Bohemian Building and Loan Associations, which are operating with a deposited amount of money close to \$2,700,000. All of them are honestly and expertly managed.



Svornost, March 27, 1883.

There are in Chicago over 35,000 Bohemians and all have a great tendency to buy real estate and to build a little house, to be able to call it their own homestead. Our main idea in the loan association is to help each other, consequently we lent the money to our members. The success of the loan association is based on economic and honest management; we don't pay high salaries, and every member of the committee supervises the regularity of the deeds and inspects, that not a single dollar is wasted and that sufficient security is given for the loaned money. These loan associations have increased in membership over the whole City of Chicago. Germans and Irishmen started to organize them after our model and there exists even an English loan association called "The Garden City Equitable Loan and Building Association." "In my opinion," says Mr. Kaspar, "all those associations must achieve a desirable success if they are managed cautiously and carefully. The money should not be wasted on expensive printing, for magnificent offices, for high salaries, and the money should be loaned only to such people who offer a sufficient and sure security. The Bohemians are a very economical people and their loan associations operate well and profitably for their members, because they are managed with experience, economy, and skill."

Svornost, March 27, 1883.

This article in the Tribune will certainly concern the local financial circles because many of our countrymen have withdrawn their substantial savings from the local banks.

It is worthwhile to mention that the founder of the first loan association was Mr. Bobacek who came to Chicago from Cincinnati ten years ago and persuaded the three Novak brothers, Joseph, Francis, and Anthony, to found a loan association in Chicago, modeled on the same kind of institutions operated by the Germans in Cincinnati. They all four organized an association and the first secretary of it was Alexander Purer, at present a notary public and real estate and insurance agent.

Lately there were dissolved three "Bohemian Building and Loan Associations:" Ceskylev, Vlastimil, and Slovan, principally on account of insufficient number of members.



Svornost, October 24, 1882.

BUILDING ACTIVITY AMONG THE BOHEMIANS.

The Bohemians of Chicago are very mindful to possess their own dwellings and houses and like last year they are building this year almost in series their own buildings and homes.

The well-known architect, Mr. August Loula, obtained on the 19th of this month, fifteen permits for new buildings, part of them he has already started to build; the others will be started very soon. Mr. Loula supplies us with some interesting data concerning the building activity among the Bohemians in Chicago. He says, "I have built this year 38 new houses of different dimensions at a total cost of \$103,700. The majority of our countrymen settled in the neighborhood between Throop street and Ashland avenue on account of cheaper real estate. The houses built there are very attractive brick structures, mostly two-stories with a basement and a comfortable layout. Again it is shown that the Bohemians excel in this regard over all other nationalities. In a majority of cases the loan societies

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, October 24, 1882.

play an important part in this enterprise; however it would be more advantageous if they would stop the opening of new companies, at least in this neighborhood in opposition to the existing ones."

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, June 11, 1881

BOHEMIAN PATENTS

Among others there were issued, during the week ending June 7th, by the United States, Patent Office in Washington, patents to two Bohemians covering their inventions. H. Holub with his partner, C.S. Lock of Chicago obtained three patents, two of which were for nails used in shoeing horses and one for a rail bending machine.

Also Mr. J.F. Svab of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, obtained a patent on a can for the transportation of milk.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, June 11, 1881

NEW BUILDINGS BY BOHEMIANS



The Bohemian Building Contractor, Aug. Loula, writes to us that since he last reported on building activities, he has taken out thirteen building permits, for buildings of various kinds, some of which are nearing completion and seven of which are just now being started. For the greater part they are being built for Bohemians. In addition to these he is building several smaller wooden buildings, to be used as temporary homes such as are now appearing between Throop St. and Western Avenue. In some sections there have appeared entire villages of wooden frame houses of late. The section around Oakley and 20th St. is surprising as there are at least twenty-three such new buildings in one group and already additions are being built on to them.

It is surprising that with such notable building activity going on, many families, particularly Immigrants, are living in low wooden shacks, having no conveniences whatever. Inquiries for dwellings continue to increase.

Mr. Loula says that he has in his employ from fifty to sixty men, all Bohemians with the exception of two Germans, working as bricklayers, carpenters and cabinet makers.

Svornost, June 11, 1881

The buildings he now has in course of construction will be valued at about \$29,500.00.



Svornost, February 21, 1881.

### BOHEMIAN INVENTORS

Four patents were issued last week to Bohemians by the United States patent office in Washington, D. C. :-

- F. Holub of Chicago for an attachment to be used on wagons
- A. H. Soukup and I. Soukup (brothers) of Chicago a foot-stool.
- J. Svaba, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a shipping container, and
- E. Puchta, of Washington, Mo., a table.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

SVORNOST, February 12th, 1879.

FACTORY TAKEN OVER BY BOHEMIANS



The factory for the manufacture of furniture known under the name of Matuska, Craig and Co. will from now on be a Bohemian enterprise. We are informed that a Bohemian company was organized to take over and manage this factory.

The new company had already been incorporated at Springfield under the name "Matuska Furniture Company, Capital \$50,000.00. We wish this new Bohemian enterprise much success.

II. CONTRI-  
BUTIONS  
AND  
ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

a. Arts and Handicrafts



Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1918.

CZECH ART EXHIBITED BY AMERICAN PRESS

We may not sympathize with the Chicago Herald-Examiner, yet we consider it our journalistic duty to make mention of an item which appeared on the pictorial page of that paper yesterday. Prominence is given to several photographic studies by our young Czech-American artist, James W. Pondelicek, whose parents live, if we remember correctly, somewhere near the intersection of West 20th and South 41st Streets. The artist and his charming wife live there with his parents.

The artist's wife is well known in circles where classic dancing is fostered. She was, until recently, a member of the artistic group headed by Mme. Ludmila and Sergej Oukrajinsky, dancers.

The studies singled out by the American newspaper are telling proofs of Mr. Pondelicek's high standards in photographic art. There are four pictures,

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BOHEMIAN

II A 3 c

Denni Hlasatel, July 8, 1918.

each more beautiful than the last. The first is named "Spirit of the Lake". The artist's wife had posed for the second, "Bacchanale," with Vasilej A. Kanellos. Two Indians, standing upon a rock and peering into the vast spaces, are the subject of the third, "Scouts". The fourth is a beautiful study of summer time, and is named "Narcissa".

We wrote about Mr. Pondelicek once before, when he came to our offices and showed a series of his works of art. We are convinced that he has a splendid future, and that his works will materially help to spread the repute of Czech art in native American circles, for he is almost entirely dependent upon recognition from them.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1917.

### A CZECH-AMERICAN ARTIST

(Summary)

Czech-American art has been augmented by a new unit, a young artist to whom connoisseurs and mature professionals predict a brilliant future. The interesting feature of this news item lies in the fact that the young artist in question was, so to say, an unknown quantity recently. A few cartoons published last week in the Chicago Herald attracted city-wide attention to him. A great wealth of contents and depth of thought are conceded to the drawings. They are in line with the high class cartoons for which the newspaper has been long known. We are noticing our fellow-countryman's cartoon daily, it appears on the first page. We share the public's interest in it, so much more **because** the originator is one of us, a Czech-American, and sincere friend of our old homeland. His name is Ottakar Valasek.

That he is a faithful Czech is evident from his work. We paid a visit to his



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1917.

studio on the seventh floor of the Baltimore Building on Quincy Street. We found Mr. Valasek in company of his brother, Emil, who is by profession a chemical engineer, but immensely interested in Ottakar's artistic achievements.

In informing us of his activity prior to his engagement with the Chicago Herald, Mr. Valasek declared that he had found himself unable to continue to work for the Examiner, for which paper he was under contract to furnish one cartoon a day because he was asked to give his cartoons a pacifistic hue. This was against his better conviction which dictated to him to side with the Allies. He changed to the Chicago Herald where he was allowed to give full artistic expression to his sentiment. His contract with the Chicago Herald was made after he had drawn a cartoon for that paper. It is reprinted on the first page of this issue. [The cartoon shows Lucifer gazing into a mirror, which reflects the likeness of the German Kaiser. It is captioned "From the Gallery of Shame", and appeared in the Chicago Herald issue of August 27, 1917.]



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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1917.

Asked where he had studied, Mr. Valasek answered that life itself was his teacher. He was born in a village near Pardubice, Bohemia, the son of a farmer; he is now 32 years of age. He went to the public schools, then enrolled in the "Realka" [school preparatory to higher engineering schools]. There his progress stopped after the fifth grade. He did not pass in history, although this had been a favorite subject to him. His was a spirit which would not submit to the teaching of history as required in Austria-Hungary. The school authorities finally expelled him from this particular school, and informed him that he would be barred from all the schools of Austria-Hungary, this was a consequence of his utterances which breathed freedom from autocracy. He was too smart for his professors. Austria wants no smart boys and men; it wants obedient ones. His father did not think his son's expulsion so serious a matter as to punish him; he let the boy go to foreign lands. Young Valasek went to Poland and Russia, then back home. Not being inclined to start as a farmer, he finally decided to go to the United States. He thirsted for freedom and knew where to find it.

II A 3 a

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 28, 1917.

He came to Chicago directly from Europe; this was fourteen years ago. He did various kinds of work, but mostly he devoted himself to drawing upon which he had set his hopes. He did not guess wrong. Right in the beginning of his artistic career we find him a member of the club Mikulas Ales (Alexander Milailas). . . . His father and his brothers became victims of the World War, and of Austrian tyranny, in various ways. . . .

Mr. Valasek married a woman of English descent here, with whom he lives on the Northside.

Of his art, Mr. Valasek spoke in terms of modesty. Outside of his regular work for his paper, he is about to start on a series of cartoons, the first of which will be named "Earthly Reptiles." He is also active as an illustrator, and is much in demand by publishers, among them those of the books "Robinson Crusoe" and "Golpher's Magazine."



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 14, 1917.

CZECH ARTIST HONORED BY THE GOVERNOR

(Summary)

The Chicago Tribune reported in yesterday's issue on the appointment by Governor Frank Lowden of Prof. Albin Polášek as a member of the State Art Conservation Council. It is surprising that not one Czech language newspaper of Chicago took notice in its columns of this item. The Denní Hlasatel was unable to print the news as it learned about it after its deadline.

Albin Polášek was born in Frenštát in Moravia. He showed signs of artistic inclinations at an early age, devoting himself to wood carving, and later to the creation of ornamental work.

He came to the United States in 1901, landing in New York, from there he moved to Minnesota, and later to La Crosse, Wisconsin. In this town he

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BOHEMIAN

II A 3 c

I F 5

Denní Hlasatel, July 14, 1917.

IV

specialized in carving wood statues for churches. He was a wood carver up to that time. Not until 1905 did he begin to study the art of sculpturing. This he did in Philadelphia, and after one year of study, he was awarded a first prize. He held the Cressen Traveling Scholarship from 1907 to 1909, which enabled him to visit the main art centers of Europe.

In 1910, while working in Rome, Italy, he was awarded the "Prize of Rome," the highest distinction within the reach of students of the Academy of Art in Rome. It carried with it not only a yearly stipend of \$1,000, but free lodging, light, heat, and free tuition. Polášek enjoyed these extraordinary privileges for fully three years. He returned to America in 1913 to settle in New York, where he established himself at 9 McDougal Alley. After a brief sojourn in Baltimore, Maryland, he received and accepted a call from Chicago to become a professor and director of the Department of Sculpture at the Art Institute. In this capacity he still functions. His predecessor was the well-known artist, Mulligan.





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BOHEMIAN

II A 3 c

I F 5

Denní Hlasatel, July 14, 1917.

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Honors galore were showered upon Polášek; among them: at the Paris Exposition, the San Francisco World's Fair, and at other occasions. He is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of New York, the Academy of Arts of Philadelphia, of the Society of Sculptors, and the Architects' League of New York. He opened his studio in Chicago at 6114 Stony Island Avenue.

He enjoys great popularity among his students, not only for his great artistic achievements, but for his quiet, unassuming ways as well. He is a sincere son of the Czech people, representing himself as a Czech on every occasion. In a recent interview, granted to a representative of this paper, he declared himself to have been an enthusiastic member of the Sokol associations.

/Translator's Note:- At present, Polášek's studio is located adjacent to the Medinah Temple. The statue of "Music" and the desk, representing musicians of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, are his work. They are placed in front of the Art Institute./



II A 3 a  
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 25, 1917.

THE WORK OF A CZECH ARTIST

The Gould Printing Company has placed on the market a beautiful color-print, "United States of America," which shows the Capitol in Washington, the Statue of Liberty, and a likeness of President Wilson. The text of the President's message of April 2 to Congress is printed on the back of the sheet.

The picture is the work of the gifted Czech painter, J. J. Klapka, son of Mr. Alois Klapka, popular member of the Chicago theatrical troupe, Ludvik. Mr. J. J. Klapka is secretary of the Association of Commercial Artists.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1915.

HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION AT THE CESKA UTULNA A SIROTCINEC

It was Sunday, October 25, at 2 P. M. when the main entrance of the Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage) was opened to a large crowd of visitors who were eager to inspect the results of ten months' work of the young inmates of the institution.

The crowd was unexpectedly large--larger, in fact, than the premises of the exhibition could accomodate--and there were many non-Bohemians.....

That the exhibition was a complete success may be gathered from the fact that \$475.63 was taken in for the exhibits sold to admirers during the day, in addition to which \$261.15 was received subsequently, making a total of \$653.28. The raw material necessary for the exhibits cost \$124.99, hence the net profit for the exhibition amounted to \$528.29.

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II D 4

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1915.

Otto F. Dusek, secretary of the Ceska  
Utulna A Sirotcinec.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, June 17, 1911.

FINE ARTS ACADEMY GRADUATION EXERCISES

Commencement exercises were held yesterday afternoon by the graduates of the Academy of Fine Arts on Michigan Avenue and Adams Street. Among the graduates was Miss Marie Tuma, daughter of Mr. Longin Tuma, the manager of the Bohemian National Cemetery. Prof. Mats Folwell, of the University of Minnesota, addressed the graduates. Miss Tuma completed with success in three years the course in decorative drawing. This young lady is a deaf-mute. She has learned to speak, but the deafness has not been cured. Despite her affliction, Miss Tuma is a talented young lady, and she will be a source of great joy to her parents. We wish the young lady all the success in her artistic life's journey.



II. CONTRI-  
BUTIONS

AND  
ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

b. Music

II A 3 b

II B 2 d (3)

IV

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, June 29, 1937.

### LITERATURE AND ARTS.

The Bohemian national songs and dances "for piano", part two, appeared in the bookstores, and were published by August Geringer, arranged by the music-teacher J. Kpula. The arrangement of this second part is as beautiful as the first part.

The price is .50¢, which is very reasonable, taking into consideration the circumstances, which must be overcome by this kind of Bohemian publication. There are eight popular national songs, each one with accompaniment. -

Every Bohemian household possessing a Bohemian heart, and piano, or organ, will not omit the opportunity to acquire this songbook. Our music-teachers should recommend this beautiful edition to their pupils for home exercise and amusement.

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II A 3 d (1)

II B 2 d (3)

II B 1 c (1)

II A 3 c

II B 1 a

III B 2

II B 3

III H

IV

BOHEMIAN

Booklet, Czechs and Slovaks (World's Fair Memorial  
of the Czechoslovak Group, Chicago, 1933.)

CZECHOSLOVAK ART AND LITERATURE IN AMERICA.

By Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan.

p.69. Music--To date, of Czechoslavonic artistic culture it is music that America knows best. This is only natural. Music needs no translator, as does literature, it can be performed anywhere by homebred talent, and requires no expensive transportation to expositions, as painting and sculpture do, and finally--in world cultural competition we have reached the universal level first, and in the most excellent manner, through the merits of Smetana and Dvorak.

The year of 1892 is, for us, a memorable one, as it brought Anton Dvorak upon the American soil for a sojourn of three years.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 39275



Czechs and Slovaks

Mrs. Jeanette M. Thurber, the founder of the National Conservatory in New York, offered to him the position as director of that conservatory, Dvorak accepted and arrived in New York Tuesday, September 27, 1892. His first American work was his most precious gift to America, the Fifth Symphony in E - Minor, op. 95 "From the New World," (composed between Jan. 10 and May 25, 1893.) "There is in it the spirit of Negro and Indian melodies, but I have not used any of these. I wrote my own characteristic themes, instilling into them the peculiarities of Indian and plantation music," said Dvorak to the representative of the New York Herald, "but except for this touch, this is, and will remain Czech music," as he frequently used to state. The premiere was on the 16 of December, 1893 in Carnegie Hall under the baton of Anton Seidl. Dvorak spent his first summer vacation in Spillville, Iowa, among his Czech fellow-countrymen. There he wrote the string quartette (the American quartette), in F - major, op. 96, and the string quintette in E - flat major, op. 97.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Czechs and Slovaks

On "Bohemian Day," Aug. 12th, at the World's Fair of 1893, he conducted his Fourth Symphony in G - major and the overture to the play Jos. Kajetan Tyl. During the school year in New York he wrote the Sonatina in G - major for violin and piano op. 100 (the second, slow movement is often played in Kreisler's arrangement under the title "Indian Lament," which is rather correct, as Dvorak jotted down the idea on his cuff, at his view of the Minnehaha waterfall in St. Paul, on his return trip from the World's Fair), the Suite for piano in A - major, and the "Biblical Songs." On his second vacation he made a trip to Bohemia, and there, at Vysoka near Pribram, in August, 1894, the "Humoresks" for piano leaped from his pen (eight in number; the famous "Humoresk" is the seventh, it is dated August, 1894, and did not, therefore, originate, as the legend has it, in Iowa.)

Czechs and Slovaks

On the 26th of October Dvorak was back in New York and during the third school year he composed the Concerto in B - minor op. 104 for the violoncello and orchestra. On the 27 of April, 1895, he was again in Prague, and saw America no more. Excepting him, only Jaromir Weinberger among the Czech composers, spent a certain time in America after the war.

Of the symphonic works of our composers comparatively little is known up to the present to America. Several compositions are continually repeated every year throughout America by symphony-orchestras, and now by radio, principally, Smetana's overture to the "Bartered Bride," and "Vltava" (Moldau), Dvorak's "From the New World," "Carneval," the first and the eighth of the "Slavonic Dances," Suk's polka from "Raduz and Mahulena," and now the polka furiant from Weinberger's "Svanda". Now and then, infrequently, some other compositions of his are played, but nothing is performed of all others. One of the main reasons for this is that up to the present, none of the Czech orchestra leaders has been here as a guest, and the resident German, French, Italian, Dutch, Russian and Polish conductors do not care to propagate Czech music.

Czechs and Slovaks

Things are better in the realm of chamber music. Of the operas only Smetana's "Bartered Bride" (first performed by the Metropolitan Opera in New York on the 19 of February, 1909 with Emmy Destinn and under the direction of Mahler), "Tenufa" by Leos Janacek (First performed on December 6, 1924 in the same house) and "Svanda Dudak" by Jaromir Weinberger (first performed on November 7, 1931, also by the Metropolitan Opera Co.), have been produced all three in German translation.

We have performed much more with our own Czech-American amateur talent. Smetana's "Bartered Bride" and "Hubicka" (The Kiss) have been given many times in Chicago, (The "Bartered Bride" first given during the World's Fair on August 20th, 1893, by the Ludvik Theatrical Group, under the stage direction of Jos. Smaha of the National Theatre (Prague), J. H. Capek conducting, and then several times during and after the war by the singing society "Bedrich Smetana," first performed on the 24 of February, 1918, in the hall of "Sokol Chicago," "Hubicka was first given on April 17th, 1921 in the Blackstone Theatre, both under the baton of Stephan A. Erst, and "Dalibor" under Kubin); in New York (Pev. Odbor Tel. Jed.

Czechs and Slovaks

Sokol first produced the "Bartered Bride at the Central Opera House on May 12, 1894) and in Cleveland (the combined Czech singing societies gave "The Bartered Bride" on the first, fourteenth and twenty-first of January, 1917, and later it was produced in the cycle "Theatres of the Nations," sponsored by the newspaper Plain Dealer on March 2, 1930); Blodek's opera "V Studni" was also produced several times. Through the merits of the singing societies our public became acquainted with innumerable works of Czech masters. The Bohemian Art Club in Chicago celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its birth by a concert at the Orchestra Hall, on November 18, 1931, in which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Frederick Stock played the entire cycle of Smetana's symphonic poems "Ma Vlast" (My Homeland) for the first time.

The Czech composer Rudolf Friml, who lives in America, has become well known through his compositions of light operas, deferring to the taste of those Americans who love light music, and J. S. Zamecnik, from Cleveland, a graduate of the Conservatory of Prague, who is now in Hollywood, is known by some smaller works.

Czechs and Slovaks

Aside from these, almost every active Czech and Slovak musician in America has a series of compositions of his own.

Of the performing artists who came here as guests from the old country those who have most contributed to the fame of the Czech name are the violin virtuoso Jan Kubelik and the singer Emmy Destinn, the greatest Czech dramatic soprano to date, who has appeared here in ten seasons since 1908. In close succession to these artists it is fitting to mention Karel Burian the tenor, Boza Umirov, baritone, and Pavel Ludikar, basso, Jar. Kocian and Vasa Prihoda, violinists, and Professor Sevcik. A memorable event was the three months' tour undertaken by the Pevecke Sdruseni Prasskych Ucitelu, (Prague Teachers' Singing Association) who gave forty-three concerts under the direction of Metod Dolezil, from Jan. 5 to March 21 in 1929.

Great is the number of Czech and Slovak musicians who have settled permanently in this country. There are several in every symphonic orchestra and in every band with wind-instruments; some conduct schools, some are choir conductors, organists, choir singers, etc. The size of this commemorative booklet permits the mention of only a few.

Czechs and Slovaks

Besides Zamecnik there are in Cleveland two graduates of the Prague Conservatory, Karel Rychlik and Ed. Krejsa, all three former pupils of Antonin Dvorak. Jan Reimdl came to New York in 1869 with the Russian "Slavjanski" choir (he died in New York in 1906.) The violin virtuoso and teacher Jos. Horymir Capek died in Chicago last year. Jos. J. Kovarik, native of Spillville, Iowa, whom the Russian orchestra leader Safonov proclaimed to be one of the best viola players in America, (he is still a member of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra) was inseparably allied with Dvorak during the latter's stay in America. Vaclav A. Raboch was an excellent organ player in New York. The Ersts are a rare example of three generations of graduates of the Prague Conservatory: Stephen Erst finished his study of the clarinet in 1846, his son Adolf graduated as a singer in 1883 and the grandson as a pianist in 1910. Victor Kolar, violinist, devoted himself to conducting and is now with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

Czechs and Slovaks

The cornet player Bohumr Kryl with his "band" has gained popularity in numerous states. From the musical Ondricek family it was the famous virtuoso Frantisek Ondricek, who came to the United States in 1895, the violinist Karel Ondricek lived in Boston and is now in California, the violinist Emanuel Ondricek lives in the East. In October 1922, the New York String Quartette (Ottokar Capek, Jaroslav Siskovsky, Ludwig Schwab and Bedrich Vaska) was formed and is still active. The "Ceske Trio" (J. Gregor, Olda Jirousek and Vladimir Polivka) is no longer in existence. Polivka now lives in Prague, the other two in Chicago. Polivka composed on his sojourn here his suite for piano "Dni v Chicagu" (Days in Chicago), "Plantation Songs" for male chorus and other works. There are more than a dozen Czechs in the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, with violin concertmaster J. Weicher and the concertmaster contrabasso players Vac. Jiskra and J. Houdek at the first desks. In other symphony orchestras there are the contrabasso player Kuchynka, the harp player Attl and others.



Czechs and Slovaks

In Chicago the violinist, George Hrusa, has his own string quartetto and conducts his pupils' orchestra. Director Fr. Kubina conducts the "Ces. Del. Pev. Sbor Lyra" and the "Ustredni Pevecká Jednota" in Chicago. Of the older violinists we must mention Vilim and Machek, also of Chicago; Mr. Havelka, soprano and A. M. Hess, tenor, Mrs. Ella Spravka Umírov, pianiste, and Mrs. Cada Soustka, organiste; the pianiste Marie Mik of Los Angeles, Antoinette Machan of Akron, Ohio. Among the Slovak artists of Chicago we must mention Vladimir G. Sasko, pianist, and Papanek, violinist; Marienka Halsma, mezzo-soprano, and the violinist Dvone of New York.

Fine Arts.--To this day America knows very little of the Fine Arts of our old homeland. The great canvas "Columbus Before King Ferdinand and Queen Isabel" by Vaclav Brozik hangs in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, and was reproduced on the five cent postal stamp (Columbus issue 1893) during the first Chicago World's Fair.

Czechs and Slovaks

Alphonse Mucha lectured at the Art Institute in Chicago, where five paintings from his "Slavonic Epic," created under the sponsorship of Crane, Chicago lover of art, were exhibited in 1920 (also in Brooklyn).

At the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 the Czech artists were introduced in America as "Austrians." Svabinsky's "Divka u Stavu" remained here, having been bought for San Francisco, where the beautiful work was destroyed during the earthquake and conflagration. The etcher, T. F. Simon, whose creations found their way into the United States and gained much favor here, visited this country during his trip around the world in the fall of 1926, and then created a whole series of American colored etchings. He described his experiences in the book "Leaves from the Trip Around the World" (Prague, Otto, 1928) which contains a series of American drawings. V. Preissig, also an etcher, lived in Boston for several years, but has now returned to Bohemia.

Czechs and Slovaks

In addition to this, America at times makes acquaintance with some works of Czech art in the expositions arranged here and there, but it has, up to the present, no adequate conception of Czech Fine Arts.

Of the Czech-American exponents of fine arts, Emanuel V. Nadherny was a member of the staff of illustrators for the cosmopolitan New York Herald for twenty-five years. Rudolf Ruzicka gained a reputation as a master-woodcutter in New York. Also of New York are J. C. Vondrous, creator of beautiful etchings, and Jos. M. Korbek, the sculptor, and creator of the Karel Jonas Monument in Racine, Wisconsin. In Chicago there has always been a fairly large community of representatives of fine arts--the painters Aug. Petrtyl, Jarka Kosar, Oldrich Farsky, the professors of Chicago Art Institute: the painter, A. Sterba and the sculptor Albin Polasek, whose excellent work the "Sower" is in the Art Institute, "Music" opposite Orchestra Hall, and "Mother" in the Czech National Cemetery; the graphic artist K. A. Wilimovsky; the excellent landscape painter Rudolf F. Ingerle; and of the younger artists are to mention the painters Cestmir J. Svoboda, who painted the cover page of this memorial booklet, Jos. Tomanek, who decorated the court hall of the "Sokol Slavsky," Fr. J. Gavensky, Ant. Vozech, the sculptor

Czechs and Slovaks

of Wilson's Masaryk's, and Cermak's busts in the Czech National Cemetery; Froula, Behensky, Rudolf, and, of the youngest set, Ropp, Vetr, Buchta, Brozek, Sahula and others. Among the Czech architects who became prominent are Dibelka, Randak, Kalal, Mrasek and others.

Literature--In America Czech and Slovak literature is, alas, the least known. In looking through the Bohemian Bibliography by Thomas Capek and wife, (New York, Revell Co., 1918), and its complement in this memorial by Mrs. Capek, we observe that pitifully little has been translated of our great poets and writers. There is no American, who would have learned the Czech language, so difficult for him, adequately enough to enable him to translate from it, and we immigrants, absorbed in the struggle for an existence on one hand and by the particular work of preserving the Czech tongue and mode of life in this new homeland on the other, did not find the time for it.

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Czechs and Slovaks

Not until after the war have there appeared in England translators of Czech, and here in America the second generation is beginning to take an interest in this work (see Ginsburg's translations in Mrs. Capek's Bibliography). Karel Capek's drama "R. U. R.," played successfully in England as well as in America, contributed to the English language the new word "robot."

Of Czech writers who have spent some time in the United States it behooves us to mention Jos. V. Sladek, Paul Albieri, V. A. Jung and Jos. Mach. The poet Sladek sojourned here for two years, and in the winter of 1868-69, on the farm of a Moravian settler Nechuta-Travnicek in Caledonia, near Racine, Wisconsin, then still a primeval forest, he translated excellently Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha" (the authentic third translation published by Sladek at Otto's in 1909). Albieri (Jan Mucek) arrived in America in 1889, in 1895 he was secretary of the Narodopisna Vystava (Ethnographic Exposition) in Prague, but returned to the United States after two years, and in October 1901 was killed by a train in Texas.

Czechs and Slovaks

His novels "Nevesta za 50 dolaru" (The Bride for 50 Dollars) (1897), "Z Americkych Toulek" (From Ramblings in America) and others, have American subjects, but often grossly garble realities. The same is to be said of Jung's "Na Prahu Noveho Sveta" (On the Threshold of the New World). His "Rodina Petra Bela" (The Family of Peter Bel) (both Prague "Cas" 1903) is much better. Jung came to America in 1881, lived for twenty years in Omaha, Wilber, and Cedar Rapids, and then returned home. (At the time of his death he was a professor of the Academy of Commerce in Plzen). It is of importance to know that his splendid translation of Pushkin's "Onegin" originated in America (First edition 1892, Prague, Otto; the third authentic edition in the same city in 1919, the fourth bore a more Russian title "Jevgenij Onegin"). Jos. Mach published verses "Na obou Polokoulích (On Both Hemispheres) (Chicago, 1918, Spravedlnost bookstore). After the war he entered the service of the ministry of foreign affairs and now lives in Prague. Jan Havlasa and Karel Horky, also lived in America for some time.

Czechs and Slovaks

Every one of the Czech-Americans who was active in journalism wrote some verses. Of those who used to climb Parnas more ardently it behooves to mention at least Jan V. Capek, Bartos Bittner, Alois Janda, Jarka Kosar, J. Ort, Ferd. L. Masil, the clergymen Jan Vranek and Jan St. Broz, A. Jecminka Hrazeky. Of the literati who wrote in prose, from short stories to longer novels we mention F. J. Skaloud, J. A. Trojan, Otokar Charvat, Harris Zachar (V. Minibergr), J. S. Zeman, and the most prolific of them, whose stories and novels are being published in Bohemia, R. Jar. Psenka.

Thomas Capek of New York is the historian of Czech America. His extensive work in English "The Czechs (Bohemians) in America" (New York, 1920, 278 pages) and in Czech "Nase America" (Our America) (Prague, 1926, 636 pages) are the principal sources of correct information about Czechs and Slovaks in the United States.

Czechs and Slovaks

Concurrent with these is his work on the beginning of Czech immigration, on the first half century of the Czech press in America, and a meritorious bibliography of all Bohemian in English. Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan published "Cesko Americke Epistoly", Chicago 1911, in which he dealt with several main Czech-American questions. The "Kulturni prinosy Cechu do Ameriky" (Cultural Contributions of the Czechs to America) was recently written by Dr. A. J. Zizka, O. S. B. There were also some smaller works published by Jos. Jiri Kral.

Amateur societies and choirs were founded in a large number of American cities. The amateurs began with "Besedas", the first founded in St. Louis, in the spring of 1859, then in Racine, Wis. on the 14th of October, 1861. In Chicago, the first amateur activities began Feb. 22, 1863, with the presentation of a light play "Pan Strejcek" by Bendix.



Czechs and Slovaks

Cleveland began Nov. 16, 1863, and New York followed within a year. The highest level was reached by the "Cesky Delnický Pevný Sbor" (Czech Workmen's Choir, Chicago) (founded Dec. 19th, 1890) which merged with the "Lyra" on the 28th of December 1919; it made two concert tours in Bohemia in the summertime of 1928 and 1932. The first theatrical activity in Chicago was begun by the group of Frantisek Ludvik, April 30th, 1893; in the year of the first World's Fair, Kolar's "Kralovna Barbora" was performed in the Haymarket Theatre. After the death of Director Ludvik, his wife, Bohumila Ludvik, took charge. She died last year. Save in Chicago there are only amateur theatres. The Slovak amateurs in Chicago will produce Stodola's drama "Kral Svatoopluk" this year, during the exposition week. The combined Czech players will give Zelensky's "Rebelantska Krev."

Czechs and Slovaks

The only association in America today, that sustains the contacts among local Czech and Slovak musicians, painters, sculptors, architects, actors, men of letters and newspapermen is the "Cesky Vmelecky Klub" (Bohemian Art Club) in Chicago, founded in January, 1912, with Dr. Vojan as the first president. The club has arranged a number of big concerts already (Prihoda's, Ludikar's, Umirov's, and others) and five exhibitions of paintings and plastics by its members.

There remains now the screen. Rudolf Myzet, film actor is one of the sixteen Czech-Americans, who are active in Hollywood studios, the other Bohemians being Jan Petr, Otto Lederer, Robert Rose, Helen Benda, Geraldine Dvorak, the composers Friml and Zamecnik, the sculptor Cyril Jurecek, the producing manager Paul Kohner, the painters Ludvik Leo, Fr. V. Caka, Fr. Drdlik and Jirka Strimpel, the cameraman, F. Povolny and the artistic director Fred. M. Srsen. Fr. Lederer after a strong histrionic success in New York is now working in Hollywood on his first American film.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1923.

THE "BARTERED BRIDE" TO BE GIVEN FOR THE THIRD  
TIME ON CHICAGO'S CZECH STAGE

The demand for tickets for the second performance of Bedrich Smetana's 'Prodana Nevesta' (Bartered Bride) was so great that it compelled the management to produce it for the third time. The [second] performance will begin sharply at 2:30 P.M. today in the Sokol Chicago and while the first Chicago performance was given at the Studebaker, this afternoon performance will be really its first entree into the Czech community. Thus the most typically Bohemian opera will be enacted on a real Bohemian stage here.....

As at its premiere at the Studebaker so this time also every single ticket has been sold in advance and at the box office; one may say that a week before the opera was to be given not a seat was left unsold. Never before in the history of the stage of the Czechs of Chicago was there such a demand for tickets. Alone Mr. Honsik, one of the best-known advance sales agents, whose pharmacy is located in the midst of the neighborhood, claimed that he could easily have sold 1000 more tickets had there been any

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1923.

seats for them. The situation was similar in all other places where theater tickets are sold for our Czech stage.

Even after it was announced that no more tickets remain, demands for them were coming in from those countrymen who were not quick enough to secure tickets on time. The management was constantly besieged with requests to give at least one more repeat performance and, if possible, to make it accessible to the poorer classes of our population by the introduction of reduced rates. This made a problem for the management, for the expenses of producing an opera nowadays, even with the strictest possible economy, are great. The orchestra alone, consisting of first-class professionals, costs more than the production of say - a whole operetta.

In spite of these [economic] problems the management acceded to the demands of the public by its decision to give a third performance of the 'Bride'; this time irrevocably the last. The admission prices will be considerably less and the performance will again be given in the Sokol Chicago, the date set for this

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1923.

last performance being April 11, 1923 at 8 P.M. sharp. The prices for the entire orchestra floor will be \$1.50 per person with the exception of a few seats in the front which will be \$2.00. The gallery seats will be \$1.50, \$1.00 and 75 cents. The advance sale for this final performance begins today and tickets may be obtained at the box office of the Sokol Chicago as well as in Mr. Honsik's pharmacy and Mr. Placek's restaurant.

Surely those of our countrymen who missed their opportunity twice to secure tickets, will not delay this time, for by so doing they would deprive themselves of a rare aesthetic feast which will be accorded by the conscientious collaboration of the Pevecka Spolecnost Bedrich Smetana (/Bohemian Choral Society Bedrich Smetana) with the Spolecnost Cesko-Americkeho Narodniho Divadla (Bohemian-American National Dramatic Association).

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1922.

FAVORITE CZECH MUSIC PEDAGOGUE GIVES A CONCERT

Mr. Jiri Hrusa, who has won flattering renown in our Bohemian art colony as a famous virtuoso, and also as a conscientious music pedagogue and conductor of symphonic orchestras. He arranged a series of concerts during the past season, and appeared before the Czechoslovak public again yesterday. This time the scene of his musical activity was the Sokol Chicago Hall on South Kedzie Avenue. The symphonic orchestra consisted of about fifty members, all of whom were his pupils, two of them being famous musicians in their own rights: Mr. Vaclav Jiskra and Mr. Jaroslav Gons. Besides these local talents, the orchestra was composed of some of the foremost members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; thus achieving, as a group, a selection of artists truly outstanding and, more important, excellently teamed up.

To listen to their presentations would, no doubt, be a rare treat even to those whose standards of music appreciation are very high. The contents of the program itself bore witness to the high artistic caliber of the conductor of the symphonic concert. The numbers were mainly classical though many of them were

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1922.

popular. The program contained the following works: Nikolai's overture from "Merry Wives of Windsor"; Peter Illich Tschaiikowsky's "Andante" from his "Fifth Symphony"; Delibes "Valse Lente," "Pizzicato Polka" and "March"; Anton Dvorak's "Indian, Lamont" arranged for orchestra; Glazunov's "Meditation"; Jensen's "Serenade"; Rimsky-Korsakov's "Chanson Indou" (Rimsky is best known for his opera "Smiegurotchka"); Sir Edward Elgar's ensemble work, "Pomp and Circumstance". Each of the numbers was characterized by faultless presentation and perfect harmonization, all of which gave proof of a series of conscientious rehearsals.....

II A 3. b  
I D 2 a (2)  
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1922.

GRAND CONCERT GIVEN BY THE  
CZECHOSLOVAK TAILORS' UNION

The Pilsen Park pavilion was the scene of an unusually large throng of people yesterday afternoon, on an occasion which will not soon be forgotten. It was a grand concert arranged by the Ceskoslovenska Krejcovska Unie (Czechoslovak Tailors' Union) Local No. 6 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The throng attested not only to the workers' solidarity which exists among the members of this Czechoslovak union, but it also was proof of a universal feeling of friendship which is borne for this organization by our people.

The Krejcovska Unie has on several occasions appeared before our public, and its concerts are always a season event. But as regards yesterday's performance, we may say without exaggeration that it surpassed all previous ones, and that the Krejcovska Unie never before presented anything

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II A 3. b

I D 2 a (2)

IV

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so imposing. It is seldom that an entertainment committee is able to compress within one afternoon such a variety of artistic numbers as was the case yesterday. It was really several concerts rolled into one. And all this was done with the utmost good taste. No wonder the attendance was great, and that, there was standing room only.....The orchestra, which was under the superb direction of Kapellmeister Rubringer, played the compositions of Rossini, Flotow, Smetana, and von Suppe..... The selection of soloists was no less fortunate; we might say that it was exceedingly fortunate. The following well-known artists vied with each other for the plaudits of our public: The violinist, Mr. Eduard Freund; the contrabass viol virtuoso, Mr. Vaclav Jiskra; the incomparable mistress of the harp, Mrs. Marketa Jiskra; the vocalistic phenomenon, Mr. Arno Balda; the congenial team of ballet dancers, Mrs. Lora Sadursky and Mr. M. Kuderoff; and the excellent cornettist, Mr. Eduard Masacek.

A very appropriate poem titled "Bud praci cest" (All Honor to Labor) was recited by Sister Pavla Prochaska, and our representative choral society, the

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II A 3 b

I D 2 a (2)

IV

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Cesko-DeInicky Pevecky Sbor Lyra (Lyra Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society) gathered its laurels again. There were about forty singers from that Society. They sang B. Smetana's ever beautiful composition, "Veno" (Bequest), a work of art which will remain impressed on our hearts as has everything else that that great master of ours composed. The Lyra Society also sang several effective folk melodies.....

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II A 3 b

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III H

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 27, 1922.

THE FAMOUS CZECH VIOLINIST KOCIAN'S TRIUMPHS

[Abstract]

It will be ten years, next spring, since the blond-haired "king of the violin," Mr. Jaroslav Kocian, was among us. Much has happened since that time not only on the chessboard of the world but likewise in the field of art and music. Here in America, for instance, one may feel the influence of Auer's New York school, a school which gave a start to several highly talented musicians. New names appeared on the American music horizon, names such as Zimbalist, Elman, Seidl, Heifetz and other virtuosos who, thanks to their art and sound publicity, fill the houses with eager audiences whenever they give a concert.

But the man who has not undergone a great deal of change during the decade is our man Kocián, a pupil of Anton Dvořák and Professor Ševčík, and former formidable rival of Jan Kubelík. The former [Kocian], in spite of the new rivalries, remains a master of the divine instrument. It may be that his

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II B 1 a  
III H

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 27, 1922.

playing lacks the former youthful vigor which characterized his previous appearances--his first and second American tours--but otherwise by his lyric, his violin technique, and by his interpretation, he still retains the place of honor and distinction which he gained previously. Such, at least, was the unanimous opinion of those who attended his concert yesterday in the Sokol Chicago Hall. The attendance was so great that not a seat was left unoccupied.

An artist of Kocián's type belongs, of course, to the realm of the [Chicago] Loop....and yet his playing in the Czech neighborhood of the city did not in any way detract from his artistic worth. The artistic level, the enthusiastic audience, and a critically analytical and professional evaluation of his playing were all to be found even here.

Although the program was to start at 2:30 P.M. it was not until past 3 P.M. that our master appeared on the platform. He was greeted with a veritable storm of applause. Kocian chose for his opening number the unusually

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II A 3 b

II B 1 a

III H

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difficult composition of his own teacher Anton Dvorák, the "Concerto in A Minor". This choice was an exceedingly happy one, for there are few works which would offer an opportunity to an artist to use all of his artistic qualities. Dvorák's concerto gives such an opportunity. Kocián played all three of the movements, and when he reached the closing bars of the allegro, and effectively finished the coda with a brisk passage of his bow....the audience voiced its approval by a great demonstration. There were four or five curtain calls and still the applause continued.....

After a respite lasting only a few minutes Kocián reappeared, this time to play Mendelssohn's "Concerto in E Minor," consisting of three movements which its great sentimental author filled with so much musical beauty and technical difficulties, that it remains to this day in spite of belonging to an earlier romantic period, the gala number of many a violinist.....Other numbers that deserve special mention were some of the works of the great genius Bach--a minuet, an andante, and a prelude. Without undervaluing the works of other violinists, we may say that Mr. Kocián is without doubt one of the greatest

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II A 3 b

II B 1 a

III H

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 27, 1922.

interpreters of Bach's music. This part of the program was played by Kocián without piano accompaniment; such a venture may be undertaken only by a confident virtuoso. This was so pleasing that he was obliged to give two encores.

The numbers which followed were Dvořák's Slavonic dance, [Translator's note: The report does not specify which.] Suk's "Poem" arranged by himself, and Ševčík's "Holka Modrooká" ("Blue-eyed Wench") in which the world famed music teacher gave a shining example of the great possibilities which a simple folk song offers to a violin virtuoso who desires to display his violin acrobatics--the double and triple harmonics, etc. All these possibilities were displayed by Kocián in the best sense of the word.

An artist of such high caliber as Kocián must have an artist also for his piano accompaniment. This was Mr. Vladimír Polívka, who, though modest in all of his ways, is an artist of the highest type. Mr. Polívka played several solos, such as the "Jarní Píseň" (Spring Song) and the Slovak folk

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II	A	3	b
II	B	1	a
III	H		

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**BOHEMIAN**

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 27, 1922.

song, "Muj Máj" ("My May"), both composed by Novák, and Suk's adagio.

To inject greater variety into the concert, our Česko-Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor Lyra (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society "Lyre") contributed several splendid and poetic renditions of famous Bohemian choral masterpieces by Smetana and Malát.....

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II A 3 b  
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 22, 1922.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF KOCIAN'S CONCERT IN THE  
SOKOL CHICAGO HALL

[Abstract]

As we have already informed our readers, a grand concert is to be given on November 26, in the Sokol Chicago Hall. The artist is to be....Jaroslav Kocian. It is unnecessary to inform our art-loving people to be sure to secure their tickets well in advance, for the name of this outstanding countryman of ours is a sufficient guarantee that the hall will be sold out to the last seat. [Here follows a biographical sketch of the violinist with several lines of highly complimentary remarks about his status as a musician.]

You surely do not want to miss the opportunity to hear our great countryman play. Will we stay at home? We do not think so. We are certain that

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 22, 1922.

the Sokol Chicago hall is large enough to accommodate all of us. Therefore hurry and get your tickets, while they are still available.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1922.

GREAT SUCCESS OF A CHICAGO CZECH ARTIST  
[Half-tone, one column-eighth of a page, profile of  
Miss Ella Kolar]

Miss Ella Kolar, about whom we have had occasion to report in previous issues of the Denni Hlasatel, and who is well known among our Czech theater-goers, gave an outstanding performance in a concert arranged by Mr. A. V. Cerny and held in the Carter H. Harrison High School. On this occasion Miss Kolar took part in Anton Dvorak's famous "Stabat Mater". She studied voice in....Italy, and made her first American debut in Boston on April 21, 1922. After her successes abroad, it can easily be seen that her triumphant reception in Boston was well deserved.

In Italy her audiences called her "a newly risen star," and on April 21, Boston itself agreed with that dictum. Our Chicago countrywoman sang in the Boston Symphony Hall accompanied by the Italian Symphony Orchestra under

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1922.

the baton of Signor Raffaele Martino. Her piano accompaniment was played by Signor Arturo Casiglia. The concert was attended by the famed Boston "blue bloods," headed by the mayor....and voices everywhere predicted that she was a new Mary Garden..... The Boston papers, such as The Boston Globe and The Boston Herald, were quite effusive in their praise of our country-woman....and we report this with great pleasure since she is our Chicago product. Her father, Mr. Antonin Kolar, resides at 6003 Roosevelt Road, Cicero, Illinois.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 23, 1922.

JIRI HRUSA'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

(Summary)

Our well-known local violin virtuoso and music teacher, Mr. Jiri Hrusa, presented a concert yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol V Chicago (Bohemian Sokol Association in Chicago). The co-operating artist was Miss Jane Cervenka, a soprano. The symphony orchestra consisted of about fifty members. Although the hall was well filled, it may be said that the attendance could have been better, for such an occasion as this deserves the support of our people.

The concert began with Franz Suppe's overture, "The Poet and Peasant". The musicians were pupils of Mr. Jiri Hrusa and our well-known and excellent cellist, Mr. Jaroslav Gons. The bass viols were played by Mr. Vaclav Jiskra, Mr. Frantisek Kryl, and several members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra which is one of the foremost musical organizations in this country.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 23, 1922.

Hrusa conducted the orchestra and demonstrated that he is a good reader of the score and that he can follow the musical nuances and rhythms as well as each musical phrase, allowing the full beauty to stand out in every way. Hrusa also proved that he is an able conductor not only in the use of his baton, but also by using his eyes as a control medium. Other numbers on the program were: The "Larghetto" from Beethoven's Second Symphony; Fibich's "Poem"; Suk's "Menuetto"; Toselli's "Serenade"; a dance from Smetana's opera, "The Bartered Bride". The concert ended with Strauss' "Blue Danube" waltz. . . . .

Miss Jane Cervenka's numbers were as follows: Arditi's "Waltz"; an aria from Mascagni's opera "La Cavalleria Rusticana". Her sympathetic manner of presentation was rewarded by thunderous applause, so that she was obliged to sing several American songs as encores. Her voice is very good, and it is our honest opinion that with her fine voice, coupled with our Czechoslovak musical culture, which has a great variety of fine songs and excellent operas,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 23, 1922.

Miss Cervenka has a chance to use them in her repertory. She could even sing them in the English language, but as a Bohemian-American she should realize that one may not exclude Czech songs from one's repertory. Her beautiful voice would then come into its own, especially when accompanied by an orchestra. For the rest, however, we must say that both she and Hrusa may be proud of success of yesterday.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1921.

A CONCERT IN IRVING PARK

A new Bohemian singing society, the Pevecký Sbor Ozvena (Echo Singing Society), was founded in our Bohemian settlement in Irving Park about six months ago. Last Sunday, for the first time, it introduced itself to the public. According to the information received from Mr. Frank Misar, the Society was founded on December 16, 1920, and Mr. Joseph Snabl, graduate of the Conservatory of Music of Prague, Czechoslovakia, was appointed its conductor. The concert was arranged under his direction and was given in the Frantisek Zdrubek Bohemian Free Thought School. The program was excellent and the new Society may be proud of it.

The opening number of the program was Bedrich Smetana's "Veno" (Dedication), after which the Society sang several Bohemian and Slovak folk songs. Miss F. Adamek then sang an aria from the Bohemian opera, "Rusalka", and was so well received that she was compelled to give an encore.....

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Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1921.

The concert showed that the new organization is composed of capable singers, and their next public appearance will be anxiously awaited by the Bohemian people of Irving Park.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 18, 1921.

AMERICAN PREMIERE OF THE BOHEMIAN OPERA "HUBICKA"

Our art-loving people, who are quite often censured for indifference in supporting our great artistic projects, made it apparent yesterday afternoon that such accusations are not always just. There were so many anxious people who came to see the excellently advertised American premiere of Bedrich Smetana's great work, "Hubicka" (The Kiss), that the spacious auditorium of the Blackstone Theater, was filled to capacity. Everybody was anxious to see the premiere of the opera which, besides the "Prodana Nevesta" (Bartered Bride), occupies the foremost place among the Bohemian operatic compositions. We speak only the truth when we say that the efforts made by the Pevecka Spolecnost Bedrich Smetana (Bedrich Smetana Singing Society of Chicago) to present this jewel of Bedrich Smetana's works in the best possible way, has met with great success. The soloists, without exception were great. Mr. Milo Luka, in the role of "Paloucky," the father, with his rich baritone

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II B 1 a

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 18, 1921.

voice fascinated the audience, and our local tenor, Mr. Arno M. Hess, as "Lukas," although somehow indisposed in the first act, finished his role in a splendid manner. The charming appearance of Miss Libuse Zdenek, who sang the role of "Barca," and her beautiful soprano voice greatly contributed to the successful and smooth running of the entire performance. The chorus, mostly composed of the members of the Pevecka Spolecnost Bedrich Smetana, also did well, thanks to its conductor, Mr. Stepan A. Ernst, under whose direction the opera was rehearsed and who performed his task in a really remarkable way.

Honorable mention also should be given to Mr. Antonin Vaverka, who proved himself to be an excellent stage manager.

The Pevecka Spolecnost Bedrich Smetana, with its success of yesterday, added another laurel to those already achieved. Besides the "Prodana Nevesta" and "V Studni" (In the Well), another jewel, "Hubicka"! What a trio of honorable and encouraging operatic works!

II A 3 b

III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1918.

LAST APPEAL TO OUR SINGERS  
Only Two More Rehearsals for The Demonstration  
for the Return of Masaryk

He who witnessed the parade for the reception of Professor T. G. Masaryk last Sunday not merely as a spectator but as one of the tens of thousands who participated actively in the magnificent celebration can form an opinion of what a gigantic event will be the first appearance before the American public of the father and leader of the Czechoslovak revolution.

This public reception will take place in one of the largest halls of Chicago in the last week of this month. It must be of such magnitude and such character that it will not only inspire our own Czechoslovak people with the determination to make the utmost efforts to help secure liberty for our old motherland but will also create a lofty and indelible impression upon the many thousands of other nationalities who will be present, thus shedding a brilliant lustre upon our Czechoslovak nation.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1918.

Our singers have always emerged victorious from contests with those of other nationalities and have represented the maturity and artistic soul of our nation with brilliant success. To them will be allotted a very important task in this coming celebration. It is imperative that they appear in the largest possible numbers, several hundred in force. They should also be thoroughly prepared to give performances that will compel the admiration of the multinational audience.

There is no question but that our singers are able to accomplish this. They are fit, but are they willing and ready?

The Ustredni Pevecka Jednota (Central Unit of Singers) sent out several invitations for the purpose of gathering all our singers for the great event. The response was most gratifying. So many made their appearance in the hall in Shedd Park that they could not be accommodated, and the large hall in the quarters of the Sokol Chicago had to be rented for future rehearsals.

II A 3 b  
III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1918.

Next Monday the singers will assemble again, to be coached for the performance. This will be the last opportunity for singers to join who have not heretofore attended rehearsals but are capable of mastering the choruses that will be sung. No singer should fail to report, so that we may count on several hundred. The large numbers that we can muster will impress the public in the Auditorium Theater or the Coliseum and will show the strength and the maturity of our nation. Those who fail to heed this call need not attempt to join later. This regulation is necessary to insure the best possible results at the concert.

Probably the last rehearsal will be held on May 22. Remember well the two days, May 13 and May 22! Let us celebrate the presence among us of our dear "Daddy," the leader of the Czechoslovak revolution, in the most dignified manner! Let us display before America our fairest possession--Czech song!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1918.

AN APPEAL TO CZECH SINGERS

The Central Singing Unit Calls on Members and Non-Members  
to Attend Rehearsal for the Great Concert

An important and highly honorable task is awaiting Czech singers of Chicago. They have been asked to prepare to appear at and take an active part in a certain event which will show that the Czechs of Chicago are united and conscious of the duty which is imposed upon them in these times of great historical importance. They are expected to heed this call in a manner and intensity which will make this occasion as conspicuous as possible.

This event is to be extraordinary. It will make every Czech heart thrill with joy. Thousands of our people will convene at one place, and the event will be of such magnitude that it will overshadow even the big event in preparation now, i. e., the Bazaar, which is expected to draw the attention of this whole country.

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

I G

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1918.

Our singers have always been first to prove that they are Czechs. Now there will again be an opportunity for them to take the lion's part in a brilliant spectacle which will be inscribed in blazing letters in the history of the struggle for independence of the Czech nation.

In order to make the participation of Czech singers as intensive as possible, the Central Singing Unit is issuing this call not only to members, of whom every one is expected to appear under any circumstances, but also to our Czech public. The Unit also urges members of other singing organizations and non-members who have had experience in singing to attend the rehearsal, which will be held in Shedd Park, Lawndale Avenue and 23rd Street, Monday evening. The pavilion in Shedd Park is excellently adapted for the rehearsals which will be held there not only by the Central Singing Unit, but by the assembled Czech singers of Chicago. The rehearsals must begin at 7:30 P. M., since the pavilion closes at 10 P. M. On to Shedd Park! Let us meet there with the greatest congregation of Czech singers America has ever seen!

WPA (HLL) 100-10000

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1918.

CZECH WORKINGMEN'S CONCERT

The Česko-Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor (Czech Workingmen's Singing Society) has made a good name for itself during the many years of its activity. The Association's reputation has been growing steadily, so that today it ranks among our best societies. The credit for this is equally due to the members and leaders of the chorus. Mr. Joseph Houdek, the present conductor, merits the attention of our public. He began to work with the association during a crisis, but brought the group to a high level of artistic accomplishment. This is due to his manifold musical talents which he employs not only as a conductor, but as an instrumental virtuoso and an expert in the selection of numbers for his programs.

This year's spring concert was given in the auditorium of Sokol Chicago, South Kedzie Avenue near 24th Street, yesterday. The choruses were chiefly the light and merry kind. The last one of these was Antonín Dvořák's, "Hymna Českého Rolnictva" (Hymn on Czech Agriculture). It was sung by the Society, by pupils of the Pěvecká Škola (Singing School), and the singing club Máj.



I G

IV

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1918.

The piano accompaniment was rendered by Miss J. Červenka and Mr. Jaroslav Soustka. The Máj (May) is a club composed of music-loving ladies. It presented four numbers for female voices. Three of them were sung very beautifully; the fourth, however, Štrebl's "Kytíčka" (Little Flower), the most charming of all, was disappointing, because the sopranos sang off pitch at times. There was a great variety of choruses and solo numbers. Mr. P. J. Filípek, tenor, sang "La Donna É Mobile" from Verdi's opera, "Rigoletto". Miss Jennie Červenka played two pieces for piano--Rebikoff's "Waltz" and Mac Dowell's "Rigaudou".

Mr. Houdek may well be satisfied with the performance of his singers. The attendance was not too large, yet acceptable, and consisted of those old friends of the Society who for many years have never failed to make an appearance at the concerts. In summary, the concert was pleasant and refreshing.

During the intermission, the Third Liberty Loan was not forgotten, and its promotion was advocated in patriotic words by Dr. J. P. Pecival.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1918.

CZECH ART TRIUMPHS

There was a concert by the American Symphony Orchestra in the Studebaker Theater yesterday afternoon. It was directed by Glenn Dillard Gunn and sponsored by the Chicago Tribune. The program is of special interest to us, since it was made up of Czech music almost exclusively, and also because two well-known Czech artists appeared as soloists. They were George Brusa, violin virtuoso, and Miss Hattie Kovarik, piano virtuoso. Czech music was therefore excellently represented, and we may admit at the outset, without showing bias, that Czech music stood the test splendidly. It conquered everyone and scored a success more brilliant than has been witnessed by our public for a long time.

It is to be regretted that a change was made in the program. The overture to "Prodana Nevesta" (The Bartered Bride) was omitted, and thus none of Bedrich Smetana's compositions were presented to the audience.

The theater was fairly well filled when the orchestra opened the concert, at

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1918.

3 P. M., with the American national anthem. A suite, "Americana," by our fellow countryman, Mr. Kolar, concertmaster and assistant conductor of the Damrosch orchestra in New York, was played. It is based on American folk songs and is outstanding because of its polyphonic wealth and skillful orchestration, in which effects for the violins are particularly conspicuous.

Mr. Hrusa played the difficult concerto for violin by Antonin Dvorak. He surmounted the difficulties of the technical part with ease and exhibited deep musical sentiment. Mr. Hrusa may well feel gratified with the success he achieved.

Two pieces followed, played by the strings only: "Valtz," by Dvorak, and "Serenade," by Prochazka. The latter was presented in Chicago for the first time and made such a hit that an encore had to be given.

Miss Kovarik was no less successful than Mr. Hrusa. She played a "Concerto" by Beethoven. Her mastery of the piano brought forth thunderous applause

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1918.

and gifts of flowers. The "Nutcracker-Suite" by Tchaikovsky closed the concert.

II A 3 b  
II B 2 g  
III H

BOHEMIAN  
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1917.

### CZECH VIRTUOSO AT AMERICAN MEETING

The Daughters of Indiana, a society of American-born ladies, held their annual meeting in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, last Tuesday. On this occasion a Chicago Czech, Mr. Milan Lusk who is a violin virtuoso, played the "Second Concerto," by Max Bruch; Professor Sevcik's variations on the Czech dance, "Holka Modrooka" [Blue-Eyed Girl]; and the "Melody," by Charles Daws. He was rewarded with stormy applause.

Mr. Lusk also related incidents from his life in Austria and explained the situation of the Czechs under Austrian rule. He depicted their longing for liberation from the Austrian yoke and voiced the hope that the mighty Republic of the United States will aid the Czech people in the pursuit of their aims.

Mr. Lusk is doing very valuable work in his lectures on Czech patriotic efforts, and he deserves the gratitude of the entire Czech nation.

II A 3 b  
II B 2 g  
III H

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 10, 1917.

This Czech artist began his musical education in the school of Professor J. H. Capek in Chicago. After ten years he went to Bohemia, there to finish his studies under Professor Sevcik, from whose conservatory he graduated as a first-rate artist.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1917.

CZECH PIANIST SELECTED

Official recognition has been accorded to Miss Mary Kryl, piano virtuoso. She will be the soloist of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra--the Theodore Thomas Orchestra--in the concerts to be given on December 21 and 22. The selection was made as a result of a rehearsal before professional musicians, and also because of her successes in numerous concerts reviewed by the music critics of the Chicago dailies.

Miss Kryl is the daughter of the well-known Chicago Czech cornet virtuoso and orchestra leader, Bohumir Kryl. She will be the only instrumentalist to appear as soloist with that renowned orchestra this season. She is also the youngest of all the soloists who have ever been engaged in this capacity with our Symphony Orchestra.

She is only seventeen years of age; yet she already has a stately series of artistic triumphs to her credit. She appeared with the Symphony Orchestra several times last year while that group toured the country.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1917.

Besides Messrs. Kramer, Jiskra, and others, who are of Czech descent and are regular members of the Symphony Orchestra, only three Czechs have appeared with the group up to the present time: Jan Kubelik, Jar. Kocian, and F. Ondricek.

WPA (ILL.) PROV. 30213



II A 3 b

II B 1 c (3)

II B 3

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1917.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CZECH SINGERS

Mr. Joseph Houdek, leader of the Czech Workingmen's Chorus and the Central Singing Society, received a letter from Professor H. Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, which reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Houdek: The uplifting singing by the United Singers of Dvořák's 'The American Flag' was enthusiastically appreciated by the audience assembled at Leon Mandel Hall on the occasion of Czech Day, November 14, 1917. It is, therefore, hardly necessary for me to express the feeling of appreciation and gratitude of the University of Chicago and its friends. It is a personal pleasure to thank you for the impressive artistic rendering of Dvořák's moving music. Please convey to your organization the heartfelt thanks of the University of Chicago.

"Yours very truly,  
"Harry Pratt Judson."



II A 3 b

II B 1 c (3)

II B 3

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1917.

A similar acknowledgment was sent to the Sokol organizations whose members, male and female, contributed so signally to the success of Czech Day by their exhibitions of the Sokol system of body culture. Mr. Jarka Košář, leader and teacher of the Sokols, was the recipient of the letter.



II A 3 b

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I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

CZECH MUSIC LIKED BY THE ARMY

In a recent issue we reported the progress which Mr. Masacek, a Chicago Czech musician, has made in the United States Army. He was promoted to the rank of assistant bandleader of the 38th Infantry Regiment, which is located at present in Syracuse, New York. Mr. Andrew Grill, his uncle, also a Chicago Czech musician, sent some military marches of his own composition to the 38th Regiment where they have gained great favor among the officers and privates.



II A 3 b

I A 1 b

I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 21, 1917.

### CZECH MUSICIAN MAKES HEADWAY

Mr. John Masacek of 2521 South Ridgeway Avenue received the glad tidings that his son Edward is meeting with success in New York. Mr. Edward Masacek recruited a military band some time ago. Although he is only twenty-one years of age, he was promoted to the rank of assistant leader of the band of the 38th Infantry regiment. Only recently the New York Tribune gave him considerable publicity by praising the musical ability which he displayed in a concert recently. He never conceals his Czech ancestry and proudly calls himself a Czech musician.

He received his first instruction in cornet playing from Mr. Karlovsky, the well-known Chicago Czech virtuoso. He was also a student in the Czech language classes at Carter Harrison High School.




Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1917.

### A BRILLIANT YOUNG ARTISTE

The popular singer and actress, Miss Libuse (Libby) Zdenkova had her day of honor in the Thalia theatre last night. Large crowds came to testify to their esteem for the young artiste, and to show their appreciation of the many patriotic services rendered by her to our cause. The hall was filled to its capacity, and many had to be turned away.

There was a burlesque on the program, "Reservistka" (The Girl Reservist), in which the songs gave Miss Zdenkova ample opportunity to display her manifold artistic virtues in the role of a newlywed, who follows her husband into the reserve maneuvers, and to this end dons the uniform, all this because she has doubts about his faithfulness. For this part, Miss Zdenkova brought out not only her exquisite and well trained soprano, but also a suitable sample of her surplus of temperament. The role simply seemed cut out for her especially. The other players proved excellent partners. The burlesque will be repeated next Sunday.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1917.

### HRUSA SCHOOL OF MUSIC GIVES CONCERT

A splendid concert under the baton of George Hrusa, was given in the Masonic hall, 23rd Street and Millard Avenue, by the well-known Hrusa school of music, of which the conductor Mr. Hrusa, is the head. Mature pupils, reinforced by members of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, played orchestral pieces such as the "Overture to Alessandro Stradella" by Flotow, and pieces by Liszt and Rameau. They also furnished the accompaniment to the piano "Concerto in C minor" by Beethoven, played the the excellent pianist, Miss Hattie Kovarik, and for "Ach Jaky Zal" (O, what sorrow) from the opera "The Bartered Bride" by Smetana, sung in grand style by Mrs. Louise Topinka.

The George Hrusa school of music occupies a high place among the institutions devoted to the study of instruments, composition and conducting. Its head is a former pupil of the Conservatory of music in Prague,



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 12, 1917.

Czecho-Slovakia. He has made a name for himself not only as one of the best violin players of the city, but as a pedagogue as well. The playing of the pupils the concert bore all the earmarks of the thorough teaching which has established the reputation of the George Hrusa school of music.



II A 3 b

II D 10

I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1917.

SECOND CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT

If the financial success of the first chamber music concert was not entirely satisfactory on account of the inclement weather, the very opposite can be said of the second concert held in the Masonic Temple, Millard Avenue and 23rd Street yesterday. The audience was one of discriminating taste, fully capable of digesting, and so appreciating, the exquisite musical fare offered. The proceeds of the affair will go to the wounded soldiers on the battlefields of France, and to the families of the fallen. Judging from the lively advance sale of the tickets, and the crowded hall, it is apparent that our people are beginning to fully grasp the importance of the financial aid to be extended to the suffering.

The concert was again under the artistic direction of the well-known pedagogue, Mr. A. V. Cerny. Our popular singer, Miss Jessie Zeman,





II A 3 b

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 10

I G

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1917.

and the prominent violin virtuoso, Miss Ruth Ray, were the soloists. The former sang the air from Ichajkovsky's "Maiden of Orleans," with accompaniment of the orchestra, and also a song of Dvorak, "Kdyz Mne Stara Matka" (When Old Mother - -) in perfect form and with great beauty. Miss Ray established her name as an artiste with four numbers: "Prelude and Allegro" by Pugnani in the arrangement by Kreisler; the "Prophet Bird" by Schumann, arranged by Auer; a "Slavonic Dance" by Dvorak, arranged by Kreisler; and finally "Zapadendo" by Sarasate. Mr. Herbert Butler was an excellent accompanist.

The piano quartette by Dvorak which opened the concert was played by Miss Florence Foerster, Mrs. Ed. J. Freund, Albert Belsan, and A. V. Cerny. Several other numbers of classic and modern music, besides those already mentioned were rendered to the delight of the



II A 3 b

II D 10

I G

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 19, 1917.

audience, which was testified by enthusiastic applause to their willingness to further support the artistic enterprises, so much more as it serves the noble purposes of charity.



II A 3 b

III B 2

II D 1

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1917.

CZECHS FOSTER CHAMBER MUSIC



The first concert of the Society for the propagation of chamber music was held during a regular Dakota winter storm, in the Masonic hall, 23rd Street and Millard Avenue yesterday. The inclement weather did not deter hundreds of lovers of the beauty of music to assemble in the house in which all of the concerts of the chamber music society are to be held during this season. The concerts have been enjoying a great popularity since the establishment of the society. They are given under the direction of the excellent pedagogue, Mr. A. V. Cerny, and have during the time of their existence made chamber music quite popular among us. This season's concerts should draw larger audiences than ever, as they are intended, without exception, to benefit humanitarian or patriotic enterprises. The proceeds from yesterday's performance will go to the Bohemian National Association. The second concert will be given for the wounded heroes of the War, and for orphans and widows

II A 3 b

III B 2

II D 1

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1917.

of the fallen heroes. The proceeds of the third concert will go to the soldiers who shed their blood on the battlefields of Russia, and the proceeds of the fourth and last concert will go to the English and Canadian legionnaires.

Of the performance last night, there can be only one opinion: Every number was a musical gem rendered with perfect artistry. "The G Major String Quintetto," by Antonin Dvorak, was played by Messrs. Ed. J. Freund, Melvin Martinsin, Albert Belsan, A. V. Cerny, and Josef Houdek in first-class style. The overture to Smetana's, "Bartered Bride," and pieces by composers of lesser import, closed the concert.



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1916.

THE SECOND CONCERT OF CHAMBER MUSIC

The efforts exerted to raise chamber music to a higher level have passed the trial stage, and today there is no difficulty in getting an audience for this type of music.

The best proofs of this are the concerts arranged at Stiles Hall on Millard Avenue and 22nd Street. The second concert of the season was held there yesterday, and, like the first, had an attendance which filled every seat in the hall with an audience appreciative of artistic creations.

To Mr. A. V. Cerny, who figuratively is the very soul of these musical recitals, all thanks are due for his careful arrangement of the program.

The audience was addressed by Dr. J. E. S. Vojan, after which the Cerny Trio, composed of violinist Mr. Eduard J. Freund, pianist Miss Florence Forst, and

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1916.

cellist Mr. A. V. Cerny, presented Dvorak's piano trio in B. Major, Opus 29, in which is hidden the young, but nevertheless deeply creative perception of the great Czech artist.

This monumental work was written by Dvorak at the age of twenty-four, and notwithstanding the fact that this composition was announced as a novelty, this is not exactly true, for excerpts from the trio have been played here on many occasions; the entire four movements were performed at Ondrisek's concert at the Pilsen Sokol Hall on February 23, 1896, by Messrs. J. H. Capak, Jan Kalas, and the late Bohumil Holub.

The Dvorak Trio was rendered brilliantly, and the artists were heartily applauded. Miss Libuse Zdenka sang Smetana's "Mekamenujte Proroky" (Do Not Stone the Prophets), Frlml's "Zastavenicko" (Serenade), Vymetal's "Me Drahe Dite" (My Dear Child), and an English song, "The Old Fashioned Home," by Squire. Miss Zdenka's presentations were the best in the second and fourth numbers; Mr. Cerny was the accompanist.

Trnecek's Capriccio, Opus 2, a trio, was a real gem. It was played by the

II A 3 b  
II B 1 a

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1916.

MUSICAL SCHOOL CONCERT IN MORTON PARK

Yesterday afternoon we attended a concert given by Mr. Prcal's music school. The audience which attended in large numbers was agreeably surprised at the mature performance of all these students of music.

All the performers were Mr. Prcal's pupils, and they certainly deserve credit for their fine playing. They are a credit to their teacher.

Every number played was a confirmation of the good reputation of Mr. Prcal's school. There was playing in concert by the pupils; there were also many soloists.

We also had the pleasure of listening to two professional musicians not members of Mr. Prcal's class; they were Mr. Justin, a trombonist, and Mr. Zima, a pianist, who played Lack's waltz for the piano. Both artists were excellent and were applauded. The teacher played two piano compositions technically very difficult.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b  
II B 1 a

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1916.

The pupils of Mr. Prcal's School of Music received a chance to be heard publicly, and the large audience received a musical treat. Taken all together, this concert will long be remembered both by the pupils and by the audience. Applause without stint was given to the young musicians.

Besides the concert numbers played the following school soloists were on the program: Miss Edna Trafalet, Alois Uridil, Jan Seidl, M. Reuter, B. Zbetovsky, Jan Cerny, Emil Andrlík, Karel Topinka, Milton Reuter, Bertram Zbetovsky, Josef Chroust, N. Svoboda, Miss Frances Smutzer, Jiri Zirzow, Miss Ruzena Staab, Miss Emma Cimera, and Miss Libuse Bernasek.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1916.

FROM THE ARTISTIC WORLD

Musical America writes about Victor Kolar

[Half-tone, one column-sixteenth of a page, picture of Victor Kolar]

[Translator's note: Victor Kolar lived in Chicago before he became known as a great orchestra leader.]

The Musical America prints an interview from the pen of Laszla Swartz, who writes of Victor Kolar, the concertmaster and assistant director of Walter Damrosch's orchestra in New York, as a talented musician who is entering upon a very brilliant career.

Victor Kolar came to the United States about ten years ago, a poor unknown immigrant, and by diligence and perseverance rose to the heights he now enjoys.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1916.

He is so imbued with American traditions that, from them he has drawn inspiration for such compositions as "Hiawatha," "Fairy Tales," and "Americana".

He is a very modest artist who loves our American institutions, and who a number of times said that the greatest success that can befall an artist is the day when he realizes how little he knows.

He is now composing his "First Symphony," and has chosen melodies from the Hussite period for his two principal themes.

This symphony when finished will be played by the New York Symphony Orchestra, under his direction.

II A 3 b

II A 3 d (2)

III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 15, 1915.

FROM GRAND OPERA

(Half-tone, one column-fifth of a page, picture of  
Miss Libuse Bartusek in Bohemian national costume)

At Saturday's final rehearsal of Ponchielli's magnificent 'opera, "La Gioconda," by which Chicago grand opera will inaugurate this year's season, and in which the title role will be sung by the famous Bohemian artist, Emma Destinn, as guest, we had the privilege of learning from Mr. Ottokar Bartik, Miss Destinn's manager, a few things that will be of interest to our readers. We do not hesitate to present them to the Bohemian public because we are certain they will prove pleasant reading, and our people will be proud to know that with this great musical and theatrical institution of Chicago there are connected several of our countrymen.

Mr. Bartik has told us about a number of Bohemians who are members of the orchestra which, in part at least, will function under the baton of another

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 d (2)

III H

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 15, 1915.

countryman, Mr. Egon Pollak, born in Prague, and a graduate of the conservatory of music in that city. He told us that he is very happy to be again among his own people.....

But nothing we heard surprised us so much as to learn that the leading dancer connected with the Opera is a young, very young, Bohemian lady who was born--right here, among us, in Bohemian Chicago. Later on we were introduced to her, and thus had the pleasure of meeting Miss Libuse Bartusek.....

Of course, Miss Bartusek was kind enough to give us a brief interview during which we have become convinced that Bohemian Chicago may justly be proud of a lady of Miss Bartusek's achievements.....

Miss Bartusek is eighteen years of age, a daughter of our esteemed countryman, Mr. Jan Bartusek of 1801 South Millard Avenue....who has given her a good and exemplary Bohemian education....part of which she received in Prague, where she spent a year or two with her parents.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 d (2)

III H

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 15, 1915.

Miss Bartusek's life as an artiste, though brief, has been most successful  
.....She danced as prima ballerina in Bismarck Garden the past summer, and  
has organized a dancing group of her own....which performed most successfully  
in the Auditorium in Denver, Colorado.....

She played one of the leading parts in the film "Victory of Virtue" produced  
by the United Photo Plays Company....and more recently performed here in  
Ziegfeld's Theatre.

.....

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1915.

MR. MEDEK'S CONCERT

Mr. Vaclav E. Medek, a graduate of the Prague Conservatory of Music, introduced himself to our public in a most advantageous manner in an independent concert held in the hall of Sokol Chicago yesterday afternoon.

When Mr. Medek, some five years ago, before his departure to Prague, said good-by to us in a concert arranged by his teacher; Professor [Joseph] Vilim, in the hall of Sokol Pilsen, he seemed to give great promise for the future, and that he more than kept such promise, he demonstrated last Saturday.....

His first number was Wieniawski's "Romance", ....followed by Dvorak's "Mazurka" and Bach's "Ciaconna"....but the true fire of his individuality appeared to greatest advantage in Czajkowski's long "Concerto in D major, Opus 35".....

Fibich's "Basen" (Poem) in Kubelik's brilliant arrangement, and Dvorak's "Humoresque" concluded the concert.....

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1915.

Miss Xenie Wechert, our promising piano virtuoso, appeared with Mr. Medek, both as a soloist and as his accompanist.....She played Chopin, Liszt, Dvorak, Smetana, and Saint-Saens with equal understanding and perfection.....

Mrs. Topinka, the popular singer, delighted the audience with the "Cavatina" from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba."

The attendance exceeded all expectations.....

II A 3 b

II B 2 f

II B 1 a

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 3, 1915.

CONCERT BY THE PUPILS OF MISS KRYDA'S SCHOOL

The fourth annual concert presented by the pupils of Miss Helen A. Kryda's piano school was held in the hall of sokol Havlicek-Tyrs last night. As in previous years, the pupils performed before a very numerous audience. Miss Kryda is known to our public as an accomplished singer and a talented piano virtuoso. She is also an excellent music teacher who works at her vocation with exceptional diligence and love.....

Our public has proved to be fully appreciative of her efforts. It filled the hall almost completely, and the work of the pupils was deservedly applauded, to say nothing of the flowers presented to them.

The program of the concert was very carefully arranged. The performers [thirty-seven names of pupils are listed] displayed a degree of skill rarely found in pupils of their age.....

.....

NPA (HL) PROJ. 3021



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1915.

THE FOURTH POPULAR CONCERT OF  
CHAMBER MUSIC

The fourth and last concert of chamber music of this season, a series, so happily instigated by the Spolek Pro Povzneseni Komorni Hudby (Society for the Promotion of Chamber Music), took place in Stile's Hall, Millard Avenue and 22nd Street, yesterday afternoon. The principal composition on the program was the "Piano Quintet in E Flat Major" by Schumann.....Another outstanding selection was the "Concerto for Flute in D Major" by Blodek.....

A most interesting innovation was the exotic grouping of instruments selected for Rossini's Overture to "William Tell". It consisted of a full quintet, [sic] a flute, five violoncellos, and a piano duet.....The program could not have been ended more suitably than by this beautiful composition.....

....The attendance was very satisfactory and the audience was highly pleased

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1915.

with the performance. It seems rather a pity that the Spolek has found it impossible to add a few concerts to this really successful series of four. But we left the hall trusting that such fine concerts as we have had this season will become a regular feature of our musical life.....

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 25, 1915.

THE FIRST POPULAR CHAMBER-MUSIC CONCERT  
A SUCCESS

Through the efforts of the Jednota Pro Povzneseni Komorni Hudby v Chicagu (Society for the Promotion of Chamber Music in Chicago), the first popular chamber-music concert was held in Stile's Hall, West 22nd Street and South Millard Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The performing artists, were members of the Dvorak Quintet (Helena Novy, piano; Jiri Hrusa, first violin; Jos. Roda, second violin; Alb. Balsan, viola; and A. V. Cerny, violoncello); K. Kovarik, organ; Julie Pribyl-Geringer, soprano; Jos. Hurta, tenor; Helena Novy, piano; and Jiri Hrusa, violin.....

The principal number of the concert was Dvorak's Quintet in A Major, Opus 81. ....Also, Rubinstein's "Kamenoi Ostrov"....received tremendous applause.....

Weber's "Overture to Carostrelec"("Der Freischuetz") and the vocal solos were excellent.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 25, 1915.

.....  
All we can say is, that this first chamber-music concert has granted us a  
pleasure that will not be soon forgotten.....

And now for the first point of the program: the introduction by our music,  
esthete, Dr. J. E. S. Vojan.....

The huge hall was filled to overflowing.....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1915.

THE CHAMBER MUSIC SEASON STARTS

The Jednota Pro Povzneseni Komorni Hudby v Chicagu (Society for the Promotion of Chamber Music in Chicago) will start its series of four concerts Saturday, January 24, at 3 P. M., in Stile's hall on 22nd Street and Millard Avenue.....

Our music critic, Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, will introduce each selection on the program with a brief talk about its history, musical significance, and other interesting matters connected with it.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1914.

A CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE  
CESKO-SLOVANSKY POMOCNY VYBOR

The secretary of the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee) reports that the concert of the Pevecky Sbor Bedrich Smetana (Bedrich Smetana Singing Society)....brought a net profit of \$150.20 for the Vybor.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1914.

### A CONCERT FOR RELIEF IN OLD COUNTRY

It is with justified bitterness that we write this report on the concert of the Pevecky Spolek Bedrich Smetana (Bedrich Smetana Singing Society). Miss Jirina Rudis-Jicinska, offering a most flimsy excuse, simply failed to appear, very much like the public that was conspicuous by its absence--without any excuse whatsoever. Neither the first nor the second should have happened. Our hearts should be full of compassion for our countrymen in Bohemia, where the whole nation is suffering because most of the providers had to leave their families and go to a war they hate so much, while many others are deprived of their daily bread because of the closing of factories, shops, and stores. These facts should always be foremost in our minds, and everything else is of secondary importance. All kinds of "hops" that bring only personal profit to some individual always enjoy a tremendous attendance, but whenever there is a question of doing our sacred duty either toward our needy countrymen here or in the old country, we pretend, in the highly approved fashion of some of our million-dollar institutions, to be deaf and dumb. This was again proved

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1914.

at yesterday's concert. It was another instance which demonstrated our humane-  
ness and our--patriotism.

Well, Miss Jicinsky simply advised the committee that she was unable to appear because her accompanist had fallen ill. The young lady should have known that for one accompanist she could get five or six of them who would be glad to sit down at the piano at a moment's notice and do as good a job as anybody else in this metropolis. Miss Jicinsky, we are sorry to say, has fallen in the public eye because of her action. But, "there is no use crying over spilt milk," particularly since her absence did not detract from the concert at all. Her place was most ably filled by our young and promising violin virtuoso, Miss Mignonnette Sruta, daughter of the old and popular settler, Mr. Sruta, of 1322 Independence Boulevard. She was accompanied by Miss Rene Nebr.

The concert opened with a mixed chorus of the Pevecký Sbor Bedřich Smetana singing Pivoda's arrangement of "Kde Domov Můj" (Where Is My Home)....followed by a duet....from "Prodána Nevesta" (Bartered Bride).....

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BOHEMIAN

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III H

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1914.

Miss Sruta's piece, Mendelsohn's "Violin Concerto," one of the most difficult compositions for that instrument, was the outstanding offering of the evening.  
.....

Also, Miss Matejicek earned a burst of applause for her rendition of....Bohemian folk songs.....

The concert was concluded with a choral presentation of both American national anthems, "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" (sic).....

.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, July 2, 1914.

THE PĚVECKÝ SBOR BEDŘICH SMETANA STUDIES ORATORIO

The Pěvecký Sbor Bedřich Smetana (Singing Society Bedřich Smetana) decided in its recent meeting to prepare for the performance of the great oratorio, "Jan Huss," by Johann Loewe in a Bohemian translation by Dr. V. Dvořák.

Since this monumental composition requires long study and many rehearsals, and because the time for the commemoration of the five-hundredth anniversary of John Huss is getting closer and closer, the Society decided to postpone indefinitely the study and performance of "Prodaná Nevěsta" (Bartered Bride) and start on the oratorio without any delay. The entire Bohemian public will no doubt appreciate this effort of the Pěvecký Sbor Bedřich Smetana in preparing the famous oratorio for the 1915 John Huss celebrations.....

.....

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Denní Hlasatel, May 17, 1914.

A CHICAGO BOHEMIAN ARTIST MAKES A SUCCESS  
IN THE OLD COUNTRY

Last year, in September, the young but very talented violinist, Mr. Milan Lusk, said good-by to Bohemian Chicago and went to Bohemia to study with the famous Professor Ševčík.

Milan Lusk is the son of Attorney Charles D. Lusk and the painter Mrs. Koupal-Lusk. He received the foundation of his musical education in Chicago, under the direction of Josphe H. Čapek, professor of music and violin virtuoso. Even here he was considered one of the most talented young men. No doubt he will return to us an accomplished artist and, by his interpretations, will spread in America the fame of his great teachers.

At present Mr. Lusk is studying diligently under Professor Ševčík's direction in Písek, where he is progressing by such strides that his great teacher is prevailing upon him to join the Vienna Kaiserliche Meisterschule (Imperial

Denní Hlasatel, May 17, 1914.

Master School), which has among its members the greatest artists in the world.

Mr. Lusk has been using his spare time for concerts arranged in the different cities of Bohemia, and his virtuosity is receiving due recognition.

The newspaper Chodský Prapor (Chod Flag), printed in the old renowned City of Domažlice, has published a very interesting article about Mr. Lusk's appearance at a series of concerts arranged by students of the academic society Tuhoště. The article speaks very flatteringly of our young virtuoso and is of such interest that we reprint it here in its entirety:

"This year, the society Tuhoště has undertaken the task not only of presenting examples of creditable musical accomplishments by our own students, but also of offering our audiences a higher artistic enjoyment. By inviting Mr. Milan Lusk this aim has been achieved.

Denní Hlasatel, May 17, 1914.

"The audience that filled the hall of the Hotel Černý Kůň (Black Horse) met with a great surprise. They certainly had not come in such large numbers to hear just our local talent, but were, no doubt, attracted by the reputation of Mr. Milan Lusk, a young artist whom they desired to hear. They were not disappointed in their expectations.

"The young virtuoso immediately won the whole audience, which listened in rapt attention to his playing of the Bruch 'Concerto'. The interest of the audience grew as he played on with his incomparable tone and as with apparent ease, which spells virtuosity, he overcame all the difficulties of the composition. Bruch's 'Concerto' cannot claim much in musical values but it is filled with technical difficulties and assures recognition for the player who masters them.

"Our artist received a full measure of that recognition when he showed his versatility and mature technique. With unwavering sureness and a rare clarity of tone he brought out nuances of great difficulty, and won the admiration of all those who were lucky enough to hear him.

Denní Hlasatel, May 17, 1914.

"His presentation of Walter's song from Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger,' and Dvořák's 'Humoresque' was similar to that of other players. He played the 'Humoresque' in a slower tempo, with a tone which was somewhat plaintive, but fully expressed the happiness of the composition, and which, we believed, was well suited to the 'Humoresque'.

"When the violinist played the dance 'Skočná (The Bounder) from the opera 'Prodaná Nevěsta' (The Bartered Bride) in Ondříček's difficult arrangement, he made use of all his artistry. The audience was moved to an extraordinary enthusiasm, and the artist was presented with a palm.

"The audience gave evidence of the young man's great success when he added--upon request--two of his own selections.

"Mr. Lusk is a pupil of Professor Šefčík, and his was the most outstanding concert ever to take place in this city."

The above report shows that Mr. Lusk is receiving full recognition for his

Denní Hlasatel, May 17, 1914.

fine artistry, which no doubt makes happy not only his parents but also Professor Joseph H. Capek, who, in so many years of active service among us, has given a good foundation to many a promising student.

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III H

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1914.

NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF ART

The Noted Bohemian Tenor Otakar Mařák is Active With  
the Chicago Grand Opera

Before the beginning of the last season of the Chicago Grand Opera, it was announced by the management that the artistic director of the opera, Cleofonte Campanini, succeeded in securing for the season, among other great artists, the renowned Bohemian tenor Otakar Mařák, a former member of the Bohemian National Theatre of Prague, the Comic Opera Company of Berlin, the Court Opera Company of Vienna, and the Royal Opera of Budapest.

When this report became public, the local Bohemian colony felt happy in the expectation that they would meet a new Bohemian artist whose renown spread rapidly all over the world.

We all had been looking forward to meeting Mařák, but in vain.

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1914.

The season was on, and many operas were produced; but here in Chicago the much advertised Mařák was not seen, simply because he was not billed to appear in any of these performances.

It was surmised that perhaps he had not left Europe, that his engagement here had been canceled; but that such conjectures were all wrong was proved by an article in "Musical America" of April 18, 1914, where on page 22 we meet with this interesting paragraph:

"Portland, Oregon, April 6. Last night the Chicago Grand Opera ended here the most successful season of any opera company's performances up to this time.

"In all, five operas were produced. The first night's performance consisted of: 'Cavalleria Rusticana' and 'Pagliacci,' and the following evenings 'Parsival,' 'Aida,' and 'Tosca'.

"In 'Parsival' the leading roles were sung by Minnie Saltzman-Stevenson and

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1914.

Otakar Mařák, both of whom scored tremendous success." . . . . .

The contents of this report show that Mařák is here in America, and that he is singing with the Chicago Opera Company; and we hope to see him, if not this season, then surely in the next.

Mařák excels with a most beautiful high tenor voice of a refined timbre and a sweetness almost without equal. He is musically well trained, and no matter where he sings, he never fails to move his audience deeply. He has a repertoire of a richness seldom found among present-day singers.

[Kocián To Be Here Next Fall]

Jaroslav Kocián, next to Jan Kubelík the greatest violinist, will again visit us in Chicago next fall, and with this city as a starting point will conduct a concert tour through all of these United States.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1914.

Mr. Kocian will be here from October to April of next year. He now is booked for fifty concerts.

At present Jaroslav Kocian is in Russia, where he is the recipient of great ovations in artistic circles. His success, we are told, exceeds that of such artists as Schumann-Heink, Paderewski, and Amato.

Mr. Kocian's art manager and next season's local impresario will be the well-known trombone virtuoso Mr. Jaroslav Cimerá.

[J. Schubert with Ringling Brothers' Circus]

Another interesting piece of news has been told us: that our young countryman, J. Schubert, an ex-member of Sokol Chicago, whose parents live at 2704 South Troy Street, has been an artist with the Ringling Brothers' Circus for the last three years. Mr. Schubert is the "Boneless Human Serpent" with

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 26, 1914.

the Ringling Brothers' Circus.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 19, 1914.

BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN SUCCESS

Robert Dolejsi Triumphs at His Concert in the  
New Hall of the Vienna Conservatory

In the last number of the magazine Musical America, there is a very flattering report about a young Bohemian-American artist, Mr. Robert Dolejsi of Chicago. This report refers to a grand concert in the new Vienna Conservatory in Vienna, where Mr. Robert Dolejsi was the principal artist. Among other references, the report gives an account of the first concert held in this new conservatory, which was just finished in January of this year. The date of this concert was March 10.

The program of the entire concert consisted of the compositions of the rising young composer, Josef Marx. The audience was composed of selected groups of art critics and some of the most prominent musicians of Vienna. Mr. Robert Dolejsi was chosen as a soloist for this concert. Mr. Dolejsi, a pupil of Professor Ottokar Sevcik, played the "Fantasy and Fugue in A Major" for violin

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 19, 1914.

with piano accompaniment. Mariana Lederer, a pupil of the renowned Professor Godovsky, was the accompanist.

The success of young Dolejsi was phenomenal, and his rendition of the difficult modern composition marked him as a mature, finished artist, and the critics were unanimous in their praise. Mr. Dolejsi was praised for his broad tone, his brilliant attack, and his assurance in overcoming technical difficulties. After the concert, the director of this conservatory and prominent critics looked up the young man's teacher, Professor Ottokar Sevcik, to congratulate him for sponsoring so talented a young man, for whom a great future is assured.

The reference to Mr. Dolejsi in this local magazine devoted to the arts is a distinction and an acknowledgment of the true worth of this young man. He and his parents, who live here in Chicago at 1420 South Sawyer Avenue, should feel very proud.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 19, 1914.

From the young man's parents we learned that Mr. Dolejsi, after arranging a number of concerts throughout Europe, expects to tour the United States, giving concerts in our principal cities. For public interest, we must note that Mr. Robert Dolejsi was a pupil of that well-known violin virtuoso and great instrumental pedagogue, Mr. Vaclav Machek of Chicago.

We congratulate Mr. Dolejsi and wish him much success in his future ventures, and we offer our felicitations to the young man's parents. To his Chicago teacher, Mr. Vaclav Machek, we tender our sincere respects.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1914.

SUCCESS OF A YOUNG COUNTRYMAN AT THE GREAT NORTHERN HIPPODROME

In one of our large vaudeville theaters, the Hippodrome, which is housed in the Great Northern building at Dearborn and Quincy Streets, a young countryman of ours, Mr. Alois Ciha, has been appearing since last Monday as a soloist on the xylophone, which he handles with such playfulness and ease that he is obliged to give encore after encore. Mr. Ciha's performances are attended by large audiences, which proves the popularity of the young artist. He is still a young man, but he has already had a number of great successes. Recently he toured almost half of the United States, and everywhere he appeared, he commanded attention and praise.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Ciha comes from Chicago, and that his parents live at 1345 South Tripp Avenue. They share his happiness in his great success.

Mr. Ciha's performances at the Hippodrome will terminate next Sunday evening.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1913.

AN ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNION OF AMERICAN MUSICIANS

(Summary)

The commemoration of the twenty-first anniversary of the Union of American Musicians was held at the Union's own premises at 218 South Clark Street on Tuesday night. It is of interest to our readers because of the recognition which its first Bohemian president, Mr. Ferdinand R. Lhotak, received on that occasion, and because of the victory of the Bohemian orchestra of our countryman, J. Vavak, over the orchestra of Conductor Nelson in a competition staged during the evening.

.....

A prominent German member of the Union, Mr. Victor Vogel, addressed the meeting with a speech in which he recognized the unusual merits of Mr. Lhotak for the progress the Union made under his presidency, and especially stressed the

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 27, 1913.

present excellent financial condition of the Union for which Mr. Lhotak's administration is responsible. On behalf of the Union, Mr. Vogel presented Mr. Lhotak with a gold emblem showing a veteran of the Spanish-American War.....

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 3, 1913.

THE CESKY UMELECKY KLUB STARTS ACTION TO INTRODUCE  
BOHEMIAN OPERAS IN CHICAGO

According to reports from Prague newspapers, the famous Prague tenor, Mr. Otokar Marak, has signed a contract with the conductor of the Chicago Opera Company for a ten weeks' engagement beginning the middle of February, 1914.

We are told by Dr. Jaroslav S. Vojan, president of the Cesky Umelecky Klub (Bohemian Arts Club), that his organization is starting to collect signatures for a petition to the management of the Chicago Opera Company to introduce, during this season, if possible, but certainly in the season of 1914-15, some of the great operas by Smetana and Dvorak. This time seems to be particularly appropriate for such action, for in Mr. Marak Conductor Campanini will have a first-class "Smetana singer". Since he is an Italian, Mr. Campanini may not be especially interested in this matter. But if the management receives a petition with a large number of signatures, plus the support of Mr. Marak's presence in Chicago, the chances are that the Umelecky Klub will succeed.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 26, 1912.

ANOTHER OPERETTA IN THE CESKE DIVADLO

The ambitious management of the Ceske Divadlo (Bohemian Theater Association) prepared for its public an unusual holiday treat last night by presenting the well-known operetta, "Almo, Kde Bydlis?" (Alma, Where Do You Live?), which some time ago ran so successfully on English and German stages, and for which even the police provided most effective advertising by prohibiting the performance for a time. Last night's performance was a fine success.....

.....

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1912.

THE CONCERT OF THE CESKY DELNICKY PEVECKY SBOR

True Bohemian music was presented at yesterday's concert of the Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society), which took place in the hall of Sokol Chicago.....

.....  
Yesterday's concert may justly be called a model for any Bohemian musical event, and therefore it is not necessary to talk about its moral success. We hope that this excellent result will act as a stimulus for all of our other singing societies.

The attendance was fair, although by right, such an occasion such as yesterday's concert should fill the hall to the very last seat because it is not very often that our music-loving public can hear and enjoy an afternoon of real "Bohemian stuff" presented in the real "Prague way".....

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III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1912.

LET US HAVE OUR OWN MUSIC  
Comments on the Program of Today's Concert  
of the Český Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor

The concert of the Český Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society), the program of which has been selected with unusual care and therefore is up to the highest musical requirements and standards, will take place in the hall of Sokol Chicago on Kedzie Avenue today. For that reason we hope that the concert, which starts at 2:30 P. M., will enjoy an excellent attendance. The director of the chorus is Mr. Viktor Liška, and the piano accompanist is Mr. A. V. Černý.

The raison d'etre for Bohemian singing societies is the cultivation of Bohemian music. This also applies to all concerts and other public appearances of all allied Bohemian groups and associations. Programs patched together with the various "Lucias" and "Trovatores," must finally disappear forever from Bohemian concerts if we want to progress. Just for this particular

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1912.

reason we welcome the program of the Sunday concert of the Český Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor as an exemplary one.

This being a concert of Bohemian music, it is only natural that its principal selections are from Smetana and Dvořák, to which a few compositions by other composers have been added.

The program will start with "Utonulá" (The Drowned One) by Pavel Křížkovský. ....Křížkovský's work is the culmination of the pre-Smetana period--a period of preparation for modern Bohemian music, whose creator is Smetana. Křížkovský's great choral compositions still retain their full freshness and will always retain their value and effectiveness. "Utonulá" is based on an old Moravian folk song....and was presented for the first time in Brno on December 4, 1860. ....

The concluding number on the program will be Smetana's chorus, "Tři Jízci" (Three Horsemen). We have made a jump from the opening number to the last

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1912.

number of the program for historical reasons: Smetana wrote this chorus under the influence of "Utonulá". "Tři Jezdci" is Smetana's first choral composition, but the critics now give it a prominent place among his works. It is full of passionate emotion, and without a doubt, it is much better than his well-known "Věno" (Dower). Written in 1862, its first public presentation took place February 27, 1863 in Prague. It is based on a poem describing the historical ride of three Bohemian noblemen to Constance on a mission for King Wenceslaus IV in 1414.....

Between these two numbers, there will be seven compositions, including the sextet from B. Smetana's "Bartered Bride" in choral form by Novotný, and the aria "Noc Je Tichá" (The Night Is Still) from Smetana's opera, "Braniboři v Čechách" (The Brandenburgers in Bohemia). These two will be sung by the Bohemian-American Octet. The Dámský Pěvecký Sbor Máj (Ladies Singing Society May) will sing Malát's "Zpěvy Lidu Českého" (Bohemian People's Songs).....

There will be two selections for solo voices. Mr. Liška will present....an aria from Dvořák's first opera, "Jakobín" (Jacobin), first performed in

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 8, 1912.

Prague on February 9, 1889.....Messrs. Malík and Glaas will present a duet from Smetana's opera, "Hubička" (A Kiss), first performed in Prague on November 7, 1876.....

Chamber music will be represented by two selections, Kassmeyer's "České Písně" (Bohemian Songs) and B. Smetana's "Z Mého Života" (From My Life). Both are quartets of very unusual musical beauty.....

.....  
Those of you who love Bohemian music should come to the concert of the Český Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor today.

Signed: Česko-Americká Tisková Kancelář  
(Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1912.

MR. LIŠKA'S CONCERT

Baritone Viktor Liška, formerly associated with the Národní Divadlo (National Theater) in Prague, had his Chicago debut in the Libuše Hall last night, but his official introduction into our community of artists was not particularly successful. Mr. Liška's program of the evening was selected, with the exception of one number, with singularly good taste; but in spite of this, the attendance was by far not as large as the debutant himself and his colleagues deserved.....

A somewhat more cheerful atmosphere was created by the appearance of Miss N. Walsh, an excellent soprano.....Our young but highly accomplished pianist, Mr. Štěpán A. Ernst, presented selections of great technical difficulty..... Miss Maruška Gehringer sang with her accustomed fervor.....Mr. Jiří Hruša, one of our best violinists, surprised his audience with presentations which Jan Kubelík himself is not ashamed to put on his programs.....

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1912.

As we have already mentioned, the attendance was poor. It consisted mostly of members of our artistic colony and members of singing societies, whose choirmaster is Mr. Liška. Had it not been for their friendly support, Mr. Liška might have had his debut before an empty house. A sad fact indeed!

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Denni Hlasatel, June 3, 1912.

FAREWELL CONCERT BY JAN GREGOR

It was with a decided feeling of satisfaction that the many guests came away from yesterday's program at Zdrubek Hall on North 40th and Eastwood Avenues, where the youthful Jan Gregor gave a farewell concert prior to his departure next week for the old country. He is going there to complete his violin studies at the Prague Conservatory of Music. Master Gregor, who is only thirteen years old, demonstrated at his appearance yesterday that he has really unusual talent. He proved this in the rendition of several compositions, among which were the "Concerto for Violin in D Minor," by Bruka; Dvorak's "Humoresque," and "In the Twilight" by Fibich.

.....

Gregor is certainly a talented violinist, and much can be expected of him..... He received his early training in the violin school of the well-known teacher Vaclav Machek, and more recently he attended Mr. J. Hruší's school. Mr. Hruší provided the piano accompaniment for yesterday's concert.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1911.

A PETITION TO ALL SINCERE CZECHS



Mr. Bohumil Petzl, teacher of music, died Saturday morning on Blue Island Avenue and Leavitt Street. There were very few countrymen with whom Mr. Petzl came in contact who were not his friends. This ~~was~~ due to his sincere, modest character. He was a good-hearted man, and beloved by his pupils. Today, however, he is no more. We found him in the county morgue, without friends, forsaken. Our hearts would not permit us to allow this good man to be buried in Potter's Field at County expense. For that reason, we asked Mr. Kostečka, of the firm of Čermak and Kostečka, to make arrangements to bury him in our National Cemetery. This they did, and the body was removed to their establishment, from which place the funeral will be held on Wednesday morning. It is desired that all former pupils of the deceased attend the funeral of their former teacher.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1911.

Generous as always, Mr. Rud. Rubringer promised that his band would escort the body of the old musician to his last resting place. All donations will be gladly received and acknowledged in the daily newspapers for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the funeral. Money may be sent to the persons listed: James J. Novotny, 1421 West Eighteenth Street; John Vitouš, Eighteenth and Throop Streets; James Medek, 3721 West 22nd St.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 19, 1911.

[OUR HERO MR. JISKRA]

(Summary)

The well-known contrabass artist, our countryman, Vaclav Jiskra, proved himself to be a great hero and not just an outstanding artist. While gathering lotus in Grass Lake Mr. Jiskra went to the aid of the occupants of another boat that had capsized. He succeeded in rescuing two persons but the third person disappeared beneath the surface of the lake before he could be reached. This is not the first time that Mr. Jiskra risked his life to save somebody.



Denni Hlasatel, July 9, 1911.

THE KALAS VOCAL QUARTET

The Kalas Vocal Quartet is on its way to Philadelphia, Pa., to fill an engagement with the Victor Talking Machine Company. It was organized by Mr. Kalas, the well-known chorus leader after an offer had been made to him by the above mentioned world famous music firm. The individual singers belong to the best circles our musical community has to offer. They are: Fr. Mayer, first tenor; J. Kalas, second tenor; Vlad. Reindl, first basso and Vacl. Jelinek, second basso.

They studied diligently under the leadership of Mr. Kalas, and they certainly will be well qualified to represent Czech songs for four voices which is to be their main task. This quartet, after having fulfilled its contract with the eastern firm, intends to hold regular rehearsals, and will be available for musical assistance at our public or private entertainments, and also at occasions of a serious nature,





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 9, 1911.

as funerals or solemn celebrations.

Detailed information will be given to managers or arrangements committees by Jan Kalas, 1809 South Central Park Avenue.



II A 3 b  
IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 18, 1911.

A CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE GRADUATE

Miss Helen A. Kryda received a diploma as teacher of piano during the exercises held in the Auditorium Recital Hall last night. Miss Kryda was a pupil of the Chicago Musical College where she studied piano, history of music, and harmony.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1911.

### BOHEMIAN GRADUATES

The American Conservatory of Music, corner Wabash Avenue and Jackson Street, which is considered as one of the best institutions of music not only in Chicago, but of the entire west, graduated the following Bohemian pupils: Miss Marie Novak completed the normal course, counterpoint and history of music, and received a teacher's certificate; Miss Nadherna completed the normal course; Miss Olga Matousek, who received the gold medal, and Misses Cervenka and Hanzlik completed the collegiate course.

The institution, which is celebrating its twentieth anniversary, held a celebration at the Congress Hotel yesterday. Diplomas are being awarded today at the Auditorium. The distinguished pianist, J. J. Hattsstead, is at the head of the Conservatory.



Denni Mlasatel, June 11, 1911.

recognition among strangers before he appeared in his own country, a course which is always good, because at home one is always appreciated more when one has been covered with fame in another land. He was named a member of the Rome Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1906.

We have no doubt that the next five years will bring such an immeasurable amount of success to the artist that, perhaps, he will decide to become a Bohemian-American.



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Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1911.

FROM THE MUSIC WORLD

Prof. Joseph H. Capek, the well-known virtuoso of the violin, and teacher of music who is a graduate of Prague Conservatory, and who was severely injured a short time ago, has recovered to such an extent that he will resume teaching in his music school at 1803 Blue Island Avenue. The many friends and pupils of Mr. Capek will receive with joy the report of his early recovery, and return to his calling.

Joseph J. Kovarik, violin **virtuoso**, professor of violin at the National Conservatory in New York, and soloist with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, is in Chicago at present with Victor Herbert's orchestra, during the "Piano Trade Exhibition," which is being held in the Coliseum this week. Mr. Kovarik has gained general recognition in New York's musical circles, and is known as an ardent propagator of chamber music, especially Bohemian. In America, he studied under the supervision of Prof. J. H. Capek, and in Prague, he was a pupil of Professor Bennewitz, and Anton Dvorak.



Denni Hlasatel, May 21, 1911

TRAVELING TO BOHEMIA TO STUDY

One of the best pupils of Mr. Machek's school of music, Karel Jiran, is leaving for Bohemia in order to complete his education in this art with the famous Prof. Sefcik.

During the summer months, Prof. Sefcik's school is located at Pisek. In the beautiful, healthy, country, atmosphere, his pupils benefit much more than in a stifling big town.

The gifted young countryman goes on his journey to the source of perfect art with the best wishes for success from his parents, relatives, and acquaintances.



Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1911

A NEW INSTITUTE OF MUSIC

Bohemian-Chicago is enriched by a new Institute of Music, which was established by the young, though distinguished, musicians (artists we should say): Mr. J. V. Soukup, and Mr. Joseph Hladky. Mr. Soukup is a violin virtuoso, a former pupil of Professor Ottakar Sevcik, at the time-honored Prague Conservatory.

We have had the opportunity to hear his music and admire his art. Mr. Soukup will teach violin according to Sevcik's method, and there is no doubt that his pupils will soon acquire a thorough musical education.

Piano will be taught by Mr. Joseph Hladky, a former pupil of the famous pianist, Ottakar Malka. Mr. Hladky will teach the method of the



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Denni Hlasatel, May 14, 1911

famous piano teacher, Theodor Leschetizky, whose method is the best on earth, without contradiction.

This new institution is located at 1842 West 47th Street. A branch will be located at Kedzie Avenue and 23rd Street. Pupils are now being accepted, and instruction will begin this week.





Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1911.

JISKRA'S CONCERT

Yesterday, we had the opportunity to listen to the joint concert of three well-known artists, each of whom individually, is a recognized master on his instrument, and each of whom was able to arouse the enthusiasm of the music-loving public.



A concert was given in the Pilsen Sokol hall by our artist of the bass violin, Vaclav Jiskra, assisted by his wife, Marketa, who is an artist on the harp, and Alexander Zukovsky, a fellow pupil of Kubelik at Sevciks conservatory, and famous violin virtuoso in Czech circles in Prague. The program began with selections from "Prodana Nevesta" (The Bartered Bride), by Smetana, and the overture, "Vlasta," by Ed. Napravnik, played by Rubringer's orchestra, and augmented by several members of Thomas' orchestra for this occasion. Then followed a solo for the bass violin, "Fantasy of Bohemian National Songs" by

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1911.

Simandl. In this number, our familiar "Nad Berdunkou Pod Tetinem," played in flageolet tones enthused the audience so that the artist was obliged to add Kukla's Impromptu as an encore. The orchestra then played Dvorak's "Slavonic Dance No. 8," after which Mrs. Jiskra played with deep understanding the Adaggio by Tedesky. The second part of her number was the "Spring Song," by Gounod, which also was received with thunderous applause. Next on the program was Alexander Zukovsky, the Russian artist, who with his beautiful rendition of Wieniawski's "Memories of Moscow" immediately captivated the hearts of the public. As an encore, he played Dvorak's "Humoresque," and took several curtain calls. After Illner's selection "Cechuv Sen," (A Czech's Dream), played by the orchestra, both artists rendered Variations of a Bohemian song by Kukla, solo for the bass violin with harp accompaniment. The enthusiastic applause of the public caused them to respond with an encore, "The Evening Star" from Tannhauser.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1911.

Mr. Zukovsky then played Wieniowski's "Legend," Sarasata's "Spanish Dance," and Mozart's "Minuet." The orchestra followed with the Fantasy, "Radhost," by Hausman. Mrs. Jiskra then played a fantasy of American National Songs.



The last and most effective number on the program was Mr. Jiskra's rendition of a medley from "Prodana Nevesta," and "Hubicky" by Kuchynka. To hear these familiar tunes, lured by the master hand of the artist from his instrument, so rarely used for solo-performances, was a real artistic treat.

All of the participants received many floral gifts. Mrs. Jiskra was almost overwhelmed with floral offerings. The Circle of Friends, "Z Dvorilost," presented Mrs. Jiskra with a diamond ring and a floral piece.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1911.

Our music-loving public proved by its attendance that it knows how to appreciate the art of our countrymen.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1911.

JAROSLAV KOCIAN AND MARIE KRYL PREPARED A TRULY ARTISTIC  
FEAST FOR THE MUSIC-LOVING PUBLIC YESTERDAY

Yesterday's concert, given in the Pilsen Sokol hall, Ashland Avenue at 18th St., by Jaroslav Kocian, world-famous violin virtuoso and the young artist Miss Marie Kryl, who displayed such ability at the piano as to call forth admiration, met with huge success in every respect.

Mr. Kocian, with his masterful artistry enraptured the public from the very moment his eloquent violin was heard in the concerto for violins in D major, op. 35 by Tschaikevsky, consisting of "Allegro Moderato," "Canzoneta" and "Finale." It would be superfluous to refer to the perfection of his playing or the ease with which he governed his instrument in difficult compositions, because this is already known from his first appearance, before the Bohemian-American public, ten years ago. However it is certain that



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into his concert yesterday he put all of his artistic power, strength and feeling. The "Finale" especially, affected the listeners to such a degree that at its conclusion the applause did not cease until the artist took several curtain calls.

The second number of the program was a piano solo by our young artist Miss Kryl, daughter of the famous cornet virtuoso, Mr. Bohumir Kryl. She played the "Second Scherzo" in B flat minor, op. 31 by Chopin. Miss Kryl greatly surprised the audience with her performance, for hardly anyone expected such technique and absorption from such a young lady. Miss Kryl played all her selections from memory. She plays her instrument with grace and at the same time is capable of putting great feeling into her performance.



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BOHEMIAN

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As the third number of the program, Mr. Kocian played his own picturesque composition "Humoresque," "Ach neni tu neni" by Frlml and "Holku Modrookou," as arranged for violin by Prof. Sevcik, (two popular Czech folk songs). He was called back several times and finally added "Ukolebavku" by Nesvar. Another number was the "Fantasy" from Faust by Wieniawski, the performance of which was astonishing.

Then he was again relieved by Miss Kryl, who played, as the fifth number of the program, "Fantasy-Improptu," op. 66 by Chopin, a number requiring great technique; "Hraci Strojek" by Liadov, a delightful composition, into which she put a great deal of feeling. She also played "Etude V" by Paganin-Liszt, the performance of which resulted in her being called out several times, the applause continuing until she responded with "Bonne Dandy" by Willie Pape and "Blackie" by Chopin.



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BOHEMIAN

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This grand concert was crowned in the final section of the program by Kocian playing the "Hexentanz," by Paganini and when he laid aside the bow, **which** he controls so beautifully that its strokes call forth admiration, a new storm of applause sounded. The audience showed no sign of being willing to depart **before** hearing **once** more the bewitching sounds of the artist's precious instrument. Mr. Kocian generously complied and played "Zefyr" by Huboy and the Spanish dance, "Zapateado," and finally that number for which everybody was waiting, "Kde domov muj?"

We must admit, that Mr. Kocian made an everlasting impression upon the listeners, that yesterday's artistic feast will long be remembered and that we will await with expectancy his return to America. Miss Kryl also gained a great name through this appearance, because she proved that we have reason to look upon her as a great artist. She will surely gain world fame if she continues on this eminent road **with this** same success.





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BOHEMIAN

III H

I K

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1911.

Mr. Kocian was accompanied by Mr. M. Eisner, who proved to be an excellent artist, for his accompaniment was faultless and combined with the violin rendition into one perfect whole.

Yesterday's concert was Kocian's last one in Chicago during his present tour of America. His last American concert will be given on Thursday in St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Kocian returns to Bohemia after the St. Louis concert. It has not yet been decided if he will return to his home from St. Louis by way of New York, or whether, he will undertake the journey by way of Honolulu, Japan and Siberia. It is said that he longs to become better acquainted with the Siberian steppes. He spent about a year in Moscow and he likes Russia very much.



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III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

FROM THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN ARTISTIC WORLD

The famous Czech violin virtuoso, Jaroslav Kocian, rested over Christmas at the cozy fireplace of his manager, Mr. Bohumir Kryl, and is now on a tour from Oklahoma City to San Diego, Cal. He is scheduled for a concert in Chicago, in Pilsen Sokol hall, on Feb. 5, when Miss Marenka Kryl, pianist, will be his assisting artist.

The exhibition of etchings by the Czech artist, T. F. Simon, at Mr. Roullier's, in the Fine Arts Building in Chicago, on which we reported early in December has closed after having achieved an unusual success. The rows of exhibits grew thinner by leaps and bounds; on the tenth day of the exhibition two-thirds of the etchings had been sold and now decorate American salons. Mr. Roullier proclaimed to us, with joyful satisfaction, that he had not had such success with any other artist. Simons works will often travel to America in the future.



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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1911.

The Bohemian-American artist, Mario J. Korbek, is now working on a monument for the family Beranek; it will be finished before Decoration Day, when it will be duly admired at the Bohemian National cemetery. It is to be in the shape of a statue over life-size, symbolizing mourning. Another work by Korbek arrived for the Ansonia hotel - a bust of Emmy Destinn. It has evoked much admiration among art lovers, and enthusiasm in the artist herself.

Boza Umirov, the famous Czech singer, sends greetings to America through this column. We acknowledge by our, and the Bohemian American Press Bureau's best wishes for the artist, who is now curing an ailment, on the shores of the Adriatic sea in sunny Dalmatia;



II A 3 bDenni Hlasatel, Nov. 6, 1910.

## FROM THE MUSICAL CIRCLE

P.1,.....The readers of Denni Hlasatel will certainly be interested to know that our well-known soprano, Miss Hermina Zajicek, has received a contract and will be engaged by the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

We have been informed that she will be sent on a tour as soon as possible. Miss Zajicek is a distinguished singer, and her exquisite art will be welcomed where ever the Opera Company appears.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1910.

IN HONOR OF THE BOHEMIAN TRIO FROM PRAGUE

P.1, Col.3--We have mentioned heretofore, of the "Bohemian Trio" from Prague, consisting of Mr. R. Benedik, Concertina Virtuoso, V. Prchal, Violinist and A. Prochaska, Drummer.

Each and every one of them real artists of their instruments, received an offer from New York to make new phonograph records.

The Trio entered into a contract with the Columbia Record Company. They will play for 24 records for which they will receive \$10 each.

Occasionally they will give concerts among their countrymen and will also visit Baltimore, Philadelphia and Cleveland, when their countrymen will have ample opportunity to enjoy their art.

This tour is scheduled for a duration of 6 weeks ending in Chicago.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, July 4, 1910.

FALTIS AND HIS ORCHESTRA ARRIVE IN CHICAGO.

p. 1.--This morning at 8:30, Major P. V. Faltis, a prominent Bohemian, will arrive in Chicago on the Rock Island Railroad.

Major Faltis was formerly the court director of music and also an organizer of orchestras for the Egyptian khedive. Major Faltis is accompanied by eighteen Russian musicians who play the balalaika and wind-instruments. The orchestra will stay in Chicago for a week and will arrange to hold a number of concerts in Pilsen Park on West Twenty-sixth street.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1910.

### CAPEK'S SCHOOL OF MUSIC CONCERT

P.1--A concert was given in the Auditorium Recital Hall yesterday evening, by the pupils of Prof. J. H. Capek's School of Music, which pleased a large concert loving audience, proving clearly, the esteem in which Capek's school is held. The program was divided into two parts, both of which were remarkably executed. The second part of the program was especially well liked and the audience showed its appreciation with thunderous applause.

The first number on the program was a violin quartet, composed of Milan Lusk, Sam Kruty, Elmer Capek and Karel Novy. They played the Larghetto by Spohr.

The second number "Souvenir" by Drdla was played by Miss Iona Wyse.

Miss Beatrice Jonas, John Fernow and Elmer Capek then played several solos. The entire school played several orchestral selections.

It should be said, that the concert was very succesful; the performance of various individuals of the entire group was proof of the energy and efforts of Mr. Capek.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1910.

ANNUAL CONCERT OF THE CAPEK VIOLIN SCHOOL

On last Wednesday evening occurred the annual concert of the Capek Violin School, in the recital hall of the Auditorium Building. This year's program was the best ever presented in the school's annual concerts. The best composers were represented, such as Smetana, Ondricek, Laub, Kadlec, Drdla, and Mlynary.

In the first group of violinists were Misses Beatrix Jonas, Irene Martin, Georgiana Rudis, and Ione Wisa. The audience listened in attentive stillness to the end of each performance, giving generous rounds of applause. The second group of artists consisted of John Ferna, Milan Lusk, Samuel Kryty, and Charles Novy. Mrs. Augusta H. Capek, wife of the director, provided the piano accompaniment.

As usual, the concert was free, but a collection was taken up to defray expenses;

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Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1910.

no one objected to this, and all contributed liberally. We are now looking forward to another concert to be given in the near future, before the next regular annual concert.

Bouquets were presented to the graduating pupils. To show his appreciation, Mr. Capek then announced that he was pleased to turn out annually graduates from his school, and that he hoped to continue to do so for years to come. The Capek Violin School is located at 1803 Blue Island Avenue.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1910.

### MR. MACHEK'S VIOLIN SCHOOL

P.2--Mr. Machek conducted a concert last evening, given by his forty-piece violin orchestra. It was held in the Pilsen Sokol Hall, and according to comments made by music-lovers, it was very successful. The great hall was filled to capacity.

The concert consisted of fifteen numbers, several of them solos, others by the orchestra. An added attraction was a harp solo by the well-known virtuoso Mrs. M. Jiskrova, who played Godefroid's Reverie.

The Bohemian public is very proud of Mr. Machek's accomplishments and promises him its whole-hearted support in all his undertakings. Our compatriots know his qualifications and have never been disappointed by him. He has developed many noted violinists in his school and at present, has some remarkable talent under his supervision.

Many musicians, artists, and other professional persons attended the concert.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1909.

HARP VIRTUOSO K. ATTL GIVES A CONCERT.

p. 1.--No advance advertisements had boosted the name of Kajetan Attl, yet the hall of the Pilsen Sokol was filled to capacity by the music loving public which came without having heard of the youthful harp-soloist, and left with loud praise of his art. They heard him perform on an instrument as ancient as the Bible, but rarely singled out for solo-play. The first number on the program was Trnecek's arrangement of the symphonic poem "Vltava" by Smetana; the excellent recitation assured the success of the concert. The applause following drew the first encore--a transcription of the song "Ach Neni Tu, Neni Tu" for the harp, also by Professor Trnecek; a second encore was the "Majurka in E-flat minor" by E. Schielker. Thunderous handclapping and rich floral offerings rewarded the artist. After this, the phantasy on "Prodana Nevesta" (The Bartered Bride) from the opera by Smetana, for harp solo by Prof. Trnecek, created a sensation, so that the artist encored "Concert Valse" and "Serenade" by Haselman.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1909.

Before, and between these numbers, other artists assisted. The trio Hladky (violin), Kalas (violoncello) and Dr. Greif (piano) gave splendid renditions of the "Elegy" by J. Jiranek, and "Slavonic Dance No. 12" by Dvorak. Mr. Adolf Verst, well known popular tenor and teacher, enriched the program by the recitation of "Ty Hvezdicky," "V Nejiste," and "Okno Tve" by Karel Bendl, as also by "O Thou Art Like a Little Flower," composed by the singer's son Stephen Erst, who is now developing his budding talent in the conservatory of Prague.

Mr. Hladky's playing of a Nocturno by Chopin evoked salves of applause. The concert was interesting throughout, distinguishing itself from others in that no one of the numbers was even partly tedious to listen to, or too lengthy.

MPA (ILL) PRO.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1909.

URGE PERFORMANCE OF BOHEMIAN OPERA

"Why shouldn't we rejoice"--the chorus in the "Bartered Bride" occurs to us--yes, how much would we rejoice if only we could hear the opera, the gem of Smetana's works, in Chicago! We expected to hear Emmy Destinn in the role of "Marenka," our own Destinn, the famous artist, admired throughout the musical world, the loyal Bohemian! And now we learn that the performance of the opera in Chicago is not only not assured but very uncertain indeed. A source close to the management informs us that the "Bartered Bride" is not included in the repertoire scheduled for Chicago; strange news indeed when one thinks of the laurels which Destinn has won and the praise showered upon Bohemian art on the occasion of the recent performance of Smetana's masterpiece in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York! The sad tidings of the absence of the opera from the proposed program had the effect of a chilly blast upon every Bohemian of our community. Be it understood that we have employed every means, pulled every wire, to see the opera given here. We wrote to Mr. Dippel, the director, picturing the disappointment and the wounded feelings of the Chicago Bohemians

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21. 1909.

who have been awaiting that performance for a long time. We even offered to guarantee to Mr. Dippel a whole series of sold-out houses, convinced that there will not be one among the 120,000 Bohemians settled in Chicago who would not grasp the opportunity to hear this opera, especially with an artist of Destinn's renown.

It is incumbent upon us to bring such pressure upon the management as to overcome its resistance. Let us swamp Mr. Dippel with a flood of letters, personal and collective, to achieve our end. Shall we be deprived of this delight? We cannot allow this to happen; if it does, we shall be humiliated and at the same time suffer an irreparable loss.

Let us therefore begin all over again--and step a little lively! Let us all pull together with all our might. Not once but ten times and always shall the house be thronged with Bohemians. From this day on let our slogan be:

"The 'Bartered Bride' must be performed in Chicago!"



Denni Hlasatel, June 14, 1908.

COME TO HEAR KRYL AND HIS BAND!

p. 1, col. 1 - Among our Bohemian American musicians Mr. Bohumil Kryl met with the American public. Being the world's best known cornetist, he is deserving of his renown. Mr. Kryl directed his band of 50 musicians at the opening of Forest Park. It is expected that a great number of Mr. Kryl's friends will pay their respects to him by coming out to see and hear him and his band. Mr. Kryl's engagement at Forest Park will be a short one, therefore we urge those who can come not to miss these musical treats.

Forest Park can be reached by way of the west side metropolitan elevated railway or by west bound street cars at a five cent fare.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1907.

## JAN KUBELIK CONCERT.

p. 1. The Mc Vicker Theatre seemed insufficient to accommodate the multitude which flocked to attend the concert of Jan Kubelik yesterday afternoon. Long before 3 p. m., the hour set for the beginning, the place was completely sold out, and packed with a crowd surcharged with anticipation; the stage was jammed with extra seats so that the artist himself found scant freedom of movement. A considerable contingent was added to the audience by the arrival of the Czech fellow countrymen of the artist who came to revel in the enchanting tones lured from his rare Italian violin and to rejoice over his triumphs.

The compositions chosen were of the highest plane of artistic discrimination. The artist could not, true enough, restrict himself to the pieces announced in print, for so overwhelming was the reception given each rendition that many encores had to follow.



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1907.

Mlle. Roy, pianist, who is touring with Kubelik as assisting artiste participated in the honors showered upon Kubelik; she owes a debt to Mr. Frohman, who as Kubelik's manager has given her an excellent opportunity to make her art known to the general public.

The program contained such names as Chopin, Schumann, Spohr, Tchaikovsky, Fibich, Paganini, Saint-Saens and Wieniawski. It is the peculiarity of Kubelik's art that impresses the musical epicure, the initiated connoisseur and at the same time never fails in its effect upon the untutored masses.

The composition by Fibich "Poetic Moods," evoked emotional response; native Americans joined the numerous Czech listeners in enthusiastic applause. The splendid performance closed with the presentation of gorgeous floral offerings for the artist.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1907.

Kubelik will be heard again in the matinee arranged for Saturday afternoon in Orchestra Hall. We are informed that Kubelik is not to appear in the special concert for his countrymen during this tour as he is bound by contract to Mr. Frohman.

Critics of the American language papers manifest great admiration for Kubelik. After the first of the concerts given by him W. L. Hubbard of the Chicago Tribune wrote an article most flattering to the artist. This critic is known to analyze artistic accomplishments with the sober mien of the trained musician, who abandons himself only rarely to boundless enthusiasm. Of Kubelik he writes today: "After Kubelik had finished his last encore the audience appeared to have reached the high point of rapture. He certainly possesses the power that penetrates the very heart, and he is one of the few whose success is assured, no matter when and where they play."

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1907.

Equal, and even more unrestrained praise is accorded to the artist in other newspapers. What we Czechs feel during a Kubelik concert cannot of course, be depicted. Kubelik's countrymen will always be the first to gather at his concerts, even if there came ten in succession, and the oftener and longer they listen the more fascinated they will grow. It is the effect of Czech music upon Czech hearts.

Denni Hlasatel, June 23, 1907.

BOHEMIAN MUSICAL CIRCLES.

p. 1.. As in previous years, so this year also, the summer garden in the Coliseum, generally known as "Coliseum Garden," on Wabash Avenue at 15th Street, is open, and the popular concert-band under the leadership of Mr. W. Krell is giving daily performances there. This band is newly organized and has thirty-five members. The well known Bohemian musician, Jan Kozak, is its agent.

It is because of his efforts that the band is composed almost wholly of Bohemians. The following named musicians are soloists of the band: Joseph Karlovsky, cornet; Jos. Churan, trombone; B. Vesely, xylophone. The following named Bohemians perform on other instruments: Vac. Lang, Jos. Tlusty, Joseph Markvart, J. Koula, J. Cerny, V. Tuma, J. Vins, M. Masopust, Jos. Dolista, V. Kozak, V. Masacek, A. Brousek, Jos. Kalabza, V. Ocacek, A. Konopasek, Fr. Chapek and J. Sinder.

Through the endeavors of Mr. Kozak, next week's program will include several Bohemian compositions such as excerpts from the opera "Prodana Nevesta" (Bartered Bride) by Smetana; Dvorak's Slavonic Dances and others.

The price of admittance to the evening concerts is 25 cents.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30

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II B 2 f

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 14, 1907.

(Editorial)

p. 2. col. 4. We have many real artists among us. If our Bohemian violinists, pianists, and other artists were more conscious of their skill and value in their respective fields, as artists of other nations are, they would gain the respect of the highest artists' circles in America.

Our artists do not know how to advertise their skill. They are satisfied if they please their community, their pupils and the Bohemian public. There are many who could be famous if they showed their accomplishments to the world. Among them is our piano virtuoso, Mr. V. Sasko, who plays at many Bohemian concerts. He prefers to play at concerts which benefit the Bohemian benevolent enterprises, which is indeed to his credit.

Mr. V. Sasko studied piano abroad and is now recognized as a piano virtuoso. At present he teaches piano among the Bohemian people in Chicago, and is recommended to anyone desirous of learning to play the piano. He teaches advanced students as well as beginners.

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1906.

THE RISE OF KRYL'S FAME.

P.1--We are observing with interest and pride the progress of our Bohumir Kryl on his road to fame. We say "our Kryl" because he always was one of ours and always proudly proclaims his allegiance.

We have reported on the successes of B. Kryl's art some time ago mentioning the artist's determination to form a band of his own. In doing so Kryl strove to become independent of engagements in other bands whose reputation he enhanced by his own art.

For his own band he has engaged first class artists and so his concerts enjoy the greatest popularity not only with the music loving public but with the professional musicians as well.

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1906.

Kryl is building up a reputation as a conductor as high as he has been enjoying as soloist on the cornet. The critics of the English-American papers write enthusiastic articles about him. The Louisville Herald says: "The important fact is the excellent quality of the individual players of his orchestra, they are all genuine artists. There is no doubt that Kryl's is the best band we have ever heard in Louisville." Further on, the critic refers to Kryl's solo playing: "With the golden tone of his instrument Kryl has made a mighty impression upon the innumerable listeners. Not only is his instrument actually made of metal gold, but the tones elicited from it are of purest gold also, more golden even **than** the instrument itself."

Kryl's successes have attracted the attention of the Fontaine Ferry Park management which has now entered into negotiations with him to prolong the engagement for another week.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1906.

The Louisville audiences are at his feet. We cannot but reiterate our feelings of joy and pride over his conquests, and over the manner in which he helps to spread the fame of our name.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1906.

CONCERT AT THE AUDITORIUM.

The Clear Profit Which Amounts To About \$3000 Will  
Be Divided Equally Between The Old Peoples' Home  
And St. Joseph's Catholic Orphanage.

p.1.--The spacious Auditorium hall, where our Bohemian artist, Jan Kubelik, celebrated his triumphs several weeks ago, and at his side our wonder-child, Milada Cerny, demonstrated her extraordinary musical talent, was selected for this concert.

In the halls of this colossal structure, thousands of the Bohemian public gathered yesterday to pay homage to their countrymen artists who appeared on the Bohemian benefit concert arranged by the W. W. Kimball Piano Company.

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BOHEMIAN P.A.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1906.

Although the attendance at the concert was quite numerous, it could have been better. However, if we take into consideration existing circumstances, then we must admit that this concert met with a brilliant moral and financial success.

Crowds of visitors began to gather before the Auditorium shortly after two o'clock; an innumerable multitude of people, like a dark cloud, drifted toward the hall, toward that place of fame where our people several times already have paid homage to the beautiful art brought forth by our great master.

Yesterday's concert was for us not only an artistic treat, it contributed at the same time to Bohemian charities, which will receive the net proceeds.

The splendidly arranged program of this concert was opened shortly after three o'clock by the famous Bohemian pianist Mr. Rudolf Friml, who unveiled for the general public his great musical talent.

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Others appearing on the program were: Mr. Bernhardt Listeman violinist, Mrs. Mabel Sharp Hardien, singer; the Bohemian bass viol virtuoso, Vaclav Jiskra, appeared in a well arranged selection in which he demonstrated his extraordinary talent.

All in all, it can be said that the benefit concert arranged for the benefit of Bohemian charitable institutions by the W. W. Kimball Company was a financial asset for these institutions, and the company gained much favor with the Bohemian people of Chicago.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1905.

MR. TRNKA'S CONCERT

Brilliant success of our young artist--Mr. Alois Trnka gains the approval and the admiration of the public.

P.1--We finally had the opportunity yesterday to hear and appreciate our well-known Chicago compatriot, Mr. Alois Trnka, the talented young musician who left us several years ago and returned as an accomplished virtuoso, assigned by critics to a place among artists of the first rank. He aroused attention even at that time, appearing here as a pupil of Capek's music school, and music critics predicted certain success for him.

Therefore it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Trnka's return from the Prague conservatory was eagerly anticipated, and that every one desired to know what progress he had made under the tutelage of the famous master Sevcik. The spacious Pilsen Sokol hall was filled to capacity yesterday, when our young artist appeared to demonstrate how his remarkable musical talent has developed in the course of several years. If Mr. Trnka had formerly attracted attention, he aroused admiration this time.

Mr. Trnka's opening selection, with which he appeared for the first time

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before the Chicago public as a virtuoso, was Bach's difficult Sonata in G Minor, which he played faultlessly.

The experience of last night at Pilsen Hall was indeed a pleasure. The public on departing was lavish in its praise, and satisfaction and joy were everywhere manifested that a virtuoso of our own race is acquiring so great a reputation.

After the concert many of the artist's friends presented themselves to congratulate him and to shake his hand. Mr. Trnka was highly pleased to find such favor among his own people and to have so large an audience.

Mr. Alois Trnka will remain here only until next Sunday. He will then leave for Rochester, New York, where he will reside.

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1904.

BOHEMIAN MUSIC IN THE UNITED STATES

by

Josef Vilim, Director of the American Violin School of Chicago

The beginnings of the higher class of Bohemian music in the United States were very unpromising. Everybody understands that it was not the virtuosos and the artists who migrated to America, but people who primarily sought to find living conditions which were more tolerable, and who wanted to secure bread for themselves in the fierce struggle for existence.

Learning, of whatever kind it may be, is a luxury, and therefore music is a luxury, [since it is a form of learning], something which we might call aristocratic. Besides, the beginnings of everything that Bohemians attempted on this side of the ocean were very bitter, difficult, and small. [Yet] as the rise of the present-day Bohemian-Americans has been incredibly rapid in industry and business, in community life, education, and politics, so has it been in

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music. Bohemian musicians have already gained a reputation for themselves with their music and will soon achieve fame under the eyes of the proud Americans.

There is a considerable number of accomplished Bohemian professional musicians in the United States, for the most part graduates of the world-famous Prague conservatory, who are acquainting the American public with Bohemian and Slovak composers, not forgetting at the same time the leaders of other nationalities in the field of music. Aside from that, Bohemian musicians, as teachers of music, are pouring into the souls of the American people Slavonic melodies which touch the heart and by that means are winning for the Bohemian people the lively interest of artistic circles. The Bohemian people are making their way in America with their music, a most noble weapon. It is certain, that along this path Bohemian artists are moving steadily and rapidly forward.

Bohemian musicians are honorably and strongly represented on the orchestras of Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, Boston, Cleveland, and St. Louis, and

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especially where there are symphony orchestras.

Not only is this true, but Bohemian musicians possessing a higher musical education have founded their own schools here in America--conservatories in considerable numbers, which enjoy the best of reputations in the cities in which they are located.

That there are among Bohemian artists in America quite a number of talented directors, band masters and composers is a fact so well known that it hardly needs to be mentioned.

It is a great misfortune for our professional musicians here in America that they do not know how to advertise themselves, and that very often Bohemian journalists are indifferent and cool towards them.

As far as Bohemian singing is concerned, we can say with a great deal of

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pleasure that here in America it is ardently cultivated. There is not an important town in which Bohemians are settled without one or more singing societies, secular, nationalistic, or ecclesiastical. In most Bohemian Catholic churches the music is provided by a mixed choir accompanied by the organ, while at Bohemian entertainments and in Bohemian theaters not only beautiful choruses but also operettas and operas are sung.

There are not many vocal soloists among American-Bohemians, and it would be a source of satisfaction if there was a change for the better in that respect.

There are several Bohemian piano soloists in the United States, and we can truthfully say that they are excellent artists. The same may be said of Bohemian musicians who play other instruments, such as the violoncello, the cornet, the clarinet, and the trombone. Bohemians are thus honorably represented by their musicians throughout America; many of them are artists of the highest class.

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Perhaps Bohemians are not numerically strong enough to maintain a purely Bohemian orchestra in America, but with good will and effort a Bohemian orchestra could be assembled, and by touring the country it would surely win fame for Bohemian music.

Bohemian music has made a remarkable impression in American musical circles. This is apparent everywhere, for if a concert of somewhat greater significance is given, we almost always find included in the program many compositions by Bohemian and Slovak composers; the orchestra itself is likely to have among its members some accomplished Bohemian artists.

A pleasant phenomenon in the community of Bohemian professional musicians is that its residents remain true sons of the Bohemian race and admit their Bohemian origin. Of course there are exceptions even here, but these are often caused by certain unfavorable circumstances. The disheartening battle for

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existence is so rude that it often removes that ever beautiful cloak of enthusiastic patriotism from such a soul until finally there remains only the broken skeleton of a formerly patriotic artist....

This sad phenomenon could be removed if well-to-do Bohemian-Americans would send their musically talented children to Bohemian music schools. In that way the Bohemian artist would profit, and the Bohemian people in America would also profit, for they would have many well educated musicians, who would surely serve them with honor.

Chamber music is not successful among Bohemians. It is appreciated only by a few musically educated people and by musicians themselves, not by the general public. Of course this is not to be wondered at. Chamber music is the highest type of music, and the Bohemian people, who are mostly of the working class, always give preference to other forms of musical production because they are more easily accessible.

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To be sure, it rests upon the professional musician always to be a missionary among Bohemian-Americans and to promote fine Bohemian chamber compositions and those of other races, so to guide and to cultivate the public's taste, even if it is not immediately successful here and there or sometimes meets with great resistance. There is no victory without struggle and sacrifice.

Surely it would not be out of place if all Bohemian professional musicians were united in a society of professional musicians in which, by their combined efforts, they could more easily advance. At least once each five years they should hold a rendezvous somewhere, to discuss musical relationships, their own needs, and the means whereby Bohemian music might be made more effective.

It is very desirable that the first step in this matter be taken at the Pan-Slavic journalists' convention to be held at St. Louis from the 20th to the 23rd of September, 1904. The writer of these lines is emboldened to call upon all professional musicians to attend this convention. There Bohemian musicians would be represented along with their Slav brothers, and in that way they might

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enter upon a broader field of activity.

Artists are mistakenly regarded as if they did not need material support and could subsist like the inhabitants of the moon, drinking dew from blossoms and breathing their fragrance. The artists themselves are not practical enough; they have no business sense such as is required here in America.

The Bohemian professional musician must do a reasonable amount of advertising of himself, since much depends on advertising, especially in a country like the United States, where everything is on a commercial basis. Bohemian Day at the **World's Fair** in Chicago in 1893 was a big advertisement for Bohemian musical talent which was triumphant there. This success was so great because the arrangements for Chicago's Bohemian Day were taken over by unselfish people, who were both enthusiastic and practical. These important conditions were lacking in the Bohemian Day arrangements at the St. Louis exposition, which for that reason was without financial success, though from a musical standpoint

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it stood high. But the concert arranged in Chicago for the benefit of the Central Educational Association of Bohemia served to advertise Bohemian musical art. It is therefore recommended that our musicians and singers appear oftener at such public celebrations and in that way demonstrate to the American public their solidarity and their strength.

Bohemian professional musicians should see to it that they have on hand Bohemian compositions, whether published in Bohemia or elsewhere, and they should recommend these compositions everywhere and perform them themselves, thus opening the way for Bohemian art.

It is necessary that a Bohemian artist shall occasionally visit his native land in order to hear the creations of the foremost Bohemian masters performed there, to refresh himself musically, to nourish a filial affection toward Bohemian art, and to comprehend and appreciate the works of our young composers. The Bohemian artist born in America must see to it that he acquires a general

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education, and he must also receive business training so as to render his natural talents remunerative.

It is certain that Bohemian music will have a great influence upon Americans if Bohemian artists will see to it that they shall appear wherever possible in one body before the American public and cause their really great musical talents to be appreciated.

Denni Hlasatel, April 18, 1904.

KRYL'S CONCERT  
Artist Enraptures Listeners

Yesterday our music loving public had the rare opportunity of hearing our cornet king Mr. Bohumir Kryl, who appeared in a concert given at the Pilsen Sokol hall, Ashland Ave., and 18th St. The name of Mr. Kryl is well known, therefore it is not surprising that the spacious hall was filled. Yesterday's program deserves the greatest credit. There was not a single visitor who did not leave enthused and satisfied to the utmost.

It was really a pleasant evening and everyone regretted that it did not last longer. Time passed too quickly as a result of variety of the program, which was made up of selected numbers. It is to be regretted that we have so few occasions of this kind.





Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 1, 1903.

IN HONOR OF OTTOKAR MALEK

Today's reception given in his honor by S. Y. Gorman, at 4816 Grand Boulevard, is proof of the respect and favor the artist piano virtuoso, Ottokar Malek, enjoys in the best American society. S. J. Gorman is one of the most prominent citizens of this city and the most select society has been invited to attend the reception. Extensive preparation has been made for this occasion in the German residence and the interior resembles an exotic paradise. The program is very carefully arranged and the guests will be surprised by all manner of luxuries such as can be provided only by such a wealthy man as Gorman. Among those invited are the virtuoso Mr. Frantisek Hladky and his wife. We are informed that Mr. Hladky will render a violin solo which surely will be a great pleasure for this select society.



## CONCERT BY MRS. ANNY LHOTKO

Saturday our music loving public had the rare opportunity to attend a concert given by Mrs. Anny Lhotoko in Thalia hall. Alas, there were many who allowed the opportunity to slip by, consequently only a few attended. However the entire concert was grand. Every number was very interesting, but decidedly best were the numbers, in which we were able to hear Mrs. Lhotko in solo. She sings beautifully, her voice is strong and the fresh and colorful tones give it a special charm. Those who attended were reluctant to depart, for it may be some time before they have another opportunity to hear music so beautifully and sympathetically rendered.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, April 10, 1903.

A GATHERING OF ARTISTS

Yesterday afternoon there gathered in the home of Professor Vilim in Riverside a company of Bohemian artists. Among those present were Jaroslav Kocian, Boza Umirov, Frant. Spindler, Miss Clara Cermak, Miss Edna Crump, Frant. Horlivy, and Dr. Semerak. It is unnecessary to add that it was a most cordial entertainment.



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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1903, p. 2

UMIROVS CONCERT

Umirovs Concert given in the Sokol hall on Kedzie Ave., in Bohemian California, as expected, met with great success. The vocal numbers which Boza Umirov rendered, to the piano accompaniment of Paul Vyskocil, were liked very much, and most of them had to be repeated. Miss Clara Cermak, played several beautiful compositions on the piano. The large audience applauded both artists vociferously. Both were presented with flowers.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 9, 1903, p. 1

UMIROV'S CONCERTS WERE PLEASING TO  
LARGE AUDIENCES.

Both concerts of the celebrated Bohemian singer, Boza Umirov, and the hopeful young artist Milada Cerny, were enjoyed by a large and enthusiastic audience.

The Fine Arts Hall on Michigan Ave., was filled to capacity at both afternoon and evening concerts. Although the majority were countrymen, lovers of song and music, there were quite a number of foreigners who came to hear the rapturous production of Bohemian song, such as the afternoon and evening programs afforded.

Boza Umirov, pleasing in appearance, charmed everyone who had the opportunity to hear him. His beautiful ringing voice, clear and understandable in both the upper and lower registers, enraptured all his listeners, who made it known to him through the oft repeated and long applause which broke out in the hall after each number. In the afternoon he was presented with a precious gift, and in the evening with a large bouquet of fresh flowers, bound in the national colors, by the Club.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 9, 1903.

He was accompanied by Paul Vyskocil. The young artist of the future, Milada Cerny, surprised and enraptured the audience with her piano playing, just as Umirov did with his singing. Her playing is exceptionally matured. Although she is only nine years old, she plays many difficult compositions that only the greatest artists attempt. It is especially to be noted that she played these compositions from memory, with ease and technic; successfully putting into them as much feeling as the greatest artists.

At both the afternoon and evening performances she was presented with bouquets of flowers.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 21, 1903, p. 1

### NEW TEACHER OF VIOLIN MUSIC

Mrs. Augusta Vitak, a country woman, until recently a resident of Canton, Ohio, where her husband Mr. Louis Vitak, had a wholesale business in musical instruments, has now located in Chicago. She has decided to act as a teacher of the violin. The decision of this well known violin virtuoso, offers Bohemian parents a rare opportunity to have their children taught the violin with certainty of success, because of Mrs. Vitak's successful teaching career in the Old-Country.

Mrs. Augusta Vitak has studied the violin since her eighth year. After five years devoted to the art, the celebrated Bohemian master Frant. Ondricek heard her and recognizing her talent, insistently urged her to continue her studies. As a young girl Mrs. Vitak went to Prague, where she studied under the direction of professor Bennewitz. Later, after a successful concert tour throughout Europe, she completed her studies with the Stuttgart teacher of violin, E. Singer.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 21, 1903.

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Returning to Prague she became a successful teacher of the violin, and among her pupils, gave Master Kubelik his preparatory education for the conservatory. In the year 1893, she married Mr. Vitak and immigrated to Canton, Ohio. Her meeting with Kubelik was particularly touching, and became an important topic of discussion at the time.- This new teacher of the violin will open her school of music in the Fine Arts Building on Michigan Ave., and applications of pupils will be accepted in the office of her husband Mr. Vitak, at 204 S. Wabash Ave. Bohemian parents are again urged to take advantage of this rare opportunity to have their children taught violin by this teacher, whose artistry, and thorough musical education guarantee success,





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IV (Jewish)

IV (Polish)

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1902.

KUBELIK AT THE BOHEMIAN CLUB

The Bohemian Club, members of which among other things are musical virtuosoes, arranged an exclusive ball last night, such as is always considered best during the winter season. Even this time the sponsors took pains to have the ball surpass all preceeding affairs, and they were successful in the fullest sense.

The cozy locality near "Libuse", 934 West 12th St., was richly decorated with greens and other ornaments for the occasion. Shortly after nine o'clock, the invited guests began to arrive. So many visitors came that the large hall and gallery were soon quite full. The reason for such a large gathering was to be found in the announcement, that the celebrated virtuoso, Kubelik, would be present. It was a little before ten o'clock when our distinguished young countryman arrived, escorted by his secretary, Mr. Skrivan, and the American correspondent of the Vienna, Neue Freie Press, Mr. Baumheld. Kubelik was warmly welcomed by his countrymen the moment he stepped into the hall. He bowed, smiling in all directions, heartily greeting all who were introduced to him. Among those present and distinguished in our public life, there were the Mayor Carter H. Harrison; the lawyer, Elliot; Justice of the Peace La Buy;

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1902.

Alderman Ed. J. Novak; School Board Member, Vopicka; former School Board Member, Kristian Walleck; Assistant Chief of Police, Ptacek; Police Judge Sabath; and many others.

Mr. Kubelik watched the Grand March from the balcony, while holding a lively conversation with those standing near him. Then with all those present he was photographed.

After he had inspected the club premises of the Bohemian Club and enjoyed himself among his new friends, he returned to the Auditorium.

The balance of the guests, who came to the Bohemian Club's Ball, continued their merry-making late into the night, to the accompaniment of Tesinske's excellent band.

Yesterday Jan Kubelik was the guest of the Austrian Vice-Consul, H. Schwegel. Today he is to be taken on a tour of the Union Stock Yards. In the evening his first concert will be given. On Friday at one o'clock in the afternoon, he will participate at a banquet in the Auditorium.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1902.

For today's concert at the Auditorium in which besides Kubelik, Miss Maria Victoria Torrilhon (piano), and our countryman, Rudolf Friml, will take part, the following program has been arranged:-

"Concerto for Violin, D. Major", by Paganini, Jan Kubelik.

"Etude de Concert and Hungarian Etude", Miss Torrilhon.

"Aria from Bach", "Andante from Lalo", and "Praeludium" from Bach, Jan Kubelik.

"Rhapsodie Hongroise" No. 8, Liszt, Miss Torrilhon.

"Slavonic Dance", Dvorak, and "Russian Carnival", Wieniawski, Jan Kubelik.

As to when Kubelik will be able to visit among the rest of his countrymen, will be discussed by the committee and his Secretary, Mr. Skrivan.

II A 3 b  
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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1901.

VILIM'S VIOLIN SCHOOL.

This violin school of which Jos. Vilim is Director, is the first of its kind in Chicago. Mr. Vilim, directs and teaches the members of two orchestras which he organized. One orchestra meets in the afternoon, the other in the evening.

Musicians, who would like to become members of either of these orchestras, should apply in person as soon as possible, at Kimball Hall, 3rd floor, 243 Wabash Ave.



Denni Hlasatel, February 19, 1901.



#### CAPEK'S VIOLIN SCHOOL.

Capek's Violin School is progressing successfully this season and among the pupils are found many of promising talent who through periodical appearances on the concert stage have already proven their ability in violin playing.

Among this year's more advanced pupils are found Miss Annette Kalbach, Miss Bernice Glenn, Miss Ruby Smith, and Mr. Martin Novacek.

Mr. Alois Trnka, known to the Bohemian and American public as a talented violin virtuoso, is progressing diligently in his studies under the direction of his conscientious teacher, Prof. J. H. Capek. Mr. Trnka has been engaged as soloist for the concert and entertainment which will be given Tuesday evening, February 19, in the Arcade Theater at Pullman, Illinois, in the interests of the Public Library.

Professor Capek's violin school is located in the Fine Arts Building at 203 Michigan avenue, Rm. 713. Professor Capek also teaches at his home, 5821 Jackson avenue, Hyde Park.

Svornost, March 5, 1900.

DISTINCTION OF BOHEMIAN MUSICIAN

We are informed that Mr. Joseph Vilim, a noted Bohemian musician, concert-master and composer, has been appointed by the Chicago University as conductor of the University Orchestra. It is a new proof that the Bohemian music and the Bohemian musicians are always acknowledged to-day in spheres where the demands and the criticism are unusually severe.

There are many countrymen among the members of the orchestra. In his new position as an orchestra conductor, Mr. Vilim will be able to acquaint the university students and the best of the English-American public coming in contact with the students, with the jewels of Bohemian music.

As far as we know Mr. Vilim, we are sure he will use this opportunity successfully.

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Sveinost, Dec. 5, 1896.

IN UNITY IS POWER, IN POWER - HEALTH.

Several patriotically inclined singers have succeeded in originating a new organization, - including all local Bohemian musical artists. This much promising organization started its existence Nov. 1st, under the name of the "Artistic Musical Club." The club was located in the hall of Mr. Belohlavka, a very artistically arranged place and qualified for its purpose. The problems of the new organization are: To congregate in Chicago, all living Bohemian musical artists, to preserve mutual friendship and patriotism, to encourage the activity of musical artists in general, and especially of Bohemian music.

Among the members of the club are such names as J. Capek, K. Otradovec, V. Machek, F. Hladky, L. Novak, J. Vilim, B. Holub, J. Halamicek and others.

Chairman - Mr. Capek, vice-chairman, Mr. Halamicek, secretary, Mr. Kasas. We are sure that everybody will congratulate this honorable new organization with great pleasure, so much more so, as until now we were in need of such an organization.





Svornost, Dec. 5, 1896.

The founding of the "Artistic Musical Club" is of enormous importance, when we take into consideration that the day of our patriotic and national resurrection is still far away and we are not so easily intimidated by strange elements.

Look out, we have in our veins the same Bohemian blood that we were born with and that our hearts are always turning in the direction of our country.

There is another impulse that perhaps stimulated our musical artists to the great idea of union. Remember that the majority of them are gaining their daily bread from strange hands. -

If we will organize this way in all professions, we will see very soon a time, where we will represent a nation, capable in any direction and more to better the miserable life of our community.



Swornost, Feb. 24, 1896.

ONDRICEK CONCERT.

The list of successes and glories of the violin king Franz Ondricek was augmented by yesterday's concert in Falcon Pilsen Hall. -

Yesterday's Bohemian concert of Franz Ondricek was frequented not only by prominent Bohemians from Chicago, but from other distant Bohemian centers.

We noticed among others the prominent physician, Mr. Scvera from Cedar Rapids, Carl Proharka from Peoria, Ill. Norbert Voit from St. Louis, and many others. All Bohemian communities were richly represented. Before 8 P. M. all seats were sold out at high prices. The hall was filled with the elite of Bohemian society in Chicago. The program was mostly of choicest national pieces interpreted by Franz Ondricek. Also on the program were Mrs. Anna Hlavacek - Ondricek, soprano; trio for piano, violin and cello played by Messrs. Holub, Capak and Karas, and A. Ernst, baritone.

Endless bravos and encores showed the enthusiastic approval of the audience.- The concert was followed by a banquet for the invited guests.

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Svornost, January 4, 1896

/ALOIS NOVAK ENTERS NEW FIELD/

Mr. Alois Novak, noted violin virtuoso, who has gained approval of the local public during his concerts, before the Chicago audience, has ventured into a new field of activity by teaching violin.

Mr. Novak is a graduate of the Conservatory of Music at Prague. We are sure that he will give excellent artistic direction to his pupils.

Mr. Novak's address is 157 Banker Street, or 724 West 18th Street.

Svornost, Feb. 6, 1882

OPINION ABOUT BOHEMIAN ENTERTAINMENT

Today's English newspapers of Chicago are carrying a report on the appearance of the esteemed Bohemian artist "Klementina Kalasova" at Saturday's masquerade ball. They write as follows:- The Dramatic Club of the "Tel. Jed Sokol" (Gymnastic Union Sokol) last Saturday night gave a masquerade ball in honor of Miss Kalasova of the Mapleson Opera Company. The lady is a Bohemian by birth; full of national pride she sought out her countrymen in our City. Because she did not locate them until the latter part of the week, she was forced to forego earlier plans for a concert and merely rendered a few selections of National Bohemian interest before a large and enthusiastic gathering.

After innumerable encores, Miss Kalasova was formally thanked for her kindness and was presented with a beautiful floral bouquet.

Then followed an informal reception, during which, those present, vied with one another for introductions to the guest of Honor. It was a very sociable affair and every one left fully satisfied.

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Svornost, April 26, 1881

CONCERT BY SLOVAK BAND

We Czecho-Slavaks of Chicago, having in our midst good musicians and leaders, can verily say that, in so far as music is concerned, we need not step aside for the musicians of any other nationality. We have many Bohemian musicians in Chicago, who adhere to music with a whole-souled enthusiasm.

When Jan Balatka, in his time settled in Chicago, rather when he twined his considerations toward Chicago, there was here at that time the "Slovanska Lipa" (Slovak Basswood) he wanted to help the musicians of this organization call the attention of the Chicago music world to them. Balatka became a master and as such is recognized in all musical centers in spite of the fact that of the Bohemian "Jan" was made a German "Hans".

The long neglect of music of the Bohemians by really good musicians was finally ended by the organization of a fine band and in a little more than a half year the accomplishments are surprising. Twenty-eight Bohemian musicians formed an organization known as the Slovak Band and in musical circles of all nationalities have earned themselves favorable recognition

Svornost, April 26, 1881

either as individuals or as an organization. Under the leadership of J. Koula, they have progressed in a short period of time so far that they have already given three concerts. The Slovak Band appeared before the public in the Bohemian English Liberal School where it was received cordially by an overflowing attendance of citizenry. We believe it would be proper for all local musicians to join the band and thereby strengthen it as much as possible.

The Concert given last Sunday by the Slovak Band can be considered on a par with the performance of "Mudra's Band" from Cleveland last summer. The program consisted of twelve numbers among which were the following: Tannhaeuser, by Wagner, followed by an Overture, by Suppe, a violin solo played by J. Kostka. Selections from Les Huguenots; Oberon--overture by Weber. The excellent clarinetist, J. Koula, Jr., chose the Carnival of Venice as his solo number.

Echoes from Home by Lanna was played as a duet by Mr. F. Tryner and Mr. V. Klocem.

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Svornost, April 26, 1881

Koula's Bohemian quartet brought the audience to an enthusiastic applause and praise. The same can be said of the rendition of the Overture to "William Tell."

The closing three numbers, Selections from "The Bohemian Girl," "The Waltz of the Recruiting Officers" and a "Gallop" were likewise received with enthusiasm and had to be repeated.

Deserving mention is made of the youthful Flutist, Kaunovsky, he promises to become a great musician.

If the Slovak Band in this last concert did not achieve material success, it was doubly successful from an artistic viewpoint.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, February 8, 1881.

### BAND CONCERT



Several times in the past we have given it as our opinion, that Bohemian musicians would benefit not only the Bohemian public, but themselves as well in an artistic and material manner, if they would take an example from the musicians of other nationalities, namely the German, and unite themselves into a well organized band. We said at that time, that there were plenty of Bohemian musicians in our city and that it would require nothing more than a little good fellowship, patience and industry, so that an understanding of such importance as an independent Bohemian band could exist and do well, serving us and itself with honor. Many otherwise reasonable musicians merely smiled at this suggestion and insisted that in no way was it possible to even think of organizing and maintaining anything of the kind.

The desired organization of Chicago Bohemian musicians into a band, did not materialize and we took it for granted that there was no use giving it any further thought.

We were mistaken however and graciously acknowledge that same. Several musicians belonging to the "C.S.P.S." (Czecho-Slavak Benefit Society) united to form the



BOHEMIAN

Svornost, February 8, 1881.

nucleus of a band and it did not take long before they were strenghtened by the addition of other musicians. As leader of the new band was found the well-known composer and musician, Mr. Jan Koula.

The very first performance in public by this band was an honor to them and last Sunday's concert was played in the hall of "Ces. Am. Sokol" (Bohemian American Sokol.)

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Svornost, December 27, 1880.

CONCERT BY "SLOVAK" BAND

Last night the Slovak Band made their first public appearance in the hall of the Bohemian-English School and if we wish to be truthful we must admit that they made for themselves many friends and their performance was entirely satisfactory to the public.

The program was begun with the national song "Kde domov muj" (Where Is My Home?) to which was added the " World March " by V. Resare of Prairie du Chien. The very first number pleased the audience in full and was received with unrestricted applause. The program was made up of the following additional numbers:-

2. Centennial Overture by-----Kabuly
3. Cavatina from Opera Marie Rudeng-----Donizetti
4. San Souci Overture-----J. Kouly, sr.
5. Solo for Cornet played by-----V. Mracek
6. Gallop Sleighride-----J. Binke
7. Solo for Clarinet
8. Air Vavre Fantasia-----J. Mohra  
played by J. Koula, Jr.

Svornost, December 27, 1880.

- 9. Overture Amazons-----Kisler
- 10. Polka-----J. Koula, Sr.
- 11. Romance-----Kalivoda

The band is made up of 25 musicians and the performance yesterday was under the leadership of the well-known composer and band-master J. Koula, Sr. to whom belongs in a large measure the credit for the success of the concert, and for showing what can be accomplished by good will.

It is time that Chicago was able to have a strong band which does not primarily seek after profits but looks to music as an art.

Success to the "Slovak" Band, its director, and to its future performances.

Svornost, March 27th, 1880.

A Promising Bohemian Youth.

The pupils of Prof. Prosinger recently gave a concert in the Natteson Bldg. which was very successful and for us Bohemians the more significant because of all the pupils the most outstanding performance was that of a young countryman of our Josef Vilim in his violin rendition of Ernests "Elegie."

His playing showed such fine harmony, such wonderful skill that the audience was enraptured.

Mr. Vilim is about 17 years old and a brother of the well-known Mrs. Bedlan.

Svornost, Oct. 4, 1879.

OUR BOHEMIAN SINGING

The singing societies are, of all our national societies, probably the foremost defenders and upholders of our nationalism in this strange land. Their only purpose and function is the maintenance of the Bohemian Song in its original form so dear to the Bohemian soul, so sweet and cheerful in jolly or troubled times. Their fruits have access to the hearts of all. They are for young and old, for rich and poor, entertaining and encouraging. It is admitted that the singing societies in America are great benefactors to our nationalism, their efforts should be supported by all in the larger communities.

We have a Bohemian singing club in practically every large city such as New York, Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Chicago and everyone of them is to be heard one or more times each year. It is joyful and praiseworthy. We should be more than pleased with the awakening of Bohemian singing in Chicago of late, of such great activity among the lodges that it is impossible to even compare the feeble efforts of the past few years.

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Svornost, Oct. 4, 1879.

The greatest credit for this awakening is due to the choirmaster, Mr. Jan Geringer, who devotes two evenings each week to teaching of singing, free of charge. He is not only capable but ardently active in the teaching and is the director of the singing club "Lyre."

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Svornost, Apr. 18, 1879.

EMINENT MUSICIAN TAKES UP RESIDENCE IN CHICAGO

The eminent musician, and countryman of ours, Mr. Koula, who recently arrived in Chicago with the H. M. S. Pinafore Company has sent for his wife and family to join him. Mr. Koula will settle permanently in Chicago and will teach music here.

His ability leads him to believe that he will be patronized by his countrymen. We also wish him much success.



Svornost, Vol. III, No. 197, Chicago May 24th, 1878. NPA (ILL) 1101 30275

[CONCERT FOR BENEFIT OF NEWSBOYS' HOME]

The "Strakosova Spolecnost" (Strakosova Opera Company) gave a second concert at the Tabernacle last night. The proceeds to be used for the benefit of the Newsboys Home.

It was a brilliant success and like the previous concert pleased a large audience, thereby making available a considerable amount for this generous purpose.

II. CONTRI-  
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AND

ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

c. Painting and Sculpture



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 5, 1922.

WELL-KNOWN CHICAGO CZECHOSLOVAK ARTIST HONORED

In the art circles of Chicago the names of two Bohemian-American artists enjoy a good reputation. They are the names of Professor Albin Polasek, an excellent sculptor and director of the department of sculpture in the art school of the Chicago Art Institute, and Mr. R. F. Ingerle, who is an outstanding painter. Whenever there is an art exhibition in Chicago, those who attend the exhibits invariably see the names of these two artists in the catalogues of the Institute. Furthermore, they may see these two names also among the art jurors of the same Institute....Thus, for instance, during the last exhibition held by the Institute, in which the art works from Chicago and vicinity were exhibited, one of these men was juror, while both of them were exhibitors. On that occasion, also, one of them attracted so much attention by his work of art that he was honored with the highest prize possible for a Chicago artist to win.

Demi Hlasatel, Apr. 5, 1922.

What pleases us most, however, is that while both of these men are good Americans, they do not wish to deny their Czechoslovak origins, and their Czechoslovak sympathies whenever an opportunity arises to do so.

Our local Czechoslovak people, and particularly the ones who are admirers of art, will surely be pleased to learn that our countryman, Mr. Rudolf F. Ingerle, was, during the last meeting of the Chicago Art Society, unanimously elected its president.....This election, for which there were surely many talented candidates, fell to our countryman for which we are proud, since it bespeaks not only the highest recognition for excellent art work performed by him, but, at the same time, is a reflection on us American Czechoslovaks.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 24, 1922.

PROFESSOR ALBIN POLASEK REAPPOINTED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE  
ART COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE

Professor Albin Polasek, the well-known Chicago sculptor and director of the department of sculpture at the Chicago Art Institute, will become chairman of an art committee which will judge bathing beauties in the Uptown Fashion and Auto Show. This show is to open next week in the Broadway Armory. Mr. Polasek will publish the names of the other members of his committee later. Two hundred and fifty girls will take part in this contest.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1922.

CZECHOSLOVAK WORKS OF ART PURCHASED BY  
CHICAGO CZECHOSLOVAKS AND PRESENTED TO THE CHICAGO  
ART INSTITUTE

When Messrs. Josef Hak, Josef Biciste, and Adolf Schreiber of Prague, Czechoslovakia, arrived in Chicago about six months....ago to advertise the recently published work, "Krasny Republiky Ceskoslovenske" (The Beauties of the Republic of Czechoslovakia), several of our local countrymen noticed that the afore-mentioned gentlemen brought with them the sample copies of the volume as well as a number of valuable Czechoslovak original paintings and sculptures, the works of some of our outstanding artists. When our observant countrymen realized that these masterpieces would probably not be purchased by our local wealthy Bohemians due to a lack of understanding on their part and also because the masterpieces themselves were rather expensive, they conceived the idea of a way to secure these originals by some other means so that we of Chicago would profit by the acquisition. That idea took root. It was believed that some of our local countrymen could

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1922.

contribute at least some money for the purchase of several of these valuable art creations, and that subsequently these works could be presented to the local Art Institute as a gift from our Chicago Czechoslovaks.

To start the ball rolling, two of our foremost local Czech artists, Professor Albin Polasek and the painter, Professor Antonin Sterba, were taken into confidence and their counsel was sought. Both of these gentlemen became enthusiastic over the proposed plan, and after having examined the works of the Czechoslovak artists, [particularly] those pieces which were chosen to be given to the Chicago Art Institute, and having assured themselves that they are truly worthy of being called works of art, they sanctioned the project, but not until they had also approached the Institute authorities. The two men were told that such a gift of the Chicago Czechoslovaks would be most gratefully welcomed by the Institute. This led to immediate activity.

It was on October 10, 1921, that the following [form] letter, bearing the

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1922.

signatures of our two great artists Albin Polasek and Antonin Sterba, was mailed to our local institutions and individuals. Its tenor was as follows:

"Our Honored Countryman: As people who are in constant contact with the local Art Institute, a place of which Chicago may justly be proud, we wish to call your attention to the fact that the work of Czechoslovak artists is not well represented in our galleries, at least not as it should be or as it deserves to be. One may find, of course, several artistic creations there, but neither in number nor in artistic value do they approach the greatness and purity of the painter's brush or the sculptor's chisel which characterize the masterpieces of our young but dearly beloved Czechoslovak Republic. If our Chicago Art Institute counts among its collections many foreign art works, why should it not include....the products of Czechoslovak art too? If such artistic creations found their way into the collections, would they not bring honor to us? Would not their inclusion permit us to be proud?

"We recently learned that Messrs. Hak, Biciste, and Schreiber, who arrived

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1922.

here from Prague to promote Czechoslovak art, have in their possession some great masterpieces of lasting value. They brought with them some original creations of such great masters as Marold, Mucha, Uprka, Sucharda, Amort, Maratka, and others. We would be very happy, indeed, if at least some of their works became the permanent possessions of the Chicago Art Institute, whose collections would thus be enriched. But the Art Institute itself is, at the moment, unable to make purchases because of a shortage of funds. Could there not be found among our Chicago Bohemians at least a small group of men who would prove that they are true admirers of art, and who would care to see the best Czechoslovak art represented among the other foreign art productions in the galleries of the Institute?

"We know that you have the reputation of being interested in all things that are beautiful and artistic, and that you amply contribute to all those activities which deserve to be supported. According to our judgment, the present project is worthy of your generous support. It is our intention to

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1922.

gather a few friends of art among our people and ask them to be benevolent enough to contribute some amount for the purchase of the masterpieces which are to be presented to the Chicago Art Institute in the interest of such propaganda that Czechoslovak art will be able to create in the aforesaid Institute. If you contribute to this project, you will have the distinction of having supported Czechoslovak art in a big way. Your meritorious act will likewise benefit the Chicago Art Institute, which will be grateful to you for anything that you might do in this respect. In regard to the actual transfer of the masterpieces to the galleries of the Institute, that remains our own personal duty and pleasure.....

"The Masters Uprka, Marold, Mucha, Sucharda, Maratka, Amort, and other great artists have a great significance for Czechoslovakia. Do you desire to aid us in our work so that at least some of these masters' works may reach our galleries, which are numbered among the greatest in the United States? If you do, then send us your contribution; we ask it in the interest of that

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1922.

Czechoslovak nation which gave origin both to you and to us. Your gift shall be gratefully mentioned in our daily press, and not only that, it will be gratefully acknowledged in the hearts of the entire Czechoslovak nation. Anticipating that our pressing request will find a ready response and that you will help us to accomplish this really great task which will bring lasting benefits to the Czechoslovaks in America, we thank you in advance and remain,

"Yours respectfully,  
"Albin Polasek and Antonin Sterba."

This letter was then sent to various Bohemian enterprises, institutions, as well as to individuals from whom help was expected. The contributions began to arrive, of course, but they came very slowly. Even to this day, the cumulative results of the project are not as great as was expected.

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The following corporations and individuals contributed: [There follows a long list of contributors and the amounts given.] The total amount **received** up to the present time is \$1,450.

Dr. E. Salaba Vojan has written a short sketch describing the selected art works and their authors, and this sketch will be delivered to the director of the Chicago Art Institute. The masterpieces selected for the permanent collections of the Art Institute and presented as a gift of the Chicago Czechoslovaks are the following: "Setkani" (A Meeting), by Ludek Marold; "Kyjovanka" (A Peasant Wench of Kyjov), by Jozka Uprka; "Praha a Vltava" (Prague and the River Moldau), which is a bronze plaque superimposed upon a marble base, by Stanislav Sucharda; a bronze statuette, "Zizka Na Koni" (Zizka [Hussite Warrior] on Horseback), V. L. Amort.

The committee on presentation was appointed beforehand. It consists of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Anton J. Cermak; the well-known national worker,

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1922.

Karel V. Janovsky; the enthusiastic and zealous local Czechoslovak priest, Reverend Fr. Bozenek; Dr. E. S. Vojan, and Louis Solar. The members of this committee also affixed their signatures to the previously mentioned sketch written by Dr. Vojan, and it was decided that all of them and Messrs. Hak and Schreiber deliver the masterpieces to the director of the Institute, Mr. Harsche. This group was to deliver the gift on Friday morning, but since only one member--Mr. L. Solar--was free on that day, the presentation was made by him in the company of the two Prague gentlemen, Messrs. Hak and Schreiber.

As reported by Mr. Solar, they were very graciously received by the director of the Chicago Art Institute, who informed them that he had already been advised by Mr. Polasek that the gift was to be delivered. He then examined the art works and praised them in very flattering terms. He recognized Uprka's work as that of an old acquaintance and added that although he knew Marold and his work, he had little opportunity to get acquainted with him. He was

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 26, 1922.

amazed by the facility [and ease] with which Messrs. Hak, Biciste, and Schreiber brought such masterpieces to America.

We may also add that the director accepted these works temporarily for the committee on acceptance. The latter body will receive the gift officially after some of its members return from abroad. His thanks, however, were profuse, and he asked permission to exhibit the masterpieces in the forthcoming international watercolor exhibition which the Chicago Art Institute is organizing at present. The permission was given. Finally, Mr. Harsche requested that the thanks of the Institute be sent to all of the givers.

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1922.

ALBÍN POLÁŠEK RECEIVES HIGH HONOR

The Chicago Arts Club awarded a silver medal to Professor Albín Polášek for his masterpiece, "Man Hewing Out His Own Destiny", which is now being exhibited in the Chicago Art Institute. This prize, the highest given by that club, was awarded to Polášek on Monday night. Mr. Polášek's studio is located at 4 East Ohio Street.

In our previous issue, we published the fact that Professor Polášek was also honored by the art jury [of the Chicago Art Institute], which decided to award the Logan medal to him. This award is also accompanied by a cash prize of \$500.

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1922.

Own Destiny' in many ways reminds one of the work of Rodin. This, too, perhaps is true since the work is a finished product, although it looks unfinished. The upper part represents a figure of man freed from the surrounding stone. The lower limbs are not free and are waiting for the liberating blows of the chisel, which is poised in the outstretched hand of the man at the moment when he is at war with difficulties but still is filled with a desire to attain complete freedom. There is strength in that figure which covers up all the little or trivial things. One feels that the man must liberate himself. Behind each blow of the chisel, there must be the strength of his own muscle directed with the certainty of his own mind. The message which is conveyed by this rings true.....Every man should hew out his own fate and destiny, be a captain of his own soul, a master of his own fate..... Polášek's figure brings to mind all these characteristics, and because of this it is a remarkable piece of work.

"The most important award offered at this exhibition was given to this piece of sculpture, and justly so. That award is the medal of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan and a cash award of five hundred dollars. Other awards which were

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1932.

granted to various artists in this exhibit were much smaller and have a subordinate value.

We rejoice because of the honor that has been bestowed upon Professor Albín Polášek, and we are sure that every sincere Czechoslovak and votary of real art....not only in Chicago, but also in the entire country, will rejoice with us. And, we believe that although Professor Polášek called great attention to his work, "The Sower," and again to his "Man Hewing Out His Own Destiny," he will soon create another work of beauty and artistic depth.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1922.

BOHEMAIN-AMERICAN ART AT THE TWENTY-SIXTH  
ANNUAL ART EXHIBITION OF THE CHICAGO  
ART INSTITUTE

Far be it from us to try to create the impression that we are an art publication or an official organ of some art society....but at the same time, we always pay strict attention to art wherever and whenever it is possible. When such an opportunity arises, we like to call our readers' attention to works of interest in the art world. This is especially true when it concerns our Czechoslovak or Bohemian-American art productions. We do it for this reason: We are convinced that by pointing out such events, we may also point to ways of attaining or deriving happiness from life and a desire to live such a life. We do it in cases of musical or any other branches of art, whether they be literary, creative, etc. We do it also because we believe that the prosaic task of making a living requires some respite so that man may gather new energies for his daily struggles. And such respite from

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1922.

daily toil, according to our way of thinking, may be found only in the beauty and the warmth and the purity of art, no matter what branch of art it may be.

When we are convinced that any of our artists have attained even a moderate amount of success, we always mention their names and will continue to do so, mainly because we are concerned not with our own interests, but with those of the Bohemian-Americans and Czechoslovaks. The joy which we experience when our countrymen meet with success is transmitted to those who read our reports. And it is only natural that in these reports we emphasize our own Bohemians, whether they live here or abroad. At the same time, we do not overlook the efforts of foreign artists and the wider domain of art of other countries.

Guided by these principles, we consider it our duty to acquaint our readers and the entire Czechoslovak-American population of Chicago with the twenty-sixth

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1922.

annual exhibition by Chicago artists which opened the day before yesterday in the Chicago Art Institute, and which will continue until March 5, 1922, so that our people may avail themselves of the opportunity to view some truly valuable art collections which are deposited in that institute and of which Chicago may justly be proud.....

Among the art jurors there are two of our local countrymen--our well-known painter, Mr. Rudolf F. Ingerle.....and the sculptor, Mr. Albin Polasek..... Since lack of space does not permit us to mention every work of art in this exhibit, we shall call attention to some truly artistic works of our excellent and extremely modest artist, Mr. Albin Polasek, who is the director of the school of sculpture associated with the Art Institute. Mr. Polasek is exhibiting a marble relief representing Miss P. B. Eckhart; also an allegorical piece in terra cotta which is a symbolic work called, "Man Hewing Out His Own Destiny". At this juncture we wish to call the attention of our readers to other works by Mr. Polasek which may be found in other wings of the Art Institute.....

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1922.

To enumerate all of the art productions [in the exhibit] would take up a great deal of space. [Translator's note: The editor of Denni Hlasatel reports in some detail and with unstinting praise the works of other American artists here and there, calling attention to some outstanding pieces.]

We viewed with much pleasure and joy the works of our own countrymen, and we devoted more time to their evaluation. In some of them we recognized a high artistic development. We shall mention them alphabetically: The pieces exhibited by Mr. Josef Froula of 4336 West 22nd Street are "The Indiana Sand Dunes" and "Along the Brook". The wintry mood is well expressed in the latter work. The next contribution of our artistic countrymen is represented by our excellent artist, Rudolf F. Ingerle, of 6851 Ridgeland Avenue. His exhibit consists of five paintings: "Sunset and Sycamore," "A Dewy Morning in the Ozarks," "The Rays of the Setting Sun in the Ozark Mountains," "Moon Lacework," and "Indian Summer". The work of this artist is really worth

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1922.

one's while to see and study. One will find in it many interesting details which, in their totality, make an exceedingly delicate impression; the elaboration itself **proves** the **great** ability of the master.

Mr. Ignac W. Sahula of 1255 South Komensky Avenue, who has his studio in the Fine Arts Building, calls attention to himself by his originality, which is manifested both in the skill of his work and the color composition. The trend of his work is modern. His paintings, "White Eagle Tavern," "An Old Belfry," and "Town Square" are interesting.

Our countryman, Antonin Sterba, who is a professor in the school of painting associated with the Art Institute, has two paintings on exhibit, and both of them are portraits. One of them represents "George," a Negro servant of his; the other is "A Portrait of an Old Man".

Mr. T. Cestmir Svoboda is exhibiting only one painting, but it is truly a

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1922.

beautiful one. It is called "Olga" and depicts a certain mood of the model who is, if we are not mistaken, the artist's own wife, seated before the piano. We believe that this is Mr. Svoboda's best work thus far, and he reveals himself as an artist of great promise. Mr. Svoboda's address, as given in the catalogue, is 2145 South Sawyer Avenue.

The exhibited works of our local Bohemian artists are probably well known to the majority of their friends and votaries. With a few exceptions, all of their masterpieces were on display in the exhibition arranged by the Cesky Umelecky Klub V Chicagu (Bohemian Arts Club of Chicago) at the end of last year. They should be seen again, however, for this exhibition has much to offer to those who possess even a small understanding of serious art.....

[Translator's note: The editor advises the readers to visit the Art Institute, gives a brief history of its foundation, mentions the days when the exhibit may be visited, and lists the days on which no admission is charged. He concludes by mentioning the various classes in which art instruction is given.]

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 27, 1922.

BOHEMIAN ART EXHIBITED

The Chicago Art Institute has just arranged an exhibit of the works of Chicago artists. This exhibit is incorporated with another one consisting of etchings. ....Out of some 900 paintings and 150 sculptures, 280 pictures and 40 sculptured works were selected by the jury. Among the pieces on exhibition are the works of our countryman, Rudolf F. Ingerle, who is also a member of the art jury, and among the sculptures exhibited are those by our [countryman], Mr. Albín Polášek.

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II D 4

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The Český Umělecký Klub (Bohemian Arts Club), which was founded in January, 1912, will complete ten years of activity this month. It is the first club of its kind among the Bohemians of America that can boast of such an anniversary. Among its active members, the club numbers sixty artists and painters, sculptors, architects, musicians, and literati, as well as playwrights. There are two honorary members on its membership roll --one of them, Count Luetzow, died recently; the other one is the president of the Czechoslovak Republic, Tomáš G. Masaryk. (In the diploma issued to him in the spring of 1916, the club expressed its unalterable faith in Czech independence, and that occurred during the days when such independence was thought by many to be impossible). Besides these men there is a large number of contributing members. During its first decade, the club has arranged four art exhibitions; a small exhibit at the University of Chicago in co-operation with the Československé Národní Sdružení (Czechoslovak National Alliance);

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1922.

BOHEMIAN ARTS CLUB OF CHICAGO  
CELEBRATES ITS TENTH ANNIVERSARY

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1922.

various soirees and concerts to honor the memory of Mikuláš Aleš, to whom the club also sent an honorary gift of money. It also honored the memories of Shakespeare, Vrchlický, and many others. The club arranged a concert by Boža Umírov and an exhibit of the works of Alfons M. Lucha, etc.

At a meeting held on Wednesday, January 18, the past president of the club, Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, called the attention of the members to the anniversary, advising them to commemorate the occasion by heightened club activity during this current year.

At an election immediately thereafter, the following men became members of the executive committee: František Horlivý, president; R. J. Pšenka, vice-president; Josef M. Krázek, secretary; Čestmír J. Svoboda, treasurer; K. L. Jež, archivist.....

A letter of thanks was sent to Mr. Šuster, manager of Newcomb, Macline, and Company, for his active interest in care of the last exhibit which the club



Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 18, 1921.

MR. ALBÍN POLÁŠEK RESIGNS

Our countryman, Mr. Albín Polášek, a prominent Bohemian sculptor of Chicago, resigned from the State Artistic Advisory Commission, of which he was a member for sometime. Lack of time was given as the reason.

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 21, 1920.

ALBÍN POLÁŠEK, WELL-KNOWN BOHEMIAN SCULPTOR OF CHICAGO,  
GIVEN CONTRACT TO CREATE A RICHARD YATES STATUE

According to the decision of the last legislature, statues of two of our distinguished governors will be erected on the grounds surrounding the State capitol building in Springfield, Illinois. One of them is Richard Yates, who was the governor of our State at the time of the Civil War, and the other is M. Palmer.

The State Department of Public Works, which had been authorized to award the contracts, selected the famous Bohemian artist of Chicago, Mr. Albín Polášek, to create a bronze statue of Governor Yates. The contract to create Palmer's statue was awarded to Mr. Leonard Crunell, also a Chicago sculptor. The State legislature appropriated the sum of \$35,000 for the erection of each of these statues.

The Czechoslovak Review, July, 1920.

MURALS BY MUCHA AT ART INSTITUTE

Another link in the chain which binds Chicago and Czechoslovakia are the mural decorations by the celebrated Bohemian artist, Alphonse Mucha, which will be presented to the city of Prague by Charles R. Crane of Chicago and the artist. These are now being shown on the balcony about the grand stairway of the Art Institute.

Those who have been thrilled by the spirit of the new Czechoslovakia now see in the paintings of Mucha some of the high spots in its glorious past; stirring events, fully as dramatic as those through which they have just lived.

The panels shown at the Art Institute are five of a series of twenty which will be presented to Prague. Mucha has been working on these since 1911. Six others have been completed, but these are not shown.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 29, 1920.

#### OUR ARTISTS' ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The exposition of the Český Umělecký Klub v Chicagu (Bohemian Arts Club of Chicago) was opened last night at the First Czechoslovakian Bazaar and Exposition held in the Pilsen Park pavilion. The evening was set aside for our Bohemian artists and for our Czechoslovakian businessmen of Chicago.

The section reserved for the Bohemian Arts Club of Chicago Exposition had been transformed through the efforts of our architects into a dignified pavilion of the Muses. Every visitor entering this section is surprised not only by its magnificence, but also by its artistic arrangement. To describe all the individual works exhibited by our painters, sculptors, and architects would take too much time; but we do want to mention the fact that our foremost artists are exhibiting their best works of art. The judges had not accepted a single poor piece of work, and therefore



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, May 29, 1920.

all the eighty-four paintings, drawings, and statues bear evidence of real art which passed the test of severe criticism.

We list a few of the artists who are participating in this exposition: Mr. Joseph Behenský is exhibiting three paintings and four drawings, all of them true works of art, of which Ríjen (October) and the Severní Rameno Chicagské Řeky (North Branch of the Chicago River) awaken the interest of every visitor. Mr. Joseph Froula is exhibiting nine paintings the majority of them being landscapes. Mr. Rudolph F. Ingerle exhibits nineteen magnificent works by which his art and his deep understanding of nature are remarkably portrayed, especially in his exquisite painting, the "Měsíční Svit" (Moonlight), which we have admired so much during the past winter at the Chicago Art Institute. Also on exhibit is his "Stříbrné Svítání" (Silver Dawn) which astonished the judges and which we consider one of the best embellishments of this beautiful expo-



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BOHEMIAN

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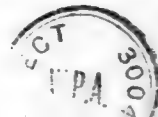
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Denní Hlasatel, May 29, 1920.

sition. Also very effective are Mr. R. F. Ingerle's paintings, the "Východ Měsíce v Ozarských Horách" (Moonrise in the Ozark Mountains), "Bouře" (Storm), and "Rozbřesk Dne" (Daybreak).

Mr. Albín Polášek, director of the Chicago Art Institute's sculpture school, is exhibiting ten of his works, among them his great and magnificent statue the "Rozsévač" (Sower). This masterpiece, loaned by the Chicago Art Institute, dominates the entire exposition as a work of which the Czechoslovak people may be proud. He also exhibits two of his masterpieces, a bust of Mr. William Kašpar and a bust of Mr. W. M. Chase; also a model of "Člověk Jest Tvurcem Svého Osudu" (Man Is Master of His Own Fate).

Mr. Čestmír Svoboda is exhibiting his valuable works by which he proves that he is a master of landscape and portrait arts. His portrait of President Thomas G. Masaryk is a true and expressive work of art and should



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be used as an original for hundreds of thousands of reproductions, because true artistic portraits of President Masaryk are very scarce. Altogether Mr. Svoboda exhibits seventeen of his works.

Another professor of the Chicago Art Institute who is exhibiting his works of art is Mr. Anton Štěrba, who specializes primarily in portrait work. The portraits of his own father and mother, well known to many of our countrymen, are very significant. His portrait of Mr. Jaroslav Salaba Vojan will arouse the interest of every visitor.

Mr. Joseph Tománek enriched the exposition by his work, "Dívka v Národním Kroji" (A Girl in National Costume), which aroused the enthusiastic admiration of the visitors.

Our architects who exhibit their sketches and plans are the following:



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, May 29, 1920.

Mr. K. S. Kálal, city architect; Mr. Mrázek, Mr. Randák, and Mr. James B. Dibelka, who exhibits plans of a great new hotel which will be erected by him on the North Side of Chicago.

The judges of the exhibited works of art were artists of other nationalities who are well known all over the United States. There is no doubt about their competence and impartiality. The following men were selected: Mr. Arvid Nyholm, Mr. Frank V. Dudley, Mr. Carl A. Buehr, Mr. E. Zettler, sculptor; and Mr. E. Reed Jr., architect.

Prizes were awarded as follows: Landscape painting: Mr. Rudolph F. Ingerle was awarded the first prize for his painting the "Stříbrné Svítání"; portrait painting: Mr. Anton Stěrba was awarded the first prize for his portrait "Muj Otec" (My Father); sculpture: Mr. Albín Poláček was awarded the first prize for his statue the "Rozsévač".





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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, May 29, 1920.

Architectural plans and sketches: Mr. K. V. Kálal was awarded the first prize for his sketch the "Nádvoří Kolleje v River Forest" (Campus of the River Forest College).

Those artists who were awarded the first prizes will be given beautiful medallions.

Today and tomorrow only, our people will have an opportunity to see this exposition of arts, and therefore whoever has any understanding of the arts should not miss this rare opportunity! Especially those of our countrymen who can afford to decorate their homes with beautiful artistic originals should not miss this opportunity to obtain one of these works of our renowned artists at a really low price.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1918.

[CENSOR OF MORALS AT WORK]

(Editorial)

Our censor of morals, Major Funkhouser, second deputy [superintendent] of the Chicago Police and a man of notoriety, recently remembered the statue, "The Sower". This sculpture, which stands in front of the Chicago Art Institute, is a work of Albin Polasek, head of the department of sculpture at the Institute. Mr. Funkhouser has never in his life seen any other sower but one dressed in overalls, and therefore, because of lack of something better to do, he gave orders to put overalls on that statue on Michigan Boulevard.

With Billy Sunday and other fanatics slinging their reformatory mud all over the city now, it is not surprising that the directors of the Art Institute satisfied Funkhouser's demand in part. "The Sower" was not supplied with overalls; he was, instead, removed to the inside of the building, so that Major Funkhouser will not feel compelled to look at a "sower in the altogether", and thus he can keep his thoughts beyond temptation.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1918.

## ART FOR THE MOTHERLAND

(Summary)

Otakar Valasek, Czech-American artist, has been holding the attention of the Chicago public since October of last year with his cartoons which are published in the Chicago Herald. He conceived the idea only recently of working in a broader sense for the cause of America and Czechoslovak lands as well. His efforts will be specially directed toward the movement for the liberation of our Czechoslovak motherland, which no one should forget, whether he was born in the old country or is only of Czechoslovak descent.

Mr. Valasek's daily cartoons are characterized by a flow of new ideas, always pro-Ally, and particularly pro-American. Everyone of his cartoons reflects an irresistible longing to see the destruction of all Kaiserism, Prussian militarism, and with it serfdom under Austria; it expresses the craving for victory for the United States and all democratic states which, up to the present time,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1918.

have groaned under the yoke of bureaucratic absolutist and tyrannical monarchism.

In all of his cartoons, Valasek has proved himself to be an enthusiastic admirer of the Allies and a genuine American patriot. He is at the same time a Slav through and through, who has a true understanding for the suffering of the whole Slav race. He would like these peoples liberated from all influences which obstruct their future development and progress towards ultimate self-determination, liberty, and the exercising of free will. It is, therefore, only natural that he is concerned first about the fate of the people from which he came--the Czech people--and about the future existence of that unforgettable, infinitely beloved old motherland of ours.....

.....

Consequently, Mr. Valasek would like to do something in particular for the old homeland which he has never ceased to adore. He intends to perform a service for her which will put forth, especially before foreign peoples, the cause of his people--the inalienable right of the Czech nation to govern its own life

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1918.

and liberty when this war comes to an end.

With the aid of Czechs and other Slavs, he intends to bring to the attention of foreign lands the contention that after all the misery endured by our people, its fate cannot be a matter of indifference to the Allied nations. The future of other Slavs will also have to be considered. When the time for peace negotiations arrives, the Allied nations will act in a human and just way if they give the Czech nation what rightfully belongs to her--liberty and the right of self-determination.

The renowned Belgian cartoonist, Louis Raemaeker, has rendered a great service to his country in foreign lands, especially in the United States. Valasek plans to do something along the same line for Czech lands--his and our old motherland.

Valasek has started to work on a series of cartoons which will be published in Czech-American papers first, in order that they may gradually become known to the public and then find their way into the foreign language press, particularly

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 6, 1918.

the American. The latter cannot help but take notice of the drawings depicting the sufferings of the Slavs and primarily the Czechs in Austria-Hungary, where they form a tremendous majority behind which there stand, and will stand, millions of other Slavs in America.

We rejoice over the enterprise into which Mr. Valasek has ventured with such enthusiasm. We have already had an opportunity to see some of the cartoons and found them brimming with brilliant ideas.

We would feel gratified if some of our representative patriotic bodies gave the undertaking their support, as for instance, the Czech National Alliance co-operating with the National Alliance of Czech Catholics and the Slovak League --all three of which are American institutions.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 27, 1918.

BOHEMIAN ATMOSPHERE  
Czech Art at Chicago Art Institute

An exposition is being held at the Art Institute on Michigan Boulevard which is made up largely of works of former students of the Institute. Some of these alumni are now teachers where they once were students. The exposition is large and comprises every branch of the plastic and graphic arts. It occupies several salons in the eastern wing of the second floor. There are sections devoted to painting, sculpture, handwork, drawing, sketches, interior decorations, etc.

The exposition has been made possible through the efforts of the exhibiting artists. Yet there are some companies and individuals who accommodated the enterprise by loaning works of art from their private collections. The exposition has been supplied with art from all over the world, so that it opens a wide horizon in an artistic and cosmopolitan sense.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 27, 1918.

Our readers will surely be eager to learn that this exhibit, which is attracting the widest and closest attention of the American intelligentsia, contains works of Czech artists from here and the old homeland. All these works represent high standards of artistic quality.

Mr. Albin Polasek [professor at the Art Institute], well known to the American art-loving public, is exhibiting three plaques, "Girl from the Roman Campagna," "Figure for a Fountain," and "The Sower," all of which have been commented on by the press in most flattering terms. A bust, "F. D. Millet," also by Polasek, is creating the liveliest interest. Similar bronze castings on display are by Mario Korbel, Czech artist, who is living in New York City at the present time.

Anton Sterba, portraitist [also on the staff of the Art Institute], 1549 57th Street, Chicago, is represented by two paintings. "Melting Snow" is the caption of a painting exhibited by Joseph Froula, a Czech-Chicago landscape painter, 501 North Dearborn Street. "Providence Town Street," one of the exhibits, is the work of the Chicago painter Vaclav Vytlacil, 2232 South Clifton



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 27, 1918.

Park Avenue. It touches any Czech patriot's heart, because the artist's first name, "Vaclav," is used in its genuine Czech form and is not translated or changed. Mr. Vytlacil did not even permit an allowance on the accent, but insisted upon the dash over the letter "A" to serve as a guide for correct pronunciation. Mr. Geo. W. Mally, 2257 Argyle Avenue, Chicago, is represented by an etching showing the bridge on 22nd Street.

A stroll through the exhibition and its atmosphere is mental recreation. No one should miss this display which is open to the public from January 8 to February 7.

Our fellow countryman, Professor Polasek, is a member of the artists' jury.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 11, 1917.

#### ACTIVITIES OF CZECH ARTISTS' CLUB

The Chicago Czech Artists' Club will be represented at an exhibition of samples of Czech art and culture which is going to be held under the auspices of the Czech National Alliance upon the premises of the University of Chicago, beginning next Tuesday. The exhibition of works of graphic art, paintings, etchings, and sculptures will be open for three days with no admission charge.

Because of the war, it will be possible to show only what is available here. One hundred of the exhibits are being loaned by Dr. J. S. Vojan, president of the Artists' Club; others by Dr. L. Fisher, Vojta Benes, Joseph Tvrzicky, Karela, Svoboda, Froula, and the firm O'Brien. There will be one hundred and forty-four objects of art in all. Though this number represents only a small fraction of Czech art, the bulk being across the ocean and not available, it will nevertheless serve to enlighten the American public about Czech plastic art, of which it has heard and seen woefully little up to the present.

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 11, 1917.

CZECH-AMERICANS IN FINE ARTS

An opinion was prevalent several years ago that a person from the poorer classes had no opportunity to develop his artistic gifts in a school of arts because he was lacking in funds with which to pay for tuition. These notions have proved fallacious in recent times. Art has penetrated many strata of our people, and established itself as a spiritual necessity. This is a result of a vigorous popularization of subjects and objects connected with it in lecture halls, concert halls, and expositions.

In order to make the public become acquainted with the conception of beauty, many institutes have been established in which anybody having an appreciation for things beautiful will find himself in the proper atmosphere. One of the great institutes devoted to art has been founded in the city of Prague, Bohemia, in the year of 1796.



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 11, 1917.

It was only natural that art should find a fertile field in America, a land rapidly developing all of its resources.

Wealthy people used to buy objects of art in foreign lands, but their craving for more has raised the demand, and thus gave a mighty impulse to creative art right here. There are many academies for the cultivation of art in America. The State of Illinois possesses one, the Art Institute, founded by the Society of Friends of Art in 1879. Many of our readers have certainly been impressed with the exterior of the building on Michigan Boulevard and Adams Street, and with its rich artistic contents in a larger degree. But very few are familiar with the details of it's maintenance, with the teachers, and with the dignified representation the Czech people can boast of in the seat of Fine Arts of our state.

Two of the main departments of the Chicago Art Institute are entirely



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 11, 1917.

under the direction of Czech teachers: Sculpture under Prof. Albin Polasek, and Drawing under Prof. Anton Sterba. Professor Polasek is a former student of the Academy of Arts of Pennsylvania, and of the American Academy in Rome, Italy. Prizes in great numbers, and many high distinctions have come to him. Professor Sterba is a former student of the Art Institute; he also studied in Paris, France for some time. There is a goodly percentage of students of Czech descent in all of the departments; some of them have reached a considerable standing in the field of their endeavor.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1916.

#### SKOLNI RADA

At the Bidding for the Decorative Work on the Vestibule of the Harrison Technical High School, Mr. Oldrich Farsky's sketch was Pronounced the most Artistic and Beautiful, But nevertheless was not accepted

Skolni Rada (The School Board), as we previously said, had allowed \$4,500 for the decorative work on the auditorium and vestibule of the Harrison Technical High School which, as is well known, is attended mostly by pupils of Bohemian descent.

For that reason we would have been very happy if the work had been allotted to one of our Bohemian artists, so that it could have always remained as a remembrance of Bohemian art, and a lasting proof of the contention that this branch of Bohemians cannot and must not be considered inferior to any other nation living in America, not even excluding the Americans.

This work for the Harrison Technical High School should have remained more

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1916.

than an eloquent proof of the maturity of the Bohemians in the United States, it was to denote the maturity of the Bohemian people in the United States, and it was also to show the intellectual and artistic ripening taking place in music and art, to which we had called attention many times.

Since Mr. Farsky did not work alone on his work of art, he did not receive the assignment for the work, but his design will be used in another part of the school building.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

Z UMELECKEHO KLUBU

Cesky Umelecky Klub (The Czech Artistic Club) in Chicago held its regular meeting January 26, 1916, with which it closed its fourth year of active service.

A vote of thanks was extended to the following outgoing officers for work well done: Mr. Charvat, chairman; Mr. Petrtyl, vice-chairman; Mr. Kryl, secretary; Mr. Mrazek, treasurer, and Mr. Svoboda, librarian.

We wish to make known the future activities decided on at this meeting: the club publication, Jednou Za Cas (Once In A While), which now has twelve pages, will be published in the same form, and Artists Petrtyl, Sterba, Ingerle, Froula, Bohunek, and others have promised to work energetically for the publication.

The following action was taken with respect to Dvorak Park, which is named in

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

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II B 1 d memory of the great composer Dvorak: a committee of two was selected

II B 1 b to investigate the particulars regarding the portrait of Dvorak which the Cesky Umelecky Klub expects to furnish by means of donations for that purpose. This portrait is to remain in Dvorak Park as long as the park bears the great musician's name.

The following activities, the April Shakespearean celebration, the March artists' evening in Mr. Sterba's atelier, and the cycle of popular lectures, all will be acted upon at the next club meeting, February 9.

The officers elected for the year 1916 are as follows: Chairman, unanimously elected, Mr. J. E. S. Vojan; vice-chairman, Mr. A. Sterba; secretary, Mr. Frantisek Horlivy; treasurer, Mr. V. A. Cerny, and librarian, M. J. M. Mrazek. The gentlemen named represent the following art divisions: literary, productive, dramatic, musical, and architectural.

The next meeting will be held Wednesday February 9, and will commence the fifth

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II B 1 a

II B 1 d year of the club's activity. The participation of all members in

II B 1 b the next meeting is greatly desired.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 30, 1916.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1914.

THE ART EXHIBITION PROVES POPULAR

We are pleased to report that the art exhibition at Dvorak Park, which is nearing its close this week, is proving to be very popular, and its popularity is no doubt fully deserved.

The attendance, although not as good as it should be, has been considered satisfactory, particularly if we keep in mind the prevailing circumstances in our community and the fact that the exhibit presents art, and not fun.

It is of particular interest that there are good prospects that some of the exhibited works will be sold. This applies especially to the excellent works of Mr. Oldrich Farsky. We are told that Reverend Vaclav Vanek selected three paintings which he expects to buy for the new building of the Bohemian settlement on Lawndale Avenue which is now nearing completion.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 25, 1914.

It was certainly touching to hear that one of the exhibited paintings is being bought by a simple, poor servant girl. Thus, she has shown much more understanding for art than our nabobs.....She is parting with money earned by hard work and drudgery thus proving that a maid has much better taste and greater love of beauty than many a "great lady".....

....The exhibition will be open until the end of this week, and if by any chance some of our wealthier people find their way into it, let them show that along with full pockets, they also have a bit of soul and heart by buying a painting....

WPA (ML) P-11.102/3

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1914.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE CESKY UMELECKY KLUB

The agile and ambitious members of the Cesky Umelecky Klub (Bohemian Artists' Club) of Chicago opened their first general Bohemian-American exhibition yesterday. Almost all American artists of Bohemian origin will exhibit their best works at the exhibition. It is for this reason that the exhibition is a source of great pleasure and surprise to all our countrymen, few of whom know what accomplished artists the Bohemian-Americans have given to the world. Many of the exhibited objects were admired in exhibitions at the Art Institute and at museums in various other cities. Some were exhibited in Paris and Rome.

In connection with this exhibition a series of lectures by members of the literary section of the Umelecky Klub will be held. The lectures will discuss topics of considerable interest to everyone who has at least some appreciation for art. The lectures begin tonight with a causerie about Paris by Mr. R. J. Psenka. His informal talk will be accompanied by stereopticon slides.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1914.

### AN ART EXHIBITION

The exhibition which the Cesky Umelecky Klub (Bohemian Artists' Club) has been preparing for some time was opened last night in the two large halls of the Dvorak Park building. The exhibition consists principally of works by our Bohemian-American painters, sculptors, and architects. However, our musicians, and writers have been active in connection with the exhibition by arranging concerts and lectures. Thus, the exhibition offers the Umelecky Klub an excellent opportunity to prove that it not only exists, but that it is really making progress not only in Bohemian circles, but also among Americans to whom art is somewhat more accessible than to us because they have much greater means and a larger variety of talent at their disposal. The exhibition has been advertised for some time by posters made by the Bohemian-American painter, Mr. Rudolf Bohunek.....

But let us enter the building. There are no disappointments because the

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1914.

exhibition is really good and well arranged. The stairway is beautifully decorated with flowers loaned by the West Park Commission.....

.....  
Among the most impressive exhibits are the paintings by August Petrtyl..... Especially attractive pieces by Mr. Oldrich Farsky....and Mrs. Bozena Hess.... form a group surrounded by the works of Mr. K. A. Wilimowsky....R. Bohunek.... J. Fraula, E. J. Krasa, R. Vacik, Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, and Mrs. Irma Schroeder. Among our sculptors, only C. Jurecek, of Chicago, and J. Krupka and J. Rudolf, of New York, are represented.....The other room is occupied by the work of our architects Messrs. James Dibelka, A. Charvat, K. V. Kallal, J. M. Mrazek, F. Randak, J. B. Rezny, and Jos. Zidek.....

The exhibition will last from October 15 to October 31, and during this period there will be two concerts in connection with it. The first will be given this Sunday at 3 P. M.....The second concert will be held on the following Sunday at the same time.....Finally, there will be four lectures presented

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1914.

during the exhibition. The first is tonight and will deal with the artistic beauties of Paris. The speaker is Mr. Jaromir R. Psenka. The second lecture will take place Wednesday, and Mr. Jaroslav Zmrhal will speak on the subject, "How to Look at Art". Friday, October 23, Mr. A. J. Melichar will discuss "Art in the Home". The last lecture, on "Several Chapters in the History of Bohemian Art," by Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, will take place Wednesday, October 28. There is no admission charge for the exhibition or the concerts and lectures. The Umelecky Klub is arranging all this without a thought of profit, and donations given by visitors for the beautiful catalogues will go to the war relief fund for suffering countrymen overseas.

The exhibition is good and well worth seeing. No visitor will be disappointed, but everybody should regard it as an art exhibition, not as a place for entertainment or fun. Go there with the idea that in arranging it, the Umelecky Klub had only one aim in mind: To popularize art and bring it close to the general public so that the people would finally learn not only to respect art, but to understand it as well. And those of us who care and have

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1914.

the necessary means should select a painting or a sculpture, or both, something we especially admire, and purchase it for our homes after the close of the exhibition, or give it as a gift to someone who appreciates art. That is one way to promote Bohemian-American art, which would develop and grow much more rapidly if there were enough people who appreciate it and could support it.

Yesterday's vernissage was well attended in spite of the bad weather. The chairman, secretary, and many members of the West Park Commission were present. They were astonished by the high degree of development of our Bohemian art, and they were not reluctant in voicing their admiration. There were also a number of art-loving American friends of the Klub.

The Bohemian public may justly be proud of this exhibition and should show this by visiting it in large numbers during its two weeks' duration.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 27, 1911.

KAREL F. WEISS RECOGNIZED AS A VERY TALENTED PAINTER

It is about three weeks since we printed a report about Mr. Karel F. Weiss, the seventeen-year-old son of our well-known countryman Mr. K. Weiss of 4511 So. Wood Street. Today it is with pleasure we report that the English press also appreciates the talented young artist. The Chicago Daily Journal writes the following:

"Young Weiss, though only seventeen years old, has made remarkable progress in painting and his paintings "Sunset" and "The Milkmaid" are deserving of special recognition. He started his journey in art as a child with a pencil. His work did not pass unnoticed and his father, upon the advice of his many friends, sent the boy to the Art Institute for one year where he learned, as he himself realizes, only how to handle water colors. The young artist occupies himself especially with landscape painting and has a considerable number of landscape paintings for sale. In addition to his painting he assists his father in his barber shop."



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 5, 1911.

ROUDOLPH F. INGERLE ELECTED TREASURER BY  
THE CHICAGO ARTISTS SOCIETY



At the annual meeting of the Chicago Artists Society held recently,  
our compatriot and painter, Rudolph F. Ingerle, was elected treasurer.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1911.

SUPPLEMENT TO YESTERDAY'S REPORT ON THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION  
IN THE ART INSTITUTE

Yesterday's report on the opening of the exhibition by Chicago artists, in the Art Institute, we supplement in the sense, that not two, but three Bohemian artists are represented there. In addition to the sculptor Korbel and the painter Sterba, there is one other Bohemian artist exhibiting there, the painter Rudolf F. Ingerle. He has on exhibition four beautiful landscape paintings (No. 145-148); "Slunecni svit a stin" (Sunlight and Shadow), "Mesicni jas" (Moonlight), "Zima v kraji" (Winter in the Country) and "Letici mracna" (Flying Cloud).

Especially excellent are "Letici mracna," with the poetic flair of that ever restless rambling wanderer on the nocturnal sky, and "Zima v kraji,"



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1911.

a picture full of spirit and moods, with snow-covered houses and snow falling from the heavy sky.



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IV



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 10, 1910.

A BOHEMIAN SCULPTOR, MR. J. M. KORBEL, MODELS A BUST

P.9--Mr. J. M. Korbel, who has won the first prize for his work in sculpture in the Chicago Art Institute, is modeling a bust of the famous Bohemian singer, Miss E. Destinnova. Mr. Korbel has traveled in Europe and has returned to Chicago to pursue his professional career. He works mostly in marble.

Among his creations are the corner-stone of the Sherman Hotel in this city and his famous work entitled "Inspiration," now on exhibition in the Fine Arts Building.

Denni Hlasatel, June 9, 1907.

## A NICE PIECE OF BOHEMIAN ARTISTIC WORK.

p. 1. col. 7--The tavern of Mr. John Cervenka, president of the Pilsen Brewing Company, was recently decorated by a beautifully painted picture.

The picture is the work of the talented painter, Mr. Vladimir Samberk, who has his studio in Hoerber's Hall, on Blue Island avenue at 21st street.

It represents vanity. A beautiful woman reclining upon a couch. At her feet she has money strewn, a crown and sceptre. But all this she scorns, conscious of the power of her beauty. In this painting is crystalized a great idea and brought to perfect expression. It is one of the best of Mr. Samberk's paintings; Mr. Samberk of late, has been more interested in painting than in acting. His paintings have adorned several public places in our Pilsen. Mr. Samberk's paintings are gaining deserved recognition, and we are beginning to patronize our Bohemian artists. Czech painters up to the present have been dependent upon a foreign clientele, but it is gratifying that those among us are sufficiently prosperous to afford the purchase of a piece of art are beginning to give preference to our own Czech artists.

"Vanity" measures 4' x 7' and its value is estimated at \$250.00.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1906.CZECH PAINTER ELECTED PRESIDENT PALETTE AND CHISEL CLUB.

p. 1, col. 6.. Yesterday we mentioned the election of our countryman, Mr. Petrtyl, as president of the society of artists and sculptors. To that we add a supplement. The election was unanimous and took place in the annual meeting of the Palette and Chisel Club.

When he was installed, Mr. Petrtyl made a short speech, in which he self consciously expressed, that he was proud because a Bohemian was elected to the highest office of the art society in which Bohemians are only a small minority. Mr. Petrtyl formerly was recorder for the organization.

Only three Bohemians are active members of the society, Petrtyl, Lukas and Krasa. At the last exhibition held by the club, Mr. Petrtyl's paintings were praised and reproduced by several English journals.



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 6, 1906.

BOHEMIAN ARTIST HONORED

Mr. August Petrtyl was elected president of the artists' and sculptors' society, known as the Palette and Chisel Club, at the annual meeting held night before last in the Athenaea Building. Today's Chronicle contains a portrait of Mr. Petrtyl, and acclaims him as a well-known local painter and illustrator. Our readers also know and appreciate Mr. Petrtyl's work. Mr. Petrtyl was the illustrator of the "Calender Hlasatel" for 1906, and the illustration on our wall calendar was also made by him.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sep. 4, 1904, p. 1

BOHEMIAN



BOHEMIAN ART SCHOOL.

Lovers of Art will surely welcome with pleasure the report that our Bohemian community was once more enriched by an important seat of learning, a Bohemian school of art, which has just been arranged in the Bohemian-American hall at 588 W. 18th St., and in which classes will begin next Saturday. In this school, which is divided into three grades, classes will be held every Saturday, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in decorative painting, pen and ink drawing, art lettering and in fact everything in connection with industrial art.

We recommend this school, which will be managed by Mr. Jaroslav Jirsa, of 809 Ashland Ave., and Ant. Karell, of 1304 So. 43rd Ave., warmly to all countrymen who have drawing or painting talent. Further details may be found in the advertisement.

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Svornost, Sept. 3, 1890

### DISTINGUISHED WORK OF BOHEMIAN ARTIST

As in previous years, there is being held, this year, at the exhibition building, an exhibition of creative and artistic works, and with great pleasure we note, that in the art section, we come upon the work of a Bohemian Artist, a work acknowledged by critics, with unusual praise. The picture exhibited is the work of our well-known painter, Mrs. Koupal-Lusk, and depicts an old-maid seated on a chair. In her hand she holds a book, the pages of which almost all have been read, the old maid is coming to the end of the book---and is reflecting.

Looking upward, it seems as though she had been reading from the book of her life, thinking over the experiences of the past. The painting is very appropriately titled, "The Beginning of the Last Chapter."

The coloring of the painting is perfect, the subject well chosen and artistically executed, so that we can only congratulate our artist for her work.

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BOHEMIAN



Svornost, Apr. 3, 1890

### ART EXHIBITION

The "Palette Club" of women artists, in conjunction with the "Chicago Society of Artists", has arranged an exhibition at the Art Institute which is to last two weeks and which was opened yesterday with a large attendance.

To the formation of the Palette Club, to which recognized women artists belong, impulse was given several years ago, by our eminent artist, Mrs. M.K. Lusk, and to her honor it was then known as the "Bohemian Club." Later, however, when Mrs. Lusk, withdrew from activity, the name was changed to "Palette."

There are on exhibition, several paintings by Mr. Jos. Klira. In the section devoted to women's works, Mrs. Lusk has eight successful paintings on exhibition.

All in all, the exhibition is very successful thus far. At yesterday's opening, many art loving Bohemians were present, and to meet with our countrymen at such affairs always affords us great pleasure.

Svornost, Jan. 17, 1882

### BOHEMIAN ARTISTS

The works of two Bohemian Artists, living here in America, are known to us, that is Miss Koupal of Chicago and the newest work of Mr. T.B. Melzer of Detroit.

Miss Koupal's paintings which are exhibited in private and public exhibitions, and one a portrayal of a gypsy woman which was also shown at the State Exhibition, are being highly praised in American Art circles and the Lady is recognized as having remarkable talent.

Recently we had the pleasure of seeing a large portrait painting done on canvas by Mr. Melzer, who spent some time in our city. It is a portrait of our fellow-citizen, Louis Pregler. The portrait shown is a bust figure about one-half life size. It shows Mr. Pregler in the uniform of an Officer of the United States Army. The artist was very successful in the painting of the portrait, which is at present on exhibition at the place of business of Mr. Ant. Pregler, 440 Jefferson St. The portrait proves the extraordinary skill of the young Artist, scarcely 26 years old, and we congratulate Mr. Melzer and heartily wish him success in his future efforts.

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II. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(1) Drama

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 23, 1922.

NEWS OF THE STAGE

The name of F. F. Šamberk, the actor-genius of Prague, will always be spoken with great respect. Šamberk's abilities as a playwright were no less brilliant than his acting. He bequeathed to the nation a great many valuable works which were staged by the Bohemian theaters of Chicago times without number, and which will continue to be played here as long as we have our theaters.

The Ludvíkovo Divadlo (František Ludvík Dramatic Association) has this time made use of one of Šamberk's best works, the "Potrhlý Švec" (Demented Cobbler), which in itself is a splendid portrait of contemporary life. The plot is ingeniously worked out, and the play, full of spicy humor à la Šamberk, becomes serious as it proceeds to picture the father of a family crushed by the weight of life's difficulties. And no wonder, the happiness of his only child is at stake. But the serious scenes are not long; soon the plot brings the audience back to situations full of humor.

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 23, 1922.

To assign the roles properly was in itself a task; the roles required competent histrionic abilities, so that the play would turn out as it was originally intended by its author. The entire company of the Ludvíkovo Divadlo was employed in the production of Šamberk's masterpiece. The title role of the shoemaker, Drchota, was played by Mr. F. Horlivý whose unquestioned ....talent and ability guaranteed its success. The role of the crack-brained wife of the cobbler was played by Mrs. Kozlanský who was loyal to her art. [Translator's note: Fourteen lines of the column space in this article are given to the description of individual roles and the names of the actors who played them.] The music was under the direction of Mr. Juřena, and the stage management under that of Mrs. Ludvík.

.....The play was given at the Sokol Chicago Hall; it has always filled the house and will surely draw the audience again when it is given next Sunday. Because of the many inquiries at the box office since last week, the public is advised to secure all seats well in advance at the usual places where tickets are sold, or by telephoning Canal 7102.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 9, 1922.

NEWS OF THE FRANTISEK LUDVIK BOHEMIAN DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION

Is there one among us who is not acquainted with those hard, stiff-necked peasant natures of our Bohemian peasants? Those peasants who would rather spend their last penny in litigation than settle some petty legal matter out of court. And yet their innermost nature is kind and filled with love for the native soil. Out of these incongruous elements, the great Czech playwright, Ladislav Stroupeznicky, has painted a masterful picture of the Czech village life. No painter could have done it better than he; no painter could have portrayed the characteristic personality of the Czech peasant as sharply as Stroupeznicky did in his now famous "Nasu furianti" ("Our Braggarts"). You will find all the varieties of peasant pride in this work--the aged retired Peter, proud of his ability to manage horses; the hardheaded Vaclav, who proudly declares that if he does not get his beloved girl Verunka he will forthwith join the army as a dragoon; the old veteran Blaha, who wages an unequal fight with the sly tailor Fiala--both of them having their eyes on the vacant night watchman's job. It is Fiala who complains that he is obliged to feed seven stomachs,

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 9, 1922.

[support seven memcoers of his family] and is, therefore, entitled to get that job.....All in all there is so much human material in this play that a whole newspaper column would not suffice to give an adequate description of it. The Narodni Divadlo (National Theater) of Prague places the "Nasu furianti" among the best Czech plays, such as fully portray human nature. The comical situations and variegated scenes enhance the value of this charming dramatic portrait of our Czech countryside. The Old Czech songs issuing from the mouths of the players seem to bring back the good old times. The cast of "Nasu furianti" has been excellently managed by the amateur actors of the Bohemian lodge of the Independent Order Of Odd Fellows. The Sunday production is really an annual event given by the combined Bohemian lodges of the Odd Fellows organization, and the receipts are to be diverted to the press and publicity fund and utilized for organizational purposes.....Tickets may be obtained from many lodge members and from Brother Josef Macek, Jr., 2214 South Spaulding Avenue, or one may telephone Canal 7102.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1922.

### NEWS OF THE STAGE

Our Czechoslovak playgoers, who, every Sunday, attend in such large numbers the Ludvikovo Divadlo (Frantisek Ludvik Bohemian Dramatic Association), have little cause to complain that the repertory of that theater is lacking in variety. A week ago they had an opportunity to see the superbly staged fantastic play by Capek, the "R. U. R.," and on the following Sunday they were highly entertained by the charming operetta "'Andulcina prvni laska" (Annie's First Love), which to us is also a novelty. It is a fine operetta, in many ways differing from the commonplace Viennese genre; it is pleasing by its effective songs, its sweet melodies, and its irrepressible humor. Thanks to all this the audience retains its gay mood throughout the play. The plot itself is, of course, rather simple, as is usually the case in operettas of this kind. The heroine, Andulka Koudelka, who, in the first act and on the occasion of some festival, is chosen as queen of the festival, falls in love with the Baron Horsky, who, incidentally, happens to be a married man. The disenchantment follows in the second act, and in the third the audience is surprised by Andulka's

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1922.

wedding to Karel Holecek, a lad whom she had jilted in a previous scene. The role of Andulka and that of her father Karel are the star parts in the play and were also the best portrayed. They were fully satisfactory, to say the least, both as regards acting and singing, something which cannot be said about some of the other roles in this operetta. Miss Zdenek, who sang the role of Andulka, was once again in her own element. She had an opportunity to show her musical ability, and her song numbers were the chief attraction of the evening.....Mr. Bezdek, playing the role of Andulka's father, portrayed the humorous personality of a country dad so well that this role may be considered one of his best.....Very successful, too, was the chorus of children which formed a part of the second act; the little songsters were so well received that they had to give an encore.....Thanks to the managerial ability of Mrs. B. Ludvik, the course of the operetta was brisk; the stagecraft, too, was exemplary.....

### The Cicero Stage

Our Cicero playgoers had an opportunity last Sunday to enjoy a most interesting

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1922.

theatrical tidbit, by attending the brothers Mrstik's gorgeous play "Marysa" (Maisie), produced on the stage of the Sokol Karel Jonas. The popularity of this play has not decreased since its premiere. Of course it is a difficult vehicle for amateurs, requiring very close attention to the characters of the play, and a most thorough rehearsing of the dialect peculiarities. The amateur players of the dramatic department of the Sokol, however acquitted themselves well. Thanks to an able stage management every possible care was exercised to overcome the above difficulties and every one of the amateur actors proved that he took his role seriously. Mrs Marie Smiricky played the title role.....

.....To make the production of "Marysa" as realistic as possible, the stage management secured the services of the well-known Slovacky Vzdelavaci Klub (Slovak Culture Club), the members of which co-operated by dancing several Slovak folk dances at the proper time. /Translator's note: The play itself deals with Slovakia and its folk life./ There can be no doubt that the peasant lads and lasses, who appeared on the stage dressed in their Slovak folk costumes, pleased the audience greatly, since every one of the folk dances brought

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1922.

renewed salvos of applause. Mr. J. Cerny's orchestra also deserves mention. The house was sold out and our amateurs may rest assured that they delighted the audience.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN NATIONAL THEATER OF LAWDALE

The Narodni Divadlo (National Theater) Company repeated a production of Karel Capek's sensational play "R.U.R." last Sunday evening. This play, which was produced on the preceding Sunday on both of our leading stages, caused a stir among our play-goers that has rarely been seen with other gripping plays in times past.

As regards the purely artistic phase of this production, the Sunday performance undoubtedly reached its culminating point, which is easily understood when we consider that there were ten conscientious rehearsals before the giving of the premiere. The repeat performance may therefore be regarded as excellent. Despite the beautiful weather which prevailed last Sunday, the attendance was normal.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1922.

NEWS OF THE CZECH STAGE

Karel Capek's utopian drama, "R. U. R." (Rossums Universal Robots) had its Bohemian-American premiere last Sunday on the Ludvikovo Divadlo stage (Frantisek Ludvik Bohemian Dramatic Association). The presentation actually occurred on the stage of Sokol Chicago Hall. Translator's note: The Ludvikovo Divadlo used this stage in most of its productions. Simultaneously "R. U. R." was played by the Cesko-Americke Narodni Divadlo (Bohemian-American National Theater) on the stage of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs. Those who feared that the production was a risky experiment were pleasantly surprised. They learned that their doubts as to the abilities of our stock companies lacked foundation as much as their claims that Capek's dramatic work would be misunderstood by our playgoers.

Both our dramatic associations considered the Sunday performance a festive occasion, and it seemed as if every member of both companies had put his whole soul into his role. The audiences followed the play with ever-



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1922.

increasing tension and excitement. If, as was believed, the production of this play was a dangerous experiment, then the victory of our Chicago [Czech] theaters is the more to be admired; the Ludvikovo Association and the Lawndale theater deserve our full recognition for producing this original Czech novelty, which is now gaining recognition on the stages of the entire world. Capek's brilliant work received copious mention on the occasion of its American premiere in New York, where this extraordinary creative effort led to immediate recognition by the foremost dramatic critics of the eastern metropolis. [Translator's Note: Here follows a somewhat detailed description of the plot of "R. U. R.," which, since it is rather well known to readers and playgoers, the translator did not consider it necessary to include.]

This is only a succinct outline of this fantastic plot, and one must actually see the play to appreciate it fully, to observe with what dramatic meaning the substance of it is endowed, to evaluate at their true worth the literary gems which have been inserted into the text, and to realize with what mastery

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1922.

the individual roles have been worked out in order to excite and to captivate the audience.

The Ludvikovo players have given such attention to the play as may be expected only of a first-class stock company. It may therefore be looked upon as an example of honest dramatic stagecraft.....The entire production and the [technical] handling of the play do honor to Mr. Horlivy, the stage manager.

The Narodni Divadlo group may easily place "R. U. R." among its greatest triumphs, not only for the purely dramatic handling of the play by the members of the company but also for the scenic effects produced.

The play was finally staged after a long series of preliminary rehearsals which guaranteed perfect teamwork free of undesirable flaws. Although each role was most punctiliously studied by the players, one may say more about the individual performer's work; for it far surpassed the ordinary run of stage action..... Mr. Havelka may be fully satisfied with his accomplishment as manager.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 24, 1922.

We have often had occasion to remark the interest displayed by our theater-going public. The Sunday performances were attended by audiences which gave the most eloquent proof of their quality. It certainly requires a highly developed public to sit breathlessly and in almost sepulchral silence through a play lasting till five minutes past midnight.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1922.

"R.U.R." BEING SIMULTANECUSLY PLAYED  
BY BOTH THE PERMANENT CZECH  
THEATERS OF CHICAGO

[Half-tone, one column-sixth of a page,  
showing Dr. Karel Capek,  
author, in three-quarter profile.]

Both of our permanent Czech theaters of Chicago played Capek's "R.U.R." (Rozum's Universal Robots) last night. This dramatic novelty reached even the American stage in New York, and gained great popularity through being acclaimed by both the press and the public.

Dr. Karel Capek is a Prague playwright and is associated with the Vinohradske Divadlo (Vinohradske Theater).

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1922.

CAPEK'S "R.U.R." AT THE LUDVIKOV DIVADLO

"R.U.R." is a play which has caused a terrific sensation. Josef Capek, the newest star on the horizon of Czech dramatic literature, a man of remarkable imagination, placed this, his masterpiece, before the public. It inundated all the stages of Czechoslovakia like a veritable avalanche. Translated into all of the European languages it victoriously crossed the boundaries of our homeland, gaining in reputation everywhere. It finally crossed the Atlantic and was received with an unwonted enthusiasm on the New York stage. "R.U.R." is a play with a world reputation. How proud every Czech must be in the knowledge that the author of "R.U.R." is a son of our homeland, who drew the attention of the entire world to himself, who proved that our new republic, which grew out of the ruins of the World War....., is capable of producing such a genius....who by the work of his pen is able to reach the hearts of the whole world.

"R.U.R." is a difficult play, difficult because of its technical requirements,

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1922.

and equally so because of the demands it places upon the actors. But the competent personel of the Ludvikovo Divadlo (Frank Ludvik Bohemian Dramatic Association) will surely be equal to the task. The public will breathlessly follow the plot of the play: The manufacture of robots--human machines without a soul--how these robots behave, how they improve their behavior, how finally they destroy the last members of human society, the directors of the gigantic factory for the manufacture of robots; how they endeavor to save the last human being who, they believe, has the secret formula for the manufacture of robots--this is the theme of the play. The public will finally see the modern Adam and Eve who, after the last remaining member of the old human race passed away, and after every robot, too, has died, are to give life to a new humanity.

The management of the cast and the stage is under the charge of Mr. Frantisek Horlivy who, during his visit to Bohemia, saw the play acted on all the great stages of Prague. He will supervise production so that the scenery, the dramatic

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 19, 1922.

team work of all the actors, etc., will be blended into a harmonious whole. This production by the Ludvikovo Divadlo will therefore be a festive event for all our Chicago theatre-going Bohemians, and it is advisable that tickets be secured in advance.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL THEATER  
PRODUCES CAPEK'S FAMOUS DRAMA

After careful preparation, and diligent study and rehearsing the Cesko-Americke Narodni Divadlo (Bohemian-American National Theater) is ready to present to the Czechoslovak theater-going public, Karel Capek's famous drama "R.U.R." (Rossum's Universal Robots). Since its premiere at the National Theater at Prague, and its triumphant reception at Brno, this pearl of dramatic creativity has now invaded every civilized country. Its recent first-class production on the American stage in New York has brought recognition to the actors and to the author by both the public and the press. It brings a feeling of happy satisfaction to us Czechs to know that even in the field of drama our comparatively little nation has thus become recognized through the work of Karel Capek, who occupies a significant position in the estimation of the American public. The Czech public of our metropolis will surely not let the opportunity go by to see this

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1922.

drama played, and hear it in the original Czech--our mother tongue; this is a play which by its setting and its content goes outside the current traditions of the stage. [Here follows a description of the plot of the "R.U.R." which, being known to the American theater-going public, need not be translated.]....It is conceded that an unusual play of this kind required a special and careful preparation on the part of the actors and the management, and both of these have done justice to it. Individual roles have also been placed in the hands of competent players. The leading parts are the following: Mr. Havelka (Domino); Miss M. Kozderka (Helen Glory); Mrs. Winkler-Vodak (Nana); Mr. Krejci (Alquist); Mr. Skalicky (Dr. Gall); Mr. Mikolas (Hallemcier); the newly engaged actor, Mr. Anton (Fabry). Other roles have been assigned to: Miss Kostrbaty, Mr. Vanek, Mr. Saranek, Mr. Zavrel, and Mr. Zanda. Original costumes have been designed by Professor Sneiberk, managing director of the Narodni Divadlo at Brno, Czechoslovakia, and executed by Mrs. Slavka Krejci of Chicago. The modern stage setting has been furnished by The Sheppard Studio. The

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 18, 1922.

musical melodramatic interludes have been studied and directed by the orchestra leader, Mr. Frantisek Fiser.

Because of the increased demand for seats on the part of those who wish to see the play, we advise the public to secure tickets well in advance by phoning Lawndale 0485, or by purchasing them at the usual places.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1922.

NEWS OF THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN  
NATIONAL THEATER

The Management of the Cesko-Americké Národní Divadlo (Bohemian-American National Theater) produced for the second time the famous operetta "Dráteníček" (Tinker), by Franz Lehár.

The operetta was produced on the stage of the Sokol Havlíček-Týrský. Its success was only a repetition of the fine reception accorded to it when it was first produced. The splendid songs, the artistically handled cast, and the faultless execution of the whole were proof positive of the high artistic ability and standards of our Lawndale theater organization, though the third act of the operetta was not as good in its dramatic quality as the preceding two..... The audience was very well pleased with the acting of Mr. and Mrs. Havelka, and Mr. and Mrs. Krejčí, and gave vent to its praise by an unstinting applause.....

The management is going to produce Karel Capek's sensational play "R. U. R."

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1922.

next Sunday afternoon. Extensive preparations have been going on for some time, and we may expect therefore that Capek's play is going to be placed among the outstanding productions of the season.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1922.

OUR "MIRACULOUS" COUNTRYMAN MR. EUGENE De RUBINI  
APPEARS ON THE SOKOL CHICAGO STAGE

[An Abstract]

Our Chicago Czechoslovaks have greeted with great satisfaction the appearance of one of our countrymen who, though he calls himself De Rubini, is a native of Moravia, Czechoslovakia. His real name is Evzen Plachy. Mr. De Rubini, who is also known as "the man with the sixth sense," performed before a Czechoslovak audience at the Lawndale Masonic Temple yesterday. He performed such unheard of feats of telepathy that his audience was left astounded. His performance was preceded by a few simple folk songs sung by Miss Annie Lukes whose marvelous soprano fully earned her the great applause she received. She was accompanied at the piano by Miss Anezka Blafka whose efforts were no less commendable....

After a few pertinent introductory remarks concerning the phenomena of telepathy

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1922.

in general, the management introduced the much anticipated De Rubini..... His first feature was the so-called "mail". Here De Rubini delivered sealed letters with addresses lacking to their correct addressees whom he, of course, never met personally.....He also was able to find certain well-concealed objects such as pins, watches, etc. It should be mentioned at this point that whenever new tasks were to be imposed on him by the audience and the management, he was closely watched by a guard consisting of four men who locked him up in a room far removed from the actual place where the conference was going on. He was given several humorous assignments all of which he performed well. He proved himself to be a master of hypnosis, of suggestion, of automatism, and left the audience convinced that there is no greater master in the manipulation of animal hypnotism than he.

Our people will be interested to know that the Ludvikovo Divadlo (Frantisek Ludvik Dramatic Association) arranged its evening program at the Sokol Chicago Hall in such a way as to give Mr. De Rubini a chance to use the greater part

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1922.

of the evening for another performance before his countrymen.....

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 28, 1922.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES IN  
THE SOKOL HAVLICEK-TYRS

Rehearsals and preparations are in full swing for the production of a splendid and costly operetta--"Indicka Bajadera" (Hindu Bayadere) by the Croatian author Albin. This excellent work would have been presented more often to our Chicago countrymen during the last theater season had there been time to finish the rehearsals and make certain improvements and innovations which will characterize the work when it is again staged on October 1, 1922, by the Narodni Divadlo (National Theater) in the hall of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs. The management took particular pains to make the production of this operetta better than ever before.

The title role will again be played by our popular soprano, Mrs Marenka Havelka. The role of Fričov will be played by Mr. Krejci; the dancer, Colette, by Mrs. Slavka Krejci; the invincible trio of vagabonds by Messrs. Svoboda, Vrzal, and



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 28, 1922.

Havelka; and the aging Hindu beauty will be played by Mrs. Stritecky. The motif of the play is romantic, interspersed with humorous incidents and ballet scenes such as the "snake dance". The stage management is in the hands of Mr. Havelka; the music will be handled by Mr. V. Fiser's orchestra.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1922.

NEWS OF THE FRANK LUDVIK  
DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION

The Ludvikovo Divadlo (Frank Ludvik Dramatic Association) opened its thirtieth theater season by producing the patriotic play, "Vlastencove z Boudy" (Shanty Patriots), on the Sokol Chicago stage. This number was adapted to stage use from J. J. Stankovsky's novel bearing the same name. It is one of Stankovsky's most valuable literary works, picturing the humble beginnings of the Czech stage at a time when the first theatrical performances were given in a poorly built wooden structure called a "shanty". The stage adaptation was made by Mr. J. Kubik and Mrs. D. Hall. In it appear several founders and builders of the Bohemian stage, the foremost of whom was Vaclav Tham, a novelist and actor whose romantic career is much better portrayed in Alois Jirasek's work about the years of our national awakening--the "F. L. Vek". The other interesting but less known figure is the stage director and actor, Brumian, besides whom there appear a number of the chief

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1922.

characters, all taken from Jirasek's novel. The play, however, lacks much that gave charm to the novel. Neither the comical figures nor the very fine songs are able to cover up the deficiencies of the play if it is regarded from a purely dramatic standpoint.

In spite of these deficiencies, however, the play was enjoyed by the audience which loudly applauded the patriotic utterances and songs of Miss Zdenek, Mrs. Ludvik, and Messrs. Prokop, Wagner, and Bezdek.

The novelty was staged by the very able manager, Mrs. B. Ludvik, and distinguished itself by its exemplary teamwork and by its close characterization of the main individuals playing the title roles. This was particularly true of Mr. Prokop as "Tham" and Mr. Horlivy as "Brunian". Their acting was true to life and very effective.....

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1922.

NEWS OF THE LOCAL BOHEMIAN STAGE

The Ludvikovo Divadlo (The Frank Ludvik Dramatic Association) begins its thirtieth season on Sunday, September 17. A comedy novelty, which attained success on the Prague stage, will have its premiere on that day. It is really a musical comedy, and, as its name, "Vlastencove z Boudy" (Patriots from a Shack), indicates, it will be chock-full of good humor and comical situations leading to many guffaws of laughter....The management of the Divadlo, which is just beginning its thirtieth season in America, is well equipped both as regards personnel and repertory, and also has uncommonly good stage settings. It will therefore uphold the good name and fine reputation which this theater has always enjoyed, and which has been an important cultural product of the American branch of our Bohemian nation. The management is fully aware of the importance of its cultural and national mission, and by its dramatic work adds to the recognition of the cultural efforts of our nationality. That management endeavors to keep the work of the permanent Divadlo at a high level but adjusted to present conditions. It must be said that our permanent

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 9, 1922.

Bohemian stage is looked upon with appreciation by other foreign-language groups, some of which, though much stronger numerically than we are, do not possess an institution of this kind.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN VAUDEVILLE AND ITS ACTORS

[Half-tone, three column-fourth of a page view of  
a group of Czech actors of the Homan Theater]

The Bohemian Vaudeville theater begins its activity this week. This will also mark the third successful season of its existence, the third season promising to be still more successful than the preceding two. The stage and the building have been redecorated; the stock company is richer by ten more members, some of whom will become permanent fixtures. Among the ladies are: Mrs. Adamek-Trnka, Mrs. Radvanovsky, Mrs. Lhotsky, and Miss Metzl. The new men are: Messrs. Lhotsky (director), Weidner, Sulc, Hildebrandt, Sirmer, and Krivacek. All of these ladies and gentlemen are well-known by our Czech theatergoers, either as former members of the Homan Theater or as actors in the Ludvikovo Divadlo (Ludvik Dramatic Association) where they have played for many years.....In the [above] picture one may also recognize Mr. Louis Brecka who, thanks to his zeal and perseverance, was instrumental in

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1922.

founding this popular and well-liked theater. As an opening performance a one-act play will be staged. This is titled "Nebrouseny demant" (Unpolished Diamond) and contains songs and dances. Besides this number there will be other items on the program such as recitations and songs as well as a four-reel comedy film.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1922.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BEDRICH SMETANA CHORAL SOCIETY

The Pevecka Spolecnost Bedrich Smetana (Bedrich Smetana Choral Society) is actively engaged in the study of the great Czech operas. To secure more funds for the continuation of this study, the Society is now rehearsing for a concert to be given on Sunday May 14, 1922 in the hall of the Sokol Chicago. By its quality the concert promises to be a unique event in our artistic life. The Choral Society is well known to our general public by its production of Bedrich Smetana's "Prodana Nevesta" (Bartered Bride), and also the operas "V Studni" (In the Well) [by Blodek], and "Hubicka" (The Kiss) [by Smetana]. All these operas have been presented to the local Bohemian-American public in a dignified manner. Not only has the Society played before Czechs, but also before American audiences in the Chicago's Loop (The Garrick and Blackstone Theaters).

This time the Society has somewhat broken its tradition of playing only



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1922.

classical operatic works, and is rehearsing a work of a lighter vein. The opera is, nevertheless, to be thoroughly artistic in its presentation and in a sense more elaborate than the usual operatic pieces. The number that the Society is studying now is called "Faust A Markyta" (Faust And Marguerite). Its resemblance to Gounod's work lies only in its name, however. In reality it is a sharp satire which lashes one of the current American problems. Besides Faust, Marguerite, and the obligatory Mephistopheles, two new personalities appear in this new work. They are the daughter of Mephistopheles, called Satanella, and a mysterious pilgrim whose name has for many years been on the lips of every American, a name accompanied by curses or by blessings but never by indifference.

The most talented local Czech artists have been engaged for the performance, the management of the work rests in expert hands and, therefore, it is truly a promising venture.....Tickets may be secured from Foucek's, Honsik's,

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1922.

and Pelkan's pharmacies, and in Placek's restaurant. The prices range from seventy-five cents to two dollars.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1922.

NEWS FROM THE LUDVIKOV DIVADLO

The best proof of the popularity which the serial novels published by the Denni Hlasatel enjoy is their utilization in dramatic work. Among them is Klicpera's "Jindra" (Henry), which at the present time is being carefully read by our subscribers and readers. The industrious stage management of the Ludvikovo Divadlo (Frantisek Ludvik Bohemian Dramatic Association) does not allow any opportunity of presenting modern and progressive plays to escape. Impelled by this attitude it secured a work by the authoress, Karla Luzansky. The work in question is the aforesaid "Jindra" which Miss Luzansky dramatized according to a novel of the same name from the pen of Klicpera and published by the Denni Hlasatel. This stage novelty contains all the advantages of dramatic plays, and its production has been effectively worked out. Especially the personalities which appear in the play have been well portrayed by the authoress. No details have been

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1922.

omitted, and the audience inadvertently experiences the feelings, successes and failures, of the individual characters in the play.

....In the meantime, the rehearsals continue and guarantee every detail of the play to receive due attention on the part of the players of the company. ....The interest which has been evoked by the play is evidenced by the large number of tickets which have been sold in advance.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 16, 1922.

NARODNI DIVADLO GIVES A REPEAT PERFORMANCE

The great success attained by "Indicka Bajadera" (A Hindu Nautch Girl) led to its repetition last Sunday. It was a benefit performance given in honor of one of the players, Mrs. Marenka Havelka, and was performed in the hall of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs. All seats were sold out.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 15, 1922.

BOHEMIAN DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION

Those who bear the name "Josef" or "Josefina" will be able to celebrate their name day this year [on St. Joseph's day] by attending a theatrical performance for which the Ludvikovo Divadlo (Ludvik's Dramatic Association) is steadily and industriously rehearsing. The play to be given is "Pepincina Prvni Laska" (Josephine's First Love), picturing phases of Prague Life. It is an excellent satire portraying the relationship between a landlord and his janitor. The play has musical interludes and is excellent in its staging and setting.

We advise everybody to secure tickets as early as possible by telephoning the office of the Ludvikovo Divadlo, Canal 7102.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1922.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE OF THE LUDVIKOVY DIVADLO

(Summary)

Last night a benefit performance was given by the Ludvikova Divadlo (Frantisek Ludvik Bohemian Dramatic Association) in honor of one of our foremost actresses, Miss Zdenek. The performance itself deserves mention as one of the most outstanding in our repertory this season. Miss Zdenek is an excellent singer and actress, and it is natural, therefore, that she should have chosen for her own evening of honor the operetta "Byl Prvni May" (Maytime). Because of its charming melodies, it will long be remembered....The plot begins in 1842 and ends in 1920. Miss Zdenek played the part of a young girl in the first act, then the role of a married patron, and finally that of an old woman whose long cherished dreams come true. The entire group of players of the Ludvikovo Divadlo acquitted themselves nobly on this occasion....

The play itself comes to us as a novelty that is well known in the American stage, and as such it has for a considerable length of time drawn large

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1922.

audiences. It is, therefore, a very coveted role, but a difficult one at the same time. Nevertheless, Miss Zdenek's presentation was faithfully performed and she demonstrated her great ability as a singer and as an actress.....



Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1922.

FRANTIŠEK LUDVÍK'S BOHEMIAN DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION

A novelty which gained great popularity on the American stage was produced by the Ludvíkovo Divadlo (Ludvík's Bohemian Dramatic Association) and is now being rehearsed by that group. It is the operetta "Byl Prvnímáj" (May-time), by the able genius, Josef Pavelský. The operetta was previously staged by the Prague Vinohradské Divadlo (Prague Theater at Vinohrady [a suburb of Prague]), and also gained great popularity at the Studebaker Theater in Chicago.....

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1922.

THE FRANTISEK LUDVIK BOHEMIAN DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION

The very popular play, "Bordynkari" (Borders), written by Skaloud, and portraying the life of Chicago Bohemians, was produced for the eighteenth time, and the reason for its continued popularity is manifest. The hall of the Ludvikovo Divadlo hired from the Sokol Chicago was filled to capacity on this occasion. As we had countless opportunities to mention the excellence of this production, we shall only add that Mr. Horlivy's stage managing was faultless and that the audience voiced its approval both by laughter and by applause. Mrs. Ludvik appeared again in the main role of the landlady. The role of "Kasperek" was this time played by Mr. Suva and all the other members of the Ludvikovo Divadlo were in demand.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 16, 1922.

NATIONAL BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN THEATER

After the tremendous success which was achieved during the Sunday performance of the, "Veselá Vdova" (Merry Widow), the management of the Národní Divadlo Česko-americké (National Bohemian-American Theater) decided to repeat this great operetta. It is possible that no other operetta attained such a decided success. This was brought about, in the first place, by the excellent costumes which were furnished by the management at its own expense. The theatrical scenery too, was beautiful. The production was perfect, because it was in the hands of most competent singers. The management hopes that by producing the operetta again, the group will gain the good will of our widest circles.....

The role of "Hana" was sung by our operatic soprano, Miss Lařenka Havelka; that of "Danilo" by the stage manager, Mr. V. Havelka; Miss Slávka Krejčí, sang the role of "Valencia;" and our famous tenor, Mr. Josef R. Krejčí, sang the role of "Rosillon".....The dances were directed by Miss Slávka Krejčí and performed by the members of the Sokol Havlíček- Tyrš.....Tickets to the next performance

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 16, 1942.

may be secured by telephoning Lawndale 0485.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1922.

FRANTIŠEK LUDVÍK'S BOHEMIAN DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION

....The management of our first and foremost theater, Ludvikovci (Ludvik's Dramatic Association) zealously watches all the developments of Czech dramatic literature in the old country, and recently was able to obtain a novelty for the Bohemian-American stage.....This is a serious play called "Ondráš a Juráš" (Andrew and George), which takes us back to our rich but unfortunately sad history. The Slovak national hero, Ondráš, by his self-sacrifice, gives proof of the honest character of our folk. After finishing his studies, he secures a position as an official in the service of the prince, but when, later, he discovers how badly the serfs are treated, he quits his comfortable post and becomes a champion of the oppressed and a holy terror to the oppressors.

The management of the theater has not spared any expense to make this play a first-class production.....The historical phase of the play deals with the year 1715, and the management of the theater will see to it that all the

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1922.

historical features of that period are preserved. The management is very careful to select such plays as would answer the popular tastes of our people, but together with that they give an educational and a moral basis to the further development of the Czech stage in America.

It is hoped that our public will attend the production of this play on Sunday in the hall of Sokol Chicago and pay tribute to this excellent historical work. Stage direction will be under the supervision of Mrs. B. Ludvik. The appropriate musical accompaniment will be under the direction of Mr. J. Juřena.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1921.

### A NEW CZECH THEATER

For some weeks past our theatrical circles have been preparing and discussing the foundation of a new permanent theater in the Czech Pilsen district. Many of our people have voiced their approval of this idea. Thus encouraged, the leaders in these negotiations have speeded up matters, and now things are so far advanced that an official announcement of the foundation of a new theater in Pilsen may be made.

Czech Pilsen will have, again after a number of years, a permanent Czech theater. The company will be known under the name of "Ceska Cinohra" (Czech Comedy), and its performances will be given in the hall of the Ceskoslovenske Podporujici Spolky (Czechoslovak Benevolent Association ) at May and 18th Streets.

The first performance of this new dramatic body will take place next September 18. Its repertoire is composed exclusively of plays of value and merit, such

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1921.

as find favor with our public.

Detailed information concerning this new cultural development in our Chicago colony will be published in the near future.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1921.

WESTERN TOUR OF CHICAGO THEATRICAL GROUP

Our well-known countryman, Mr. Jos. P. Sinkule, has made the last arrangements and preparations for the tour of the Bohemian theatrical group to Bohemian settlements in Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. Mr. Sinkule, as all of us know, is the manager of the recently founded group of the Narodni Divadlo Cesko-Americke (Bohemian-American National Theater) which is composed mostly of Chicago Bohemian actors and a few members of the National Theater of Bratislava. The group will play in St. Paul, Minnesota, September 4 and 5, and continue in New Prague, Veseli, Montgomery, and Owatonna, Minnesota. It will perform in Spillville, Iowa, September 11, in Protivin, September 12 and 13, in Cedar Rapids, September 14, in Swisher, September 15, and will end up its Iowa tour in Clutier the following day. It will play in Tabor and Wagner, South Dakota, September 19 and 20. Further stops will be in the following Nebraska settlements: Niobrara, Verdigre, Clarkson, Howell, Ord, Ravenna, Dwight, Bruno, Prague, Wahoo, Weston, Wilber, Swanton, Milligan, and Crete.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 26, 1921.

THE HOMAN THEATER

After several unsuccessful attempts, Mr. Brecka, proprietor of the Homan Theater, finally succeeded, thanks to his spirit of enterprise, in establishing of a permanent Bohemian vaudeville theater, where Bohemian vaudeville artists appear daily on the stage. The best proof that his efforts were crowned with success is the fact that this popular theater is filled to capacity every day.

The success of this enterprise can be attributed to the carefully selected programs, but more so to our clever actors of whom Mr. and Mrs. Suva, Miss Adamek, Mrs. Stritecky, Mr. Keclik and Mr. Janota, are the most notable. Let us hope that our art-loving people will patronize this theater regularly and that they will see to it that this enterprise, so beautifully started, will not meet the fate of many others which were forced to close down because of public indifference.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1921.

The play presented was the well-known life portrayal "Zlata Svatba na Fare" (Golden Wedding at a Parish House) which, on several occasions, has been presented by the Ludvikovo Divadlo with great success. In this play Mrs. Kozlansky takes the part of a charming aged woman whose golden wedding anniversary is the most touching scene in this very interesting play. She presented it with a great feeling.....

On several occasions we had occasion to mention this play, and it needs be added only that last night, too, it was fully appreciated, thanks to excellent stage management.

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 9, 1921.

### SENSATIONAL SUCCESS

We must use these words so often misused to indicate the success enjoyed by the Homan Theater, located at 26th Street near Homan Avenue, in presenting to our people a Bohemian vaudeville program. The best proof of its success is that the house is always sold out whenever such a program is given on Saturdays and Sundays. The present management of the theater refuted the idea that there is no place for Bohemian vaudeville in Chicago. It is, no doubt, necessary that the program be of high artistic quality to attract the greatest number of theatergoers. In this the management was successful to such an extent that today the Homan Theater is solidly entrenched in the affections of our people. The solo numbers, presented mostly by our foremost vaudeville actors, were supported this week by a one-act comedy which is so funny that you will "split your sides" laughing. Whoever has not seen the Homan show is missing an opportunity to spend time pleasantly which otherwise might hang heavy on his hands.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1921.

THE PREMIERE OF THE "NASI HOSI POD HVEZDNATYM PRAPOREM"

Our Bohemian stage has already experienced a long line of various premieres--more or less successful, but mostly less successful; and yesterday, at the Sokol Chicago Hall, we had an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with a first attempt to compose a Bohemian-American operetta. We intentionally say "attempt" because we knew that nobody expected that he would see an operetta which would meet the requirements of this kind of musical composition. But even this simple attempt deserves consideration, and we should appreciate the good will of the composer and of the Ludvikovci (Frantisek Ludvik Bohemian Dramatic Association of Chicago), which presented the novelty. The operetta--which it would be more fitting to call a burlesque--has for its title "Nasi Hosi pod Hvezdnatym Praporem" (Our Boys under the Star-Spangled Banner), and was written by Mrs. Barbora Musil-Novotny, well-known Bohemian violin virtuoso of Chicago. She selected the World War as a plot for her work which, however, does not furnish the most promising background for a theatrical. It is a well-known fact that, after the close of the World War, none of the war plays endured very long upon the stage, and that

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1921.

even the war movies vanished very quickly, which, probably, was for the reason that we still regard the war at too close range and without due perspective.

The plot of the operetta, in its first and final act, is laid in America. The second act is staged in France, and deals with several students who, in their patriotic zeal, enlisted under the Star-Spangled Banner. In this same act girls appear who, to prove their patriotism, join the Red Cross. There is much humor mixed in with the general plot, and there are comical figures whose purpose is to keep the audience laughing constantly. The play contains a great many choruses, duets, quartets, and solos, mostly naive and not always original, but pleasing to the ear. Some of them, especially, reveal the undoubted talent of the composer. The execution of the play was careful and smooth. The three main comic roles were in the hands of Mr. R. Suva, Mrs. Otilie Splavec, and Mr. Milos Bezdek, who during the first and the final act did not permit the audience to stop laughing. The quartet of student volunteers consisted of Messrs. B. Jonas, T. Wagner, F. Brejla, and Pelc; playing opposite them as lady ambulance drivers of the Red Cross, were Mesdames Marie Ludvik, Kristina Horlivy, and the Misses

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1921.

Ludvik and Fris, whose playing and singing were unusually successful. Mr. Frant Horlivy, in his role of "Wilden", gave proof of good playing, and in the last act even the little Olinka Bezdek pleased the audience with her fine appearance. The theatregoers received this novelty with much satisfaction, as was made evident by their frequent applause.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1921.

AN EVENING IN HONOR OF MRS. ANTONIE CERVENKA

There was a beautiful four-act drama, "Bojarova Svatba" (Marriage of Bojar), on the repertory of the Divadlo Tyl (Tyl Bohemian Theater) at Sokol Havlicek Tyrs last Sunday. This drama was selected by Mrs. Antonie Cervenka, popular Bohemian actress of Chicago, for her benefit performance. As was expected, the drama was presented before an audience which filled the hall to capacity, and the performance turned out to be truly magnificent.

It is an undeniable fact that Mrs. Cervenka deserves a good deal of credit for the growth of the Bohemian stage in Chicago. In addition to her good work, she always donates the proceeds of her benefit performances to charity, and even the proceeds of Sunday's performance were earmarked for the same cause. It is therefore not surprising that these generous efforts were recognized by our people last Sunday when Mrs. Cervenka received a tremendous ovation which will not be forgotten by her for a long time to come.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1921.

After the second act, she received so many gifts and floral offerings that the stage resembled a veritable flower garden. In the meantime, members of the ladies' auxiliary of the Pilsen Brewery assembled on the stage, and their spokesman, Mrs. Sisteck, addressed the guest of honor with a few words of congratulation. Mrs. Cervenka was so deeply moved that she could hardly talk.

As to the purely histrionic abilities of the actress, it may be said that she gave one of the most successful demonstrations of her acting in "Bojarova. Svatba". Mrs. Cervenka chose one of the most lovable, but also one of the most difficult, roles--that of the gypsy girl "Sanda;" and although she had to overcome some difficulties, Mrs. Cervenka presented the role with remarkable success.....

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1921.

"MERCHANT OF VENICE"

It is always of great importance to Mrs. Otilie Splavec to surprise her many admirers with a dramatic work of merit at her benefit performances, and that is undoubtedly the reason why Shakespeare's "Kupec Benátský" (Merchant of Venice) was presented last night. At the present time, very few of Shakespeare's plays are being presented upon our stage, inasmuch as these plays are difficult for a modern actor and require concentrated study, which is usually given them only by actors who devote themselves solely to Shakespeare's works.

But, in spite of all these obstacles, it was apparent last night that much care and study was devoted to the production, and therefore, the result surprised us in many ways. Mrs. Splavec played the role of "Portia," and put into it a full measure of her art and histrionic honesty, with which she studies all of her roles. Although the character of "Portia" does not afford Mrs. Splavec the opportunity to display all of her unusual talents, nevertheless

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 28, 1921.

she created a personality which will be remembered for a long time to come by those who were present.

The people who filled the spacious auditorium of the Sokol Chicago hall greeted Mrs. Splavec with a roar of applause, and numerous flower offerings and other gifts gave a proof of her popularity.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1921.

"LÁSKA A LIDÉ"

A theatrical performance entitled "Láska A Lidé" (Love and People) was presented by the Česká Činohra (Bohemian Dramatic Association) last Wednesday evening in the Sokol Chicago hall. The association deserves a great deal of recognition, for the proceeds of the performance will be donated to Hoover's relief fund, and therefore will be used for the benefit of suffering children in Czechoslovakia. This noble cause deserved a large attendance, and had it not been for unfavorable weather conditions, the spacious hall would surely have been filled. But, in spite of this unfavorable circumstance, many people came to the Sokol Chicago hall, and every one who came enjoyed himself.

The theatrical production which the association selected has been favorably accepted everywhere it has been produced, and even upon our stage it met with success. Credit for that should go first to the excellent stage management, because only talented actors were chosen. The major roles were divided among the following: Mrs. Slávka Svoboda, whose acting was really excellent;

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1921.

Mr. Antonín Vaverka, recognized artist and stage manager; Messrs. Antonín Svoboda, Antonín Wagner, Huml, Turek, Vorel, Erchal, and Mmes. Novák, Kotrbatý, Hudec, Huml, Milena Brychta, Vlasta Brychta, and others. The ensemble was very good, the play was charming, but the absence of an orchestra was felt by the audience. This feature was probably omitted to cut down expenses in order that the proceeds might be greater.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1921.

NEW THEATRICAL ENTERPRISE

The first stage appearance of the theatrical group with which Mr. Arno Mario Hess is working to arrange for regular theatrical performances, was made on Wednesday evening at the Sokol Chicago Hall. Because our Bohemian stage is busy on Sunday, these theatrical performances were dated for week days. This change in itself is something new and unusual for our people. And unusual was also the first performance. Instead of a regular three-act play the program consisted of three one-act plays and to that was added something which may be called an operatic scene. These one-act plays were very old but because our people are not accustomed to anything like that, it meant something new for the majority of the audience.....

Taking into consideration that the performance was presented on a week day, the attendance may be called large. But otherwise, it is to be hoped that next time this group of actors will surprise us with something much better and more worthy.

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1920.

ANTONÍN VAVERKA, ACTOR, IN CHICAGO

Our Bohemian artistic community was augmented yesterday by the arrival of a new member, Mr. Antonín Vaverka, prominent actor of Prague, Czechoslovakia. In the last couple of years Mr. Vaverka had been engaged as a director by the Smíchov Theatre of Prague. Before that, he was active upon the stages of many Croatian, Slavonic and Polish theatres.....

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1920.

THE "ZTRACENA VARTA" DESERVES REPETITION

Our theater-going people have a sort of prejudice against "local products," and if a new premiere is advertised, then they surely do not regard it as an event which should be given any special attention. This can easily be explained by taking into consideration the experience gained during the past several seasons.

But those who looked upon the premiere of the Ludvikovci (Frantisek Ludvik Dramatic Association) last Sunday in the same way, and those who go to the theater to spend three hours of their time in laughter--they are the ones who should do penance for it by attending the next performance of the "Ztracena Varta" (Lost Outpost) which, we hope, will surely be given at the Sokol Chicago hall in the near future.

The new comedy, "Ztracena Varta," by which Mr. Milos Bezdek, a member of the Ludvikovci, introduced himself as an author, deserves full credit.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 12, 1920.

The main purpose of his first attempt is to amuse the audience, to keep them in laughter during the whole evening, and in this he succeeded. He put into the three acts of this comedy probably as many laughs as are possible.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1920.

OPENING OF THEATRICAL SEASON

To the Bohemian people! On September 19 we are opening our theatrical season, and therefore, as in past years, we are taking the liberty of calling the attention of our people to the fact that we are opening and are ready to satisfy all of our obligations, which are sometimes difficult to meet. For twenty-eight years we have worked tirelessly among you, and during that period we, so to speak, became an integral part of the Bohemian community of Chicago. Therefore, to use flowery words would be absolutely useless. The results of the past speak for the future. By its conscientious diligence and its honest efforts, the name of "Ludvikovci" (Ludvik's Bohemian Dramatic Association) gained not only credit but also popularity among the Bohemian people of America. The last successful season is a guarantee of increasing interest for the coming one, especially after our announcement that we are ready to meet the taste and requirements of the present time with a noteworthy repertoire. At great expense the directors

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1920.

of the Sokol Chicago Hall had the scenery redecorated so that the stage will sparkle with new brilliance, and we will be more successful in our efforts, to present new plays with more accuracy in detail.....

Firmly hoping that the popularity gained through the long course of time will be renewed this season, I remain respectfully yours,

Frantisek Ludvik, Director.

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1920.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN HONOR OF MRS. BOHUMILA LUDVÍK

The auditorium of the Sokol Chicago Hall, although spacious, could hardly accommodate the great throngs of people who came to pay homage to Mrs. Bohumila Ludvík, directress of the Ludvíkovo Divadlo (František Ludvík's Dramatic Association) and artist, who should be given credit primarily for the fact that it has been possible to maintain a permanent Bohemian theater in Chicago. Since the time Ludvík's group first stepped upon American soil until today, Mrs. Ludvík has been the soul of the whole enterprise and with her indefatigable perseverance and untiring diligence she has managed it over all obstacles with a firm hand. Besides the heavy duties as directress of the theatrical enterprise, Mrs. Ludvík devotes herself to social and national activity with earnest enthusiasm; therefore, her friends are to be found among all classes of our people. That her merits are recognized was proved by the large attendance, by the enthusiastic applause with which she was greeted, and by the many floral pieces and gifts given to her by her friends. Mrs. Ludvík selected for this benefit performance an old but beautiful play, "Dědictví z



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1920.

"Kalifornie" (An Inheritance from California), which is known to our theater-going public from past seasons, and which was once again received with gratitude.....



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1918.

make special sacrifices in order to bring about the jubilee performance. The brilliant success of yesterday evening showed that their efforts were not in vain. The moral and financial results showed the esteem in which the work of these pioneer Czech players in America is held.

No more than a handful of the members of the original group is left today. Besides the late director's widow, Mrs. Bohumla Ludvik, there were Mmes. Betty Kozlansky, Elisabeth Novak, and Christine Horlivy. The latter came to Chicago with the troupe, while she was still a child of tender age, and she appeared in such roles. The three were the only ones whom some of the audience could greet, as they did on that afternoon and evening when the actresses first appeared before Czech Chicago.

We are certain that among the older people in the audience, there were none who did not think back wistfully to the days of Frantisek Ludvik, that goodhearted director and patriotic pioneer of the theater, or Karel Novak, that excellent artist; Bozena Krikava, tragedienne; the unforgettable Karel Splavec;

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1918.

Mrs. Fanuse Ihotsky; and all the others who prematurely had to depart from our first scene. Their places were taken by others, but the memory will ever live in the hearts of a grateful public.

The management had selected a play characterizing peasant life, Stroupeznicky's "Furianti" (Blustering Fellows). An address by Mr. F. Horlivy, in which the importance and significance of the Czech theater was given a prominent place and emphasis, evoked stormy applause. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was then sung with the accompaniment of the orchestra, directed by Professor Capek, who used to furnish the music for the earliest performances of the Ludvik troupe.

When the curtain rose, it revealed a genuine stage setting for a Czech village. There were salvos of applause during the first act. During the first intermission, Vojta Benes appeared on the stage to express best wishes for the troupe, and to urge all Czechs to stand firmly behind the President and his administration, and to prove their loyalty by buying Liberty bonds and war-saving stamps.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 22, 1918.

A tremendous ovation was given to Mrs. Ludvik after the second act. This meritorious and excellent artist, this sterling soul of our Czech theater, has also been an untiring worker in our Czech national life in America. The presidents of several of the foremost Czech ladies' associations presented her with beautiful gifts and voiced their high esteem and appreciation of her work. The Czech Artists' Club paid high tribute to the achievements and artistic zeal of the Ludvik troupe. Mrs. Ludvik thanked them amidst bouquets of flowers and outbursts of applause, which became tremendous after the third act when the likeness of the late director, F. Ludvik, was shown on the stage.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1918.

[THE FUTURE OF OUR THEATERS]

Twenty-five years ago a question frequently debated among us was, "Is it possible to establish a theater where professional actors could present to our public those things which, as a matter of course, are lacking in an amateur theater? Today, after one quarter of a century, this question has become obsolete. It has given way to the problem of how to maintain our stage in Chicago in the future.

Our first permanent Czech stage here had to overcome many obstacles before it was set upon a firm foundation. If there were no war, no one of us would have to worry about the future. The war, however, has altered conditions in our national endeavor, and consequently, in our theatrical affairs as well. When the Ludvik theatrical troupe came here from Bohemia twenty-five years ago, our amateur stage had reached a high point of prosperity. Performances were given frequently, in various halls. There were many members in amateur associations. They ventured to produce pieces which our amateurs would consider

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1918.

too difficult today. We did not have any "dramatic artists" in those days. No one, at the same time, spoke of amateur actors as "amateur artists," but the playing was rather good and the attendance ample.

This factor--the good attendance--fomented the idea among our people that Czech Chicago had matured into the phase where a permanent professional theater was desirable. Experience proved that this reasoning was correct. The transition from the amateur to the professional stage was not easily accomplished, true enough. Though our public was enthu-siastic about the grade of perfection exhibited by the actors, and the attendance assumed almost gigantic proportions, things changed after the Chicago World's Fair. Hard times visited our community. Little wonder that our theater was hit first! Besides, more halls were being built, and more amateur associations sprang up. The attendance in the professional theater began to lag. There were grave misgivings about the future.

Those who have been following the vicissitudes of the Ludvik troupe know what

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1918.

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struggles it had to go through before it was recognized as a permanent national institution, and before it could grow strong enough in American soil to see its existence secured. If our theater was able to survive the storms and come out unscathed, the credit is due to the persistence with which Frank Ludvik and each individual member fought back the repeated onslaughts. The actors were pioneers, and as such had to shoulder the brunt of the battle, just as any other new institution. Many a tale of bitter disappointments could be narrated by old-timers of the Ludvikovci, the first professional Czech actors' combination in Chicago.

Times changed for the better, and it became evident that there was room enough not only for one or two, but even for three professional Czech stages in Chicago. This is not an impossibility, considering the large Czech population here. Three halls, each filled once a week, should be easy to support. In normal times, and with a steady increase in immigration, it should be considered as a matter of course. It has often been branded as ridiculous to believe that Chicago, with the largest Czech community in America and the third largest Czech city

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1918.

in the world, could not support three performances a week. The city of Pilsen (Plzen in Bohemia) has its daily performance on a high artistic level. The reason for our situation is to be found in the similarity between the conditions prevailing in our Czech theatrical world and our Czech associations, clubs, etc. Our young people, brought up and educated in America, stray from our organizations so that, barring some praiseworthy exceptions, it is the less Americanized part of our community to which our organizations have to turn for new members. They are those who do not shun our Czech theaters. This is a sad state of affairs, but it is not incomprehensible.

These established facts did not attract too much attention before the War broke out, because losses caused by the straying of our Czech-American youth were made good by new immigrants who could, naturally, feel at home only in Czech organizations, entertainments, and in our theaters. For the past four years, no Czech immigrants have arrived here to fill the depleted ranks in our national life. The consequences of this are being felt now, and they will become more serious if no favorable change occurs.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1918.

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This would lead us to believe that the war influences our theaters unfavorably. But reports from Europe contradict this conclusion. The National Theater in Prague can point to record attendances surpassing those before the outbreak of the War. Paris and London theaters are also prosperous, while the very opposite is true of our Chicago Czech stages.

Here, it seems to us, we are facing a situation similar to the one twenty-five years ago. We asked ourselves at that time whether it was possible to maintain one Czech theater here. Now we are asking whether three stages can be supported. This is a very serious question, as evidenced by the results of the past season and a few preceding it. We hope that this will change and that our public will feel more strongly attracted to the Czech theater. This should also furnish food for thought for our theatrical circles now enjoying their seasonal vacation.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Křasatel, Apr. 7, 1918.

[HISTORY OF BOHEMIAN THEATERS]

Fire has destroyed the building in which the Česko-anglická Škola (The Czech-English School) was located, and with it went one of the oldest historic monuments of Czech-Chicago, if not all Czech-America. It was our oldest house in which clubs and associations used to hold their meetings and entertainments. The hall of the Slovanská Lípa (Slavonic Linden Tree), on De Koven Street, is older, true enough, and a landmark from the times of earlier Czech settlers, but it has outgrown its usefulness and does not serve its original purpose any longer. This hall on De Koven Street dates from a time when it was thought that Czechs would remain on the west side of the Chicago River, along Canal Street. Nobody imagined that the Czechs would push farther and farther west until the old Sokol hall on De Koven Street would stand abandoned. Its companion, the hall of the Tělocvična Jednota Sokol (Gymnastic Union Sokol), on Taylor Street, preceded it, and it would be difficult today to find the spot where it once stood. This hall escaped the great Chicago Fire of 1871, it is true, but many years later it did not escape destruction by fire. The

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1918.

building of the Česko-Slovanská Podporující Společnost (Czecho-Slavonic Aid Society), in which the Czech-English Free Thought school was accommodated, was erected when the need for assembly rooms arose some years later.

The small Czech settlement on Canal Street contented itself with the use of a small hall on Van Buren Street for some time, but when the settlement grew, it began to feel the need for two halls.

Similar developments may be recorded for the Czech Pilsen district, whose colony was small, and which in those times seemed to be located as far from the original colony as Cicero is today. This small Pilsen colony was perfectly served by the old Čech's Hall, on 20th Street. There are today hundreds, nay, thousands of Czechs in the Pilsen district, none of whom knows that on 20th and Brown (now Sangamon) Streets once stood a two-story building with a hall where plays were given, where formal dances were arranged, and regular "artistic contests" were held by Sokol and other societies' amateur actors. The stage was so small that it looked overcrowded when a couple of amateurs

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1918.

started to walk about at the same time. Yet, even tragedies were played on that tiny stage. Selections requiring pomp and display were given without even the most primitive stage decorations; the very thought of it would make any stage manager's hair bristle with horror today. Still, everything went off smoothly, because there was nothing better on hand--our tastes were less pretentious and our demands more modest. If anyone desires to learn something about pioneering on the amateur stage, there it was in true form, and it existed under all sorts of circumstances, often of an adverse nature.

The Pilsen district grew, and if the old hall sufficed for theatrical performances, the demand for more places for meetings and social affairs became stronger, so that by the seventies, there already stood the first building of the Czech-English Free Thought school. It was built of wood, as were all dwellings in the Pilsen district, but it burned in the year of 1878. A new, much larger building, took its place one year later. It was erected by the Patronát (Trustees) and was thought to meet the demands of the community for quite a number of years. The second building was of brick, but contained only

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1918.

two schoolrooms and one hall in which meetings and entertainments were held.

In 1883, the flaming guest again visited the building, devouring it entirely. A new building rose a year later, this time with a large stage and comfortable rooms. It became the adornment of the Czech community, and it certainly gave a strong stimulus to the development of the district. It became the center of Czech Chicago's life, for in those times the "Czech California" district was not much more than a Czech village. Many important rallies, memorable meetings, brilliant social affairs, and concerts took place under its roof, and our Czech amateur theater went through a golden era. There were performances every Sunday by both professional actors and amateurs. The Narodni Druzstvo (National Troupe), the Kolar players, and the Thalia theater all competed vigorously for artistic laurels. There were not so many artists in those times as there are today, but they played with zest and enthusiasm, and if some people contend that there was more sociability in those times than now, they may not be far from the truth.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1918.

Club and society life was more virile in those times. Members showed more interest in their organizations and attended meetings more regularly, regarding their membership as something more than a mere life insurance policy. Briefly, our social life went through a period of fruition which should soon return, as it is particularly needed in these critical times.

The growth of the Pilsen district and the expansion of our social life made certain improvements on the building imperative, and the Patronát heeded these demands.

The general satisfaction with these new conditions made us forget that "fire never forgets". It has come again and has damaged the building, just at a time when the World War is exacting many sacrifices. This, however, cannot distract the Patronát's attention from its aim to construct a new building.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1918.

"BABY MINE"

After a five weeks' pause, a normal atmosphere again prevailed in the Sokol Chicago auditorium last night. The transition from operatic successes to burlesque was effected by Mrs. Slavka Svoboda, who appeared in her own benefit performance. We must admit that the evening was a real tribute to her. Mrs. Svoboda's name is well regarded in our community. Years devoted to activities, true artistic conscientiousness, and, last but not least, undeniable talent have been linked with her name. All of these elements contribute to Mrs. Svoboda's great popularity, which is best shown in her regular annual benefits. They invariably signify a crowded house, flowers, a warm atmosphere, and ardent applause.

Precisely the same impression was conveyed to us last night when Mrs. Svoboda appeared in "Baby Mine," a burlesque by Margaret May, translated into Czech by R. Kautsky, who calls it "Rozpuštla Kitty" (Naughty Kitty). The piece has three

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1918.

acts and abounds in charming mischief. It was once the hit of all our American stages. It was introduced by a short scene from the skillful pen of the well-known Chicago Czech news writer, Albert J. Havranek.

Mrs. Svoboda played the title role, "Kitty Harden," wife of a manufacturer. Kitty was endowed with a temperament which seemed to have been made to order to fit Mrs. Svoboda's own. She achieved a complete success, and the audience never tired of regaling her with stormy acclaim. Mr. Svoboda played "Jimmy Jinks," whose character he had evidently fully understood. Mr. Jindrich Weidner, director of the troupe, as "Hardy," the manufacturer, gave, as always an excellent portrayal of his histrionic skill. All other minor parts were well handled.

Dances performed by our popular misses, Milada Krametbauer and Vlasta Kybic, contributed much to the success of the evening. The two ladies attracted widespread attention recently in the performances of Smetana's opera, "The Bartered Bride".

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 1, 1918.

"BORDINKÁŘI"

Besides "Pražské Švadlenky" (Little Seamstresses of Prague), the play given most frequently by Ludvík's troupe is "Bordinkáři" (The Boarders). There are, therefore, few theatergoers among us who are not familiar with it. It was presented again last night. The audience was on time, though the "daylight-saving time" caused some confusion. The attendance was very good. Mrs. Splavec played the role of "Mrs. Hadršinec," and Mr. Skalický appeared as "Václav Kaspárek". The performance went off smoothly in the true Ludvik players' style.

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 20, 1918.

THE LUDVÍK JUBILEE

Today is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the arrival in America of the first Czech theatrical troupe; which was headed by František Ludvík, director. When, in the year 1892, the Czech settlements in America learned that the enterprising Ludvík intended to make a tour with his actors and present plays in the Czech language, there were many here who shook their heads and prophesied failure. In spite of this, the director began to work untiringly to strengthen the financial end of his venture and finally succeeded in winning the confidence of some influential and well-to-do Czech Americans, who supplied the money so necessary to carry out the plan. A finance committee was formed by Joseph Fučík, Joseph Jurka, August Geringer, and several others, who guaranteed the trip for twenty-three persons from Bohemia to America and placed eight hundred dollars at Mr. Ludvík's disposal with which he was to defray preliminary expenses. It was stipulated that when the troupe began to play, it would also start paying back the traveling expenses and the advanced loan.

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 20, 1918.

On March 8 the ship "America" sailed from Bremen with "the first Czech theatrical company" aboard, to bring them to these transatlantic shores. On March 20 the actors landed in New York, where they were met by Mr. J. Jurka, manager and Mr. A. Erst. Many New York Czechs also welcomed them at the same hour, offering them free quarters in private homes.

On March 26 the troupe played in the Central Opera House, presenting "Gazdina Roba" (Gazda's Robe), the first work from the pen of Gabriela Preis. This short season ended on April 6, when the players started on their way to Chicago, with stops at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Detroit.

The first performance in Chicago by the Ludvík troupe was given in the Haymarket Theater. This took place near the end of April. "Královna Barbora" (Queen Barbara) was the name of the play. On the same day, in the evening, "The Eleventh Commandment" was given by the same troupe, this time in the hall of the Česko-Slovenská Podporující Společnost (Czecho-Slav Aid Society) on 18th Street, in the heart of our Czech Pilsen district. This is the same building

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 20, 1918.

from which the main financial support for the Ludvík troupe came, and where the idea of a permanent Czech theater in Chicago was realized. The Ludvík company showed its gratitude on every occasion toward the house that extended hospitality to the immigrant troupe twenty-five years ago and so helped Czech dramatic art to take root in Chicago.

The Ludvíkovci are known by this name all over Czech America today. They will commemorate the arrival in America of their unforgettable director, the late F. Ludvík, on April 7 and close this year's season on the same date. The jubilee performance will take place in the Bohemian Benevolent Societies' hall, the spot where, twenty-five years ago, Czech words spoken by professional actors resounded from the stage for the first time in Chicago. "Naši Furianti" (Our Sports) by Stroupežnický will be presented today.

Every good thing has to go "through the mill" sometimes, and so, our theater also had its ups and downs, grievous moments, disappointments, and privation. Self-denial was necessary to clear the road for dramatic art. There are



Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 20, 1918.

innumerable examples of handicaps and obstacles: One stage working to spite another, irresponsible theatrical producers, grumblers in their own ranks, and malcontents. They often broke their teeth in the fight with obstinate professional actors. In the midst of these combats which threatened the existence of our Czech theater, a handful of legitimate, honest actors thought not only of their own material welfare, but also of representing the Czech people in a dignified manner in the new homeland.

Nevertheless, those who have held out so bravely during that period of painful memories, who have worked persistently and for the welfare of the community, can now view with gratification the twenty-fifth year of their artistic activity. This historic fact will be chronicled in a memorial booklet which is being prepared by Director Ludvík, Jr. May the Czech theater stride through the next quarter of a century, headed toward a rebirth!

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 18, 1918.

LUDVÍK'S THEATER

"A Poor Girl" was given by Ludvík's theatrical troupe last night, but the play did not reflect poverty. On the contrary, this burlesque evoked a merry mood in the audience. It has not been presented on our Czech stage for a long time, though it is as popular as "Pražské Sřadlenky" (The Prague Seamstresses), which is on the same order--adaptable for the average audience. It has the same nice music and as much fun as can be crammed into six acts.

"A Poor Girl" was given by the Ludvík troupe twenty-three years ago and has lost none of its refreshing charm. It employs numerous characters whose traits were well portrayed by the Ludvík players. Miss Libby Zdeněk's singing and Mr. Skalický's droll characterizations were among the main attractions. Mrs. Ludvík was the stage director, and Professor Čapek conducted the music. The public showed its appreciation for this entertainment, which lasted fully three hours.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1918.

THIRD PERFORMANCE OF "PRODANÁ"

(Summary)

There are events in the theatrical world which defy description, where stereotype reporting proves utterly inadequate. One such phenomenon during our season was the presentation of Smetana's comic opera, "Prodaná Něžesta" (The Bartered Bride), by the Chicago singing society, Bedřich Smetana. Yesterday's performance in the auditorium of Sokol Chicago was their third. It was presented under the same propitious conditions as the two preceding ones. The house was packed with people filled with eager anticipation, who demonstrated their enthusiastic appreciation with thunderous applause and jubilant acclaim. ....All tickets had been sold a week before the performance, and several hundred additional seats had to be provided.

A fourth performance will be given next Sunday, and a fifth on March 24, the latter for the benefit of a patriotic organization, the Czech National Alliance.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1918

More performances are expected to follow. The admission price for these is likely to be lower. Considering the lively interest for tickets, it is being predicted that the opera will remain on the repertory until the end of the season.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1918.

### ACTOR'S BENEFIT

Mr. F. J. Lhotský, a popular actor, appeared in his own play in the auditorium of Sokol Chicago last night. On this occasion, which was for his benefit, "Vzhuru Do Francie" (On to France!) was presented. The play has a sub-title, "For Freedom and Equality of the Nation". Its atmosphere is taken from the life of the Czech people. It is interspersed with songs and is, as the name indicates, a product of the present times. It strongly resembles the English play, "Between Two Foes," but it is adapted for our situation by a clever stroke of the pen.

Mr. Lhotský knew how to make use of scenic effects that naturally must find their place in a patriotic play. The piece, though it requires a large cast, should be kept on the repertory longer than other dramatic experiments, just on the basis of its point of view.

The attendance was large.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1918.

"OTHELLO" IS REPEATED

After the brilliant success of the first performance of Shakespeare's immortal work, "Othello," the drama was given a second time last night. Not even the inclement weather could detain the multitude of playgoers from paying homage to dramatic art.

The Ludvík theatrical group is intent upon giving a Shakespearean play every so often. The rendition last night was excellent. Mr. Horlivý was "Othello;" Mr. Stach played "Iago;" Mrs. Horlivý, "Desdemona;" Mrs. Splavec, "Emilia;" Mr. Dvořák, "Cassio;" and Mr. Klapka, "Rodrigo". Everyone in the cast contributed a fair share to the success of the evening.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1918.

"OTHELLO" ON OUR STAGE

Our theater-loving public certainly knows how to appreciate the beauty of classical pieces. It demonstrated this again last Sunday at the performance of Shakespeare's drama, "Othello," which was presented by the Ludvik theatrical troupe. The brilliant success of the evening caused the management to arrange for a second performance, which will show anew how much Czechs and Slovaks like to be under the spell of the unrivaled charm of Shakespeare's genius.

Real actors are needed for this play--genuine artists--and also the proper stage setting is essential. These two requirements are perfectly fulfilled by Ludvik's theater--reason enough to expect a record attendance again.

Demi Hlasatel, Jan. 14, 1918.

BENEFIT FOR MR. KLAPKA

Ice-cold weather and blizzards certainly are not conducive to theatergoing. Again yesterday we had one of those days when one dislikes to leave the cozy corner near the fireside at home. This was the reason why not too many people had to be turned away from the box office of the Ludvikovo Divadlo (Ludvik's Theater) at Thalia Hall.

Mr. Klapka is the most popular actor appearing in comedies on our Chicago Czech stage. The evening was for his benefit and should have, as usual, been overcrowded.

Samberk's "Elektricka Ruka Pani Haty" (Mrs. Agatha's Electric Hand), known also by the name "Kulatý Svět" (The Round World), was selected by Mr. Klapka. This piece offers great opportunities for Mr. Klapka as the janitor "Motak," and also for Mrs. Ludvik (directress of the theatrical group), who played "Mrs. Hata". Mr. Klapka's humor and histrionic skill, as well as his adeptness



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 14, 1918.

at singing couplets, are known to our theater-loving public.

Last night's performance went off very smoothly. Some of the more important roles have changed hands. Mr. Horlivy was entrusted with the character of "Samec," Mr. Skalicky played "Mrinka," Mrs. Splavec "Crescence". Other players were Mrs. Kozlanska, Mr. Novak, Miss Fric, Messrs. Stach, Dvorak, Ludvik, Brejla, Kubovy, and Lerch. The stage management was in the experienced hands of Mrs. Ludvik.

The spectators evidently enjoyed the evening very much. Professor Capek, who with his orchestra presented an artistic program, deserves part of the credit for the success of the evening.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 17, 1917.

[THEATRICAL PLAYS]

Last night the Ludvik theatrical troupe played in the Thalia auditorium. "From Step to Step" which is a drama of everyday life [author not mentioned], was presented. Mrs. M. Skalicka appeared again after several years of absence from our foremost Czech-American stage. She played the role of "Floret", a mirthful carefree girl. The main part, "Mary", was played by Mrs. Horlivy, who portrayed well the character of a poor girl suffering from the consequences of a venture into easy life.

Professor Capek directed the orchestra in its rendition of several interesting numbers, among which was a new composition by Sousa.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1917.

LUDVIK'S THEATER

The Czech theatrical troupe called Ludvikovci [named after the veteran actor, Frantisek Ludvik, who was its first director] was favored with an extraordinarily large audience when it gave the drama "Vojnarka," by Jirasek, in the Thalia theater last night. Large audiences are rare among us nowadays because of the many obligations imposed by the War. However, the announcement that the proceeds of the performance will benefit Mrs. Otilie Splavec, a well-known and excellent artist, attracted throngs of admirers of her art.

"Vojnarka" is one of the best of Jirasek's works, and yet it is reduced to the grade of a Cinderella in the flood of plays of German origin on our scene. This fact alone gave yesterday's performance a festive glamour, which was augmented by a truly brilliant display of the histrionic abilities of the actors.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1917.

"PRAHA JE PRAHA" / GIVEN BY LUDVIK ARTISTS /

That delightful play "Praha Je Praha" (There Is Only One Prague) was given by the Ludvik theatrical group in the Thalia Hall last night. It is a well-known dramatic piece, and it is always welcome on our stages, particularly when it is so well played as by the Ludvikovci / popular name for the Ludvik theatrical group /. It sparkles with genuine humor; it describes the experiences and depicts the surprises of a young husband who was transferred from the bustling metropolis into a small country town. The audience evidently enjoyed it immensely. Mr. Stach was new in the role of "Mr. Plaminek" and presented a splendid performance.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1917.

### LUDVIK'S THEATER

The Ludvik theatrical group returned to the Thalia auditorium, where it gave Moliere's classic play, "The Miser," last night. A large audience welcomed it at this performance, which is its first this season. Mrs. Bohumila Ludvik, widow of the former director, was in charge of the stage management. The play is a novelty as far as the Chicago Czech stage is concerned, although it is a product of the seventeenth century. It is a play that requires detailed acting in order to please the audience as much as it does the reader.

The performance was evidently a success, judging from the frequent applause. This was good proof of the care that the performers took to depict this classic.

Harpagon, the title role, was played by Mr. J. Skalicky, who has again appeared after an absence of several years from our stage. He was greeted as a skillful actor who is again to be a valuable asset to the group. He presented a character into whose traits he had delved very thoroughly; it is really the only

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 5, 1917.

important role of the play, though other figures are also depicted in an interesting fashion. These other characters were cleverly represented by Mmes. Splavec, Ludvik, Horlivy, Novak, and Stetina, as well as by Messrs. Dvorak, Stach, Klapka, Horlivy, and Brejla. Professor Capek directed the orchestra. The audience had to pay the war tax for the first time, and did it with obvious pleasure.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1917.

LUDVIK'S THEATRE

The excellent comedy "Z Manzelskeho Raje" (From Matrimonial Paradise) was given by the Ludvik theatrical group in the Skola (School) last night. Its author is Fr. Oliva. It has, of course, nothing in common with that matrimonial paradise of which we are getting regular reports from the divorce courts. The play deals with the high price of soap, which we are paying right now--in war time. It was given last year under a different name, "The Charming Soap Salesgirl".

The father-in-law, Mr. Horlivy, and the son-in-law, Mr. Stach, vied with each other in buying soap from the good-looking girl. Their antics drew volleys of laughter from the audience. Their wives were played by Mrs. Horlivy and Mrs. Kozlansky. Mr. Klapka and Mr. Dvorak were highly amusing. Miss Stetina played the role of the salesgirl.

The next appearance of the Ludvik theatrical group will take place in Thalia Hall on West 18th Street.

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1917.

AN OLD-FASHIONED PLAY

Our professional actors made Raupach's "The Miller and His Child," in Czech translation, the vehicle of their art in the auditorium of Sokol Chicago, South Kedzie Avenue and 24th Street, last night. One may look upon the dramatic qualities of this play as one will, but it is still a box office hit. It has become assimilated completely with the taste of the theater-loving masses--or rather, the masses with it. The play has become a sort of sentimental holiday event not only upon the amateur, but also upon the legitimate, professional stage of large theaters. It presents plain, simple action embroidered with ornate artistry. It has assured a large audience for itself practically everywhere, even though critics may be at variance in trying to explain this fact.

Last night's performance drew a large crowd; every seat was occupied. The mood of the audience corresponded perfectly with the intentions of the author of the play.



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1917.

The title roles were played by Mr. V. E. Zalovsky and Mrs. Slavka Svoboda. Mr. Lhotsky played "Conrad"; Mr. Suva, "Jonas," the gravedigger; Mr. Hospodsky played the innkeeper; Mr. Jindrich Weidner played "Dobromil," the pastor. Mr. Jurena directed the orchestra. The stage management was under the expert supervision of Mr. Weidner.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 3, 1917.

CZECH-AMERICAN GIRL MAKES HIT

Miss Libuse Bartusek, our Czech-American fellow-citizen, has been engaged by the Great Northern Hippodrome to play the main role in "Garden of Allah," a pantomime produced and directed by Garry McGarry.

Miss Bartusek is a member of the Chicago Grand Opera, and lives with her parents at 1801 South Millard Avenue.



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BOHEMIAN



Denni Lasatel, May 10, 1917.

### CHICAGO CZECH TROUPE GOES ON TOUR

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The Chicago Czech theatrical group founded by Frantisek Ludvik, who had been its director up to the time of his death, is leaving for a tour of the State of Nebraska. "The Dollar Princess", "Maria, the Daughter of the Regiment" and other plays will be presented there. This is the first time in twenty-five years that the troupe will return to Nebraska to revisit the scenes of its former triumphs. The troupe will be augmented by a number of new members, trained singers who will appear in the light operas of the repertoire.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1917.

AN OUTSTANDING COMEDY

Last night the Ludvík Theatrical Company appeared for the last time, but one, in this season. "Noc Na Karlštejně" (A Night On the Karštejn) was selected for the occasion. This comedy, by the foremost Czech poet Jaroslav Vrchlický, has always been one of the best drawing cards; it is one of the best works of our great poet and playwright; it has always been treated with special reverence by the Ludvík group, not only as to detail in characterization, but in the staging as well. The performance was an unqualified success. The best in the cast were Mr. Horlivý as "King Karl IV," and Mrs. Horlivý as the queen. The other roles were entrusted to actors, mostly new in their parts, some of whom performed their roles in an excellent manner. Special mention is due Professor Capek, who arranged for music that furnished a genuine Czech background.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1917.

ACCLAIM CZECH ACTRESS

Many of our people crowded the Thalia Theatre last night to acknowledge the art of our foremost dramatic actress Mrs. Otilia Splavec. The artist appeared in one of her great roles "Carmen," which is better known in opera than in drama; the latter is less effective than the opera, but it happens to serve as an excellent vehicle for Mrs. Splavec's unusual talent. The actress recently suffered a heavy blow through the death of her husband. She has recuperated, however, and was able to impart to the character all her artistic passion and power; stormy applause, and floral offerings were her reward. The cast of the Ludvik group played very well under the able stage management of Mrs. Ludvik. Professor Capek had prepared a musical overture and he also furnished other incidental music.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1917.

REVIVE AN OLD PLAY

The management of the Ludvik theatrical group reverted to an older play "Kriz U Potoka" (The Cross at the Brook) which it presented last night. The play, written by Eliska (Elizabeth) Peskova, deals with country life, and enjoyed great popularity years ago. The public loves to see it, even nowadays when the performance comes up to the standards of the Ludvik group, which represents our foremost scene.

The Ludvik group was no newcomer in the theater world, and the role of "Eve," played by Mrs. Horliva, and the character of "Ambroz Potocky," played by her husband, who played it again last night, are still vividly before our eyes. All the other parts were also played with much success.



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1917.

SHAKESPEARE ON CZECH-AMERICAN STAGE

It is hard for the average visitor of the theatre to explain the wave of popularity for Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" rising from our present era of moving pictures and burlesques. It is, nevertheless, cheerful news that there was not one seat empty in the Thalia Theatre, where this immortal tragedy of love was represented by a group of actors under the direction of Mr. Ludvik last night. From the artistic point of view, it must be said that Shakespeare has not often had easy sailing upon our stages, which circumstance accounts, perhaps, for the comparative rarity of performance of his plays. The public can however, fully content itself with what was offered last night, thanks to the long time devoted to study and rehearsal and to the stage management's great care of the historical atmosphere and detail. The title roles of Romeo and Juliet were,



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1917.

of course, the cynosure of attention, but it was Mrs. Horлива's Juliet which rose to considerable heights, for it was played with the whole gamut of tender feeling and youthful passion that make this character so difficult to draw. Mr. Dvorak's Romeo became prominent chiefly through the actor's attractive stature and the evidence of hard study; otherwise the figure was lacking the fire we are accustomed to expect in this role. There was a pleasant surprise in store for us in the vivacity and smoothness with which Mr. Stach treated his role of Mercutio; his was not a main role, but he may well consider it one of his best. The playing of the rest of the actors was satisfactory in general; the arrangement of the drama by a certain Miss Marlett may have had something to do with it. A musical entertainment closed the evening.





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1916.

CZECH-AMERICAN THEATER

Bila-Cervena Versus Cerno-Zluta is the name of the  
New Dramatic Work of R. J. Psenka

In the latter half of next month, a new play will be presented in Chicago by the Ludvik Dramatic Company from the pen of R. J. Psenka under the title of "Svatecni Diplomate" (The Holiday Diplomats) or "Bila-Cervena Versus Cerno-Zluta" (White Red Versus Black Yellow.)

As is evident from the head-lines the play is motivated from Czech-American environment, and also from the present stirring times of our world conflict and repercussions affecting the Czech nation, where the American Czechs strive with all their might to help their people and to make Czechy a better and a happier place to live.

The author informs us that the play is very serious in intent, and its very patriotic leanings will make the play a good vehicle for the endeavors of our many patriotic societies among the Czechs in America.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 27, 1916.

This play depicts the strivings of the American Czechs to help their brothers in Europe during the great war.

Although the scenes of the play take place in Chicago, Paris and in Washington, D.C., the play is so arranged that our amateur dramatic societies will have no difficulty with its presentation, and that it will be a source of enrichment for the repertoire of many societies with a play of histrionic worth.

The staging of this play will be awaited by our theater well-wishers with a natural interest and eagerness.

The author is announcing that he will have a certain number of copies of his play ready by the first part of March, for a few amateur dramatic companies, who may care to avail themselves of securing copies during this season. All inquiries will be answered by the author, at 1817 Millard Avenue, Chicago.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 7, 1916.

**MR. KREJCI'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE**

Among the members of the theatrical world, there is a long-standing custom that a beneficiary chooses a more or less showy play for his so-called honor evening, conforming to his histrionic ability; but Mr. Krejci no doubt had in mind the entertainment of his audience as a first consideration, and disregarded the rule usually followed by other actors. He chose a four-act comedy for his benefit performance, dealing with life in Chicago, written by Mr. M. Hageman, and translated by Mr. J. Huml.

This play was performed in our downtown theaters under the title "A Crazy Idea". Yesterday it was played with the title "Cerna Mary" (Black Mary).

The stage setting was arranged by Mr. Krejci, who also had charge of the stage production.

The play begins with the story of a young medic, Tom Blane, who takes

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 7, 1916.

advantage of the absence from the city of his uncle James Stone, to rent his uncle's residence to transients.

Uncle James Stone's residence changes immediately into a sort of boarding house, and the scene of the most comical little episodes; and just when these entanglements reach their greatest height, the uncle unexpectedly returns, and here a most humorous finale is enacted.

Mr. Gageman's play is a very amusing farce, whose purpose primarily is the entainment of the theater patron.

The audience received the play very graciously. A no small part in the popularity of the play is due to the fact that the translator did not stint in using a number of Americanisms, which, on the Czech-American stage, have an irrepressibly catching effect.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 7, 1916.

To the credit of the players it must be said that the play went across very smoothly; with direct scoring in the so-called situation scenes.

In this play, Mr. Krejci as the easy-going student of medicine, and Mrs. Kamila Suva as Black Mary, a servant in Stone's household, were the most outstanding.

Mr. Krejci, in the principal role, did very well, which of course was expected of him. We must say of Mrs. Suva that she did justice to her part, and was applauded, as one may well expect. All the other roles were presented smoothly. These were: Mr. Suva (James Stone), Mr. Zaruba (Beatrice, his wife), Miss L. Ditter (Eve Stone), Jindrich Weidner (nervous composer Gustav Puders), Ladislav Dvorak (Julius Smith), Mrs. Slavka Krejci (the opera singer Lillian Tussel), Bedrich Sulc (the flitting banker from Kokomo), Mrs. Stoces (the banker's wife Catherine), Mrs. Svoboda (the daughter, Augusta), and finally Mr. Svoboda, who played the lover's role of Neil Browning.

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 7, 1916.

The smaller parts were played by the following actors and actresses: Mr. Roucek, Mrs. Huml, Mr. Huml, Mr. Davidek, Mrs. Zeniska, Mrs. Baer and Mr. Socha.

The play was enlivened by a number of songs, besides that, in the second act, Mrs. Krejci presented a sample of terpsichorean art, which brought great applause.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1916.

"JANOSIK"

Mohen's thrilling drama was played yesterday evening at Chicago Sokol Hall by the actors' guild, the proceeds going to the Ceske Narodni Zdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance), and therefore for a very worthy cause.

The play "Janosik" [a Slovak national hero] was well chosen because of its historical substance. The play shows a tragic period of the Slovak fight for independence.

There is quite an analogy between Mohen's drama and Jirasek's "Psohlavci" (Dogsheads).

Mohen has been able to capture in this play the outstanding, poignant feeling of a great Slovak martyr--a daredevil with warm blood in his veins and with an undying aversion to wrong written on his bold expressive face.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1916.

The popular actor Josef Krejci played the title role and made a very pleasing appearance, although it is well known that character parts suit him better than the heroic.

Mr. Krejci in this play welcomed the chance to show his histrionic abilities in the depiction of the brusque, strong figure of "Janosik," whose heroic character stands out boldly from the framework of the play.

The other roles seem somewhat unimportant in comparison with "Janosik," but nevertheless they are significant enough to form a finished picture of the interesting proceedings of the whole play.

Mr. Ladislav Dvorak played the part of Ilcik well. Mr. Weidner played the part of the landowner "Sandor Lipavsky" as artistically as he does every role intrusted to him. To Mr. Sultz was assigned the part of the father of "Janosik," which he played very ably, as he always does.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 10, 1916.

Among the other players we must mention Mr. Zima, who played "Vlcek."

Mr. Suva played the role of "Michacik," a very original figure, and Messrs. Studeny and Kocan appeared as "Krajnoha" and "Harala". Mrs. Krejci made a very good impression as the young Slovak Putnok; of the other players we must mention, Messrs. Boucek and Huml.

In the difficult part of "Hanca," our popular amateur actress Mrs. Cervenka played like a professional, and all those who know her are aware of the heights to which she can rise in her portrayal [of character].

The second longest feminine role was played by Mrs. Stoces as "Blazkova".

The Slovak national dance "Odzemek" was well received; it was danced by two young men, members of the Slovensky Sokol. The Chicago Sokol Drum and Bugle Corps also took part in the play. Mr. Krejci deserves credit for his [skillful] directing.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1915.

## OUR THEATERS

(Editorial)

Another Bohemian theater season was opened last Sunday and therefore it may not be out of place to discuss our theatrical situation, which is far from excellent. So far there is nothing that would cause one to be filled with enthusiasm and with a pleasurable expectation of things to come. That is just the reason why we should turn our attention to the conditions prevailing at this time, and to give some consideration to ways and means for necessary improvements. Improvements are imperative not only in the interest of the theaters themselves, but also in the interest of the public. We believe, and our experience proves, that the Bohemian public does not support its theaters as it could and should. That our people can afford theaters is evident from the fact that they frequently go to English language theaters downtown where they pay a dollar or more for their seats. Now we know in advance that this criticism would probably be answered by many of our downtown theatergoers with the remark that they at least saw something for their

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1915.

money. Of course, there is a great deal of truth in that.

But these people forget that such talent as is available to the theaters downtown is absolutely out of reach of our theaters. Also, downtown theaters are in much more favorable circumstances. A company playing downtown is backed by a producer with name and money. He hires the company to put on the play which he has purchased, and provides for a spectacular staging, something really attractive to the eye, something that will "draw" in itself. To secure such spectacular staging--especially where operettas are concerned--costs a great deal of money. He can afford this because the play is produced every day, sometimes twice a day throughout the season, and frequently through two seasons. Thus all he has invested in the decorations, costumes, furniture, etc., is soon returned from the receipts, and thereafter all it costs him is the rent, the wages of actors, the cost of the administrative and technical personnel, the orchestra, and advertising. These expenses can easily be met week after week, especially because at least three days a week, Wednesday, Saturdays, and Sundays, he sells many more

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1915.

tickets than the other four days. But in many cases the more than average attendance is not necessary. A well-selected, reasonably bought, and properly produced play will show a profit for weeks and months even without sellouts three times a week. All it needs is a reasonably good average daily income.

The conditions in Bohemian theaters are entirely different. Our public, with equally high demands as to quality, pays much less to see a Bohemian play than for an English one downtown. They would not pay the same price and would say that downtown theaters are much better, and offer much more for the admission price. Even if this is true such reasoning leaves the artistic value of the play out of consideration altogether, and, as a rule, the less artistic and literary value a play has, the more magnificent is its staging. Its deficiencies are covered up by "something for the eyes". That, however, costs more than our companies can afford to pay. Among the reasons for this is the fact that our theaters play only on Sundays. There are some thirty-two performances during the year. To find a play which will bear a number

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1915.

of repetitions is a very rare occurrence indeed. If there are repetitions at all they are very few. Let us be optimistic and say that there are three such plays which bear three performances in the season; there will be twenty-three Sundays left for other plays, so that the management must have twenty-six different plays prepared for the thirty-two Sundays. Therefore it would be quite unreasonable to expect that every one of these plays be staged and prepared with such meticulous care as are the plays in theaters downtown. They give one and the same play throughout the whole season, while a Bohemian theater puts on at least twenty different plays in the same period of time, and that costs considerable money.

The scenery, the lighting effects, and the costumes are expensive. Our theaters frequently spend more on a play than they reasonably should. The rent costs money, so does the music, and the personnel, and there are additional expenses of which the average man has no conception. Knowing all this, the Bohemian theatergoing public should demand less. To demand and expect the same standard of everything in a Bohemian theater as in a theater downtown is both unreasonable and unjust.

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1915.

In English language theaters a large personnel is employed, many actors of whom each and everyone must be letter and movement perfect. The play in all its details must be a harmonious whole. That is, it is performed by a group of artists selected and trained for one particular play. Nothing of that kind should be expected in a Bohemian theater. In the first place, the group of performers in a Bohemian theater is not homogeneous. It is composed of both professional and amateur actors, some of whom--perhaps most of whom--are artists, but in each group there are, as a rule, some who are pseudo artists, and are included in the group of performers for the value of their names in the handbill, poster, or program. Among all these, actors and amateurs, artists and pseudo artists, there are both paid performers and those who play for nothing. These latter are the more expensive, because they feel that they are not subject to discipline, without which no decent theater performance can be given. As a rule, they do not find it necessary even to attend the rehearsals, because they feel that they know much more about the whole business than the stage manager, no matter how expert in his line he may be.

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1915.

All this must be kept in mind and never left out of consideration. The thing to do, therefore, is to be lenient, benevolent, and not unduly critical. But even so, our public can make requests which our theaters are able to fulfill, at least as far as the repertoire is concerned. The Bohemian theaters should never forget that they are, in the first place, Bohemian theaters, that is, theaters existing for the Bohemian people, and that it is their duty not only to amuse and entertain, but also to uplift, educate, and exert cultural influence. The duty of our theaters, and particularly Bohemian theaters in America, is to make our public acquainted with Bohemian dramatic literature of real value, which is, fortunately and happily, rather plentiful. It includes many classical and modern plays of various forms; it is rich in tragedies, outstanding dramas, beautiful comedies, and plays taken from life; it includes many excellent humorous plays and musical comedies. There is a lot, therefore, to select from. To cultivate this dramatic literature is the foremost duty of our theaters, because only by so doing will they fulfill their mission, the mission to educate. Their duty also includes the producing of modern plays and acquainting the public with the

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1915.

latest dramatic writings. A theater managed so as to fulfill its duty toward the public would have a continuous attraction for the public, which would then get used to attending regularly, in spite of some of the natural and necessary shortcomings. Granting that the management has a certain amount of good will for our original Bohemian-American plays; the public would also become educated to them if the writing of such plays were encouraged by our theaters.

Hence the improvement of the conditions in our theaters is not only a responsibility of the public; it is also a responsibility of the theaters themselves. By proceeding along these lines they would certainly meet with the **desired** success.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1915.

### THE LUDVIKOV0 DIVADLO

As we have already announced, the Ludvikovo Divadlo (Frantisek Ludvik's Bohemian Dramatic Society of Chicago), will start its performances in two local halls, the Thalia Theater and the hall of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, 26th Street and Lawndale Avenue, in the next few days.....

The directors of the Ludvikovo Divadlo have taken great pains to retain a troupe of first-class actors. Many new members have been added to the old stock, some professionals, some amateurs, but all of them are known as excellent performers. A great deal has been accomplished in the matter of the repertoire. In addition to novelties of a lighter character, whose principal mission is to entertain, many plays have been prepared to satisfy the artistic appreciation of our public and help achieve the educational mission of the Bohemian theater. Among the new or newly prepared plays are the following: "Bezvyznamna Zena" (Wife or women/ Without Importance), "Tosca," "Na Cem Zalezi" (The Importance of Being Ernest), "Bratri sv.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 29, 1915.

Bernarda" (St. Bernard's Brothers), "Mr. Woodleight z Floridy" (Mr. Woodleight from Florida), "Cirkusaci" (Circus Folks), "Vesele Zeny Windsorske" (The Merry Wives of Windsor), "Divoska" (A Wild Woman), "Na Zamku Dolanskem" (At the Dolan Castle), "Rozkosna Prihoda" (A Delightful Affair), "Carmen". "Moralka Pani Dulske" (Mrs. Dulsky's Morals), "Dollarove Nevesty" (The Dollar Brides), "Muz Sve Zeny" (His Wife's Husband), "Spanelska Muska" (The Little Spanish Fly), "Bandite" (Bandits), "Pani Presidentova" (The President's Wife), "Polsky Zid" (A Polish Jew), "Million," "Na Rodne Hroude" (On the Native Dirt), "Reservistka" (A Woman Reservist), "Nooni Manevry" (Night Maneuvers), "Z Manzelskeho Raje" (Wedded Bliss), and many others.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1915.

THE LUDVIKOVA DIVADELNI SPOLECNOST

What we are learning about the preparations for the coming theatrical season indicates that there will be important changes. It has just come to our notice that the Ludvikova Divadelni Spolecnost (Frantisek Ludvik's Bohemian Dramatic Society of Chicago), the first permanent Bohemian theater in Chicago, has rented the hall of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs on South Lawndale Avenue, where it will play every Sunday for forty weeks. The performances of the Ludvikova Divadelni Spolecnost in the Thalia Hall will be continued as in previous years. In order that the Spolecnost may be in a position to play simultaneously in both places, a considerable enlargement of the personnel will be necessary. The respective negotiations with many professional and amateur actors in and out of Chicago have been going on for some time. Because of the existing conditions in Europe it will be impossible to engage actors from Bohemia for the coming season.

The present troupe of the Ludvikova Divadelni Spolecnost will probably remain very much as it is, being divided between the two theaters and supplemented by

Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1915.

newly hired forces. It has been said that there would be important changes in the existing personnel of the Spolecnost, and that some of its members would accept contracts from the second Bohemian theater. But these are no doubt only rumors, because none of them has been confirmed as yet.

Denni Hlasatel, June 1, 1915.

THE END OF THE THEATER SEASON

The Ludvikova Spolecnost (Frantisek Ludvik's Bohemian Dramatic Society of Chicago) said good-by to its public for this season yesterday. It did it in a manner that left with many of us the wish that this might not be the last performance before the long weeks of theatrical vacations.

The Ludvikova Spolecnost had a truly happy season, at least as far as the artistic side of it was concerned. The repertoire was good, and the whole season was marked by an extremely thorough study of each play the Spolecnost presented. But even if we keep in mind the general success of all evenings of the season, it may be said that the last performance was one of the best ones. The play was "Nasi Spojenci" (Our Allies), a comedy in which Mr. and Mrs. Splavec had the leading roles, and which was played for their benefit.....

.....

The elegant costumes of the ladies on the stage and the exemplary settings contributed a great deal to the success of the evening. But what was of no less importance was the fact that even before eight o'clock word was passed that the house was sold out.....

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II A 3 d (1)  
II B 1 c (1)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1915.

THE END OF OUR THEATRE SEASON

Merry funeral rites will be performed over our theater season today, and hereafter we shall be certain that the seats that have been filling our permanent theaters will have a deserved rest for the next three or four months. We talk about seats because these are always numerically much more plentiful than the audience, and they have been the ones to remain loyal to the theater throughout the season. That a statement of this kind cannot be made in regard to the public, can be easily proved by those who are theatergoers, and by those who are not, but who have at least sufficient interest to read, no matter how cursorily, the theatrical columns in our newspapers. It was a very rare occasion on which they could read that a house was sold out, and we cannot recall any single performance when people had to be turned away without admission tickets. Such an occurrence, formerly rather frequent, would be recorded as a rare piece of news in these days. But all we could read about the

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II A 3 d (1)  
II B 1 c (1)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1915.

audiences was that they were "numerous," or at least "decently numerous," and everybody knows that "decently numerous" is a diplomatic form of describing something that may be just the opposite. Now this may be said about all our theaters, even if one of them may have been a bit more fortunate than the others, and it may be taken for granted that this "decency" was one of the principal reasons for the premature and regrettable death of this year's season. The only performances which have done their duty were the "benefits" arranged for the benefit of one actor particularly good or popular, or a couple of actors, such as husband and wife, but what such an "honor night" has meant for an actor who wanted to make sure of a full house may be explained by any one of them who had to walk around for a full week, calling on friends who could help him in drumming together a capacity audience.

This "benefit" habit had been brought here from the old country even before our first troupe arrived in Chicago, but it has never been more "in style" than now, when a person does not necessarily need to be an actor in order to claim

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II A 3 d (1)  
II B 1 c (1)

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1915.

the right to a "benefit," but it is sufficient that he has started learning the histrionic alphabet. This year's season was particularly rich in such "benefits". But it would be an error to think that the "benefits" are a concomitant of poor seasons. Even in the old times of our glorious amateur theatricals, there had to be some. But in the early years, such "benefits" were given only for directors of special merit who had been doing their work almost free of charge, or to an amateur who had been visited by an unusual misfortune or a run of bad luck, and needed help. And these "benefits" were rare occurrences of which there might not have been more in twenty-five years than are given now in one single season. It is only in these most recent years that our criterion of whether or not a "benefit" is justified has become so very elastic that our public is being asked to "dig" for two or three "benefits" a week, and that the people cannot hide their surprise over the multitude of "actors of merit" entitled to a "benefit".

But even this overdoing of a good thing has been of some advantage. It has helped to make good audiences, and good audiences are, unfortunately, an

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II A 3 d (1)  
II B 1 c (1)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1915.

indispensable part of the theatrical arts. You may be inclined to counter with some beautiful speech about real, lofty art being far above material interests, but the fact remains that the box office is so inseparably connected with the stage that real art is frequently required to make important concessions in the interest of the box office. There may be the most excellent performances of the most valuable dramatic works on the stage, but if they are not backed up by the box office, you know what must happen: either a lowering of the artistic level of the repertoire, or bankruptcy. You know what has happened to Chicago's Grand Opera, in spite of large subscriptions, and what has happened to many another large theatrical enterprise. And that is much more likely to happen to a small theater whose existence depends on a box office which is never rich. You may remember that even in the golden days of Chicago amateur theatricals, adverse conditions have occasionally appeared, and that, just as now, something had to be put on that would "pull," and the directors stooped even to the cheapest sensational plays in order to satisfy the insatiable treasury. The fact is that there are very few of us now who would care to foot

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II A 3 d (1)  
II B 1 c (1)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1915.

a bill for a deficit for pure love of art, and if there were such a person, how long could he keep it up?

It seems, however, that even the famous box-office plays have disappointed this year. Of course, we are far from trying to imply that the season was a complete flop all over, but it was not good by any means, and it could hardly have been worse without endangering the existence of our theaters. Just let us recall last Sunday, when a play was given for the benefit of our most important national undertaking an equivalent to which we shall not again have an opportunity to embark upon in our lives. We shall see that apparently there is absolutely nothing that will fill a house these days except a house-to-house peddling of tickets. If anything could be expected to fill a theater to overcrowding and to cause the reporters to say next day that the public had to be turned away, it certainly would be such an occasion as the one we had last night. But the reports said something quite different--the house made a frigid impression instead of an inspiring one, and not even the jokes of old Mrs. Machacek were able to make the handful of the public present forget the fatal emptiness.

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II A 3 d (1)  
II B 1 c (1)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1915.

An occurrence of that kind is too eloquent to need amplification, and it is bound to convince everybody that there is perhaps nothing else in the world that would attract a large audience but a silly comedian like Charlie Chaplin, who is now a fetish of young and old in our nickelodeons. To look for the reasons for the failure of this season would be very difficult and hardly serve a good purpose. Many people say that it is due to hard times, unemployment, bad business, and they are no doubt right. Others say that it is mostly due to the European war just as they say of everything else for which we cannot find a sufficient explanation, and that is the most comfortable way of disposing of untoward matters. We may also say--though we do not believe it--that everybody is required to make constant contributions to the political movement, to the Bohemian war relief funds, to prisoners of war in Serbia, and that there are no half-dollars left in the pocketbook with which to buy a theater ticket. There are some people who maintain that the nickel shows are ruining all dramatic arts, and there is a great deal of truth in this, too. The nickel show business, which was being laughed at some years ago, has developed into an enormous industry, and the film trust bids well to become more powerful than the steel

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II A 3 d (1)  
II B 1 e (1)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 30, 1915.

trust or the oil trust. The nickel shows have become splendid palaces, and the foremost actors appear in the silent photoplays for salaries as high as the earnings of the world's greatest artists, and higher. The settings of such photoplays cost many times the amounts paid for the most spectacular stage plays. No wonder that nickel shows are continually crowded and constitute the most dangerous competition to the legitimate stage.

But let us not be deceived into thinking that bad times, the war, and the nickel shows are felt by our theaters only. Others have the same troubles. Just recently a German theater had to close because nobody could be found who would open a sufficiently large pocketbook to make up its deficits. And the Germans are always first to boast about their culture, their art. In our own case it is somewhat better; there is still a part of our public that does not forget the "school of life", as we like to call the theater, that recognizes the importance of the theater, and which--well, let's continue this in September.

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II A 3 d (1)  
III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1915.

THE LUDVIKOV0 DIVADLO FOR THE BOHEMIAN CAUSE

Yesterday's performance of the Ludvikovo Divadlo (Frantisek Ludvik's Bohemian Dramatic Society of Chicago) was a keen disappointment not only to the members of the troupe, who had expected that last night would contribute a nice amount to our patriotic funds, but to everyone who had thought that yesterday's performance would demonstrate the patriotism of our theater-going public. It was just the opposite. Instead of a full house, the Thalia Hall oozed emptiness. No doubt it was the smallest audience of this season.

This year has been a very poor one for our theaters in general, and one would not be so surprised by the failure of last night if it were not for the fact that the performance was given for a patriotic purpose and a full house should therefore have been expected.....

Mr. Tvrzicky-Kramer made a short address to the audience after the second act.

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II A 3 d (1)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III H

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1915.

He talked with enthusiasm about the importance of the theater and the patriotism of the theater-going public--which, alas, was mostly absent that night--and thanked at least those who had come for their presence.....

.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 23, 1914.

[DRAMATIC SOCIETY PRESENTS] "HELP  
TO THE RUSSIANS"

The Ludvikovo Divadlo (Ludvik's Bohemian Dramatic Society of Chicago) enjoyed a rather festive evening yesterday, if one may judge from the applause with which the public rewarded the excellent performance of the actors.....The management presented the popular drama, "Help to the Russians," by Fort. The play had been fully adapted to present conditions, thus making it a timely novelty. No doubt it will fill the house to capacity for many evenings, as long as the present war lasts.....

.....

II A 3 d (1)

I C

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 21, 1914.

OUR INTEREST IN THE THEATER

There is at least one thing we Bohemians in Chicago may be proud of. Our population here is a mere fraction of the local German population, but we are maintaining three theaters throughout the season, while the Germans cannot maintain even one. And that is characteristic.

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 21, 1914.

THE LUDVÍKOVĚ DIVADLO OPENS NEW SEASON

The Ludvíkovo Divadlo (František Ludvík's Bohemian Dramatic Society) opened this year's theatrical season under conditions that were decidedly unfavorable. We had regular July weather, but even this could not prevent the many friends that Ludvíkovo Divadlo has made for itself during the years of its activity among us from missing the first performance after the summer.....

For this, the management selected the excellent comedy, "Generál Bez Vojska" (A General without an Army) by Bozdech.....

.....

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II B 1 c (1)

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1914.

## OUR THEATRICALS

(Editorial)

Our theatrical season is just ready to open, and there are all indications that our theater-loving public will be amply satisfied as far as its need for this kind of clean entertainment is concerned. It is certain that our three permanent theaters will open and play regularly, just as they have for the past few years. In addition, no doubt, many amateur groups will give their performances; there will be occasional plays by our youth; and thus none of our theater fans will have an opportunity to complain about a lack of variety from which to satisfy his tastes. As far as we are concerned, we wish success, prosperity, and popularity to every theatrical undertaking which takes the mission of the stage seriously.

Of course, the theater is entertainment. But it is also, and perhaps primarily, an educational, cultural, and character-building institution, and it is quite

II A 3 d (1)  
II B 1 c (1)

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1914.

unnecessary to stress its great importance. It is not without significance that the theater is called "school of life". Particularly here in America, it has done a great deal of excellent work in the cultural aspects. The late Bittner remarked most fittingly in one of his lovable essays on amateur theatricals that the theater is one of the few places where our American-born youth has an opportunity, once in a while, to hear good Bohemian, learn something about Bohemian ways and customs, or in one word Bohemian life.

But this can be applied nowadays not only to youth, but perhaps to everyone of us who has for decades followed our peculiar, different, specifically Bohemian-American life, and to whom the Bohemian customs and ways are gradually becoming foreign, forgotten, and strange. Let us just remember what a warm reception was accorded to the play "Přástky" (Spinning Bee), that little fragment of Bohemian country life.

The theater, then, has its importance, its educational features, but of course, only when the proper kinds of plays are presented to the public. The role of

II A 3 d (1)  
II B 1 c (1)

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1914.

the theater would assume much greater importance in our life under present conditions if our various stages would always give preference to good, clean plays, and particularly to original Bohemian dramatic productions, instead of all kinds of trash with the French trade-mark which, in most cases, is not even worth translating. In this mistake we have gone to the extreme. We know, for instance, that the repertoire of one of our theaters was so full of such spicy plays that our esteemed police authorities found it advisable to honor it with a visit. A theater with such a "cultural" program just does not educate, but does debase; does not ennoble, but does degrade. A public which pays comparatively large admission fees should be entitled to expect something better for its money than vulgarity, scantily covered with a dramatic garb. But that is just one of several points that could be raised in talking about the educational values of dramatics. There are people who take their children to the theater. What an influence on children's minds such "dramatic education" can have is more than obvious. Let us hope that at least for this season, we shall be spared such "artistic productions".

WPA (11)

Denní Hlasatel, June 1, 1914.

THE END OF THE THEATRICAL SEASON

The Ludvíkova Společnost (František Ludvík's Bohemian Dramatic Association) concluded this year's season of its performances yesterday. In spite of the unseasonably hot weather last week, all the performances enjoyed a large attendance.....

.....

II A 3 d (1)  
II A 3 b

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1914.

#### A RARE ANNIVERSARY

Karel Splavec, one of the foremost Bohemian-American actors, celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of his activity on the stage yesterday evening--so many years of service to Thalia!

We say "Bohemian-American actor," although Mr. Splavec spent about one third of this period as an actor in Bohemia. Nevertheless, he grew up artistically in America with the Ludvikovo Divadlo (Ludvik's Theatrical Company) where he has risen to great artistic heights.

Mr. Splavec is well known to every lover of the Bohemian theater in Chicago. He is an actor of highest caliber, an artist who, in the years of his activity, created many a fine character on our stage, and whose artistry can be judged only by those who often visit the Ludvik Theater.

In that way only can we evaluate the development of his artistry and his versatility in the presentation of the many contrasting characters which he

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Denní Hlasatel, May 11, 1914.

depicts so realistically: at one time a tragic type, and then just the opposite, a figure full to overflowing with so-called inborn comedy.

In each of these roles Mr. Splavec excels by his distinctive and carefully worked out characterization. The result is that a person who has seen him in one role fails to recognize him in another. And it is not exclusively the leading roles in which he excels: The presentation of certain inconsequential episodes also enables him to reveal his real artistry.

We could name a whole series of remarkable characterizations by which Mr. Splavec has endeared himself to the hearts of all true friends of the Bohemian theater, and has proved that he realizes with due seriousness the requirements of his difficult profession, and clings to it by choice.

His playing is never based on a superficial study of a role, but always on a deep, thorough study of the character to be portrayed. In his accomplished working-together of speech and action every figure portrayed by him really comes to life.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1914.

Yesterday Mr. Splavec again gave proof of his artistry by his portrayal of the farmer "Juan" in the classical comedy "Král A Sedlák," (The King and the Farmer), by Lope De Vega, as translated by Jaroslav Vrchlický.

Our audience had had the opportunity to see this comedy only once before, and that was many years ago, when a member of the Narodni Divadlo (National Theater) in Prague, Mr. Josef Šmaha, was the guest of Bohemian Chicago. From that time until the present, the play had not been produced until yesterday, when Mr. Splavec chose the comedy for his anniversary celebration.

As is the case with all the plays written along these lines, it is very difficult to produce and hardly ever is selected, except when a showy part is needed to display the exceptional ability of an actor. To play the part, a real artist must be secured if the comedy can really be called a success-- and this is especially true among us.

Mr. Splavec's characterization of "Juan" was not soon to be forgotten, for it



II A 3 d (1)  
II A 3 b

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1914.

was thought out in every detail. The actor seems to grow on you from one act to the next, and in the last two acts he attained great dramatic heights.  
.....

The supporting cast gave of their best efforts to help in a well-rounded play.

The attendance was enormous. Every seat in the house was sold, and the audience filed out well pleased.

For the success of yesterday's performance, credit is due also to the excellent performance of Professor Čapek's orchestra.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1913.

LUDVIKOVŮ DIVADLO

Ludvikovo Divadlo [the Bohemian Dramatic Society of Chicago] will open its  
twenty-first season next Sunday.....

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II A 3 d (1)  
II A 3 d (1) (German)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1913.

## TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF LUDVIKOV DIVADLO

Yesterday was a memorable day for the Ludvikovo Divadlo (Bohemian Dramatic Association). Throughout a full score of years, the Association has been active in our Bohemian-American metropolis, and yesterday an opportunity was offered to our public to show its appreciation of the sincere efforts and untiring, diligent work which the Association has devoted to the promotion and development of Bohemian dramatic art in Chicago. Out of beginnings beset with difficulties, doubts, and disappointments, an important national institution has been constructed of which all true theater lovers may justly be proud. To start a permanent theater, and what is more important yet, to keep it going, is not such an easy task. In fact, with the exception of the Germans, no other national group in Chicago has succeeded in this endeavor--and the Germans had infinite difficulties with the upkeep of their truly artistic theater. Even a few years ago there were grave fears that their regular performances--at that time the theater played only on Sundays--would have to be discontinued in spite of the fact that the Germans are the strongest group of immigrants in Chicago. But our people cling to the



II A 3 d (1)

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BOHEMIAN

II A 3 d (1) (German)

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1913.

theater with true love and realize its value as one of the most important and effective national institutions. This fact was in the mind of the founder of the permanent Bohemian theater in Chicago, Mr. Frantisek Ludvik, and of his self-sacrificing, always active wife, both of whom have given years of hard work and persistent effort to keep their theater going and raise it to the highest possible degree of perfection. Yesterday's celebration proved that the sincere endeavor and tireless toil of this group of actors has achieved greater success than its founders may ever have dreamed of.....

.....

As we have already said, yesterday's anniversary was a general success, complete beyond the highest expectations. The public which filled the Garrick Theater in the afternoon and Thalia Hall in the evening was thrilled by the faultless performance.....



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1913.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF LUDVIKOVÓ DIVADLO

.....All seats for the performance of "Strakonicky Dudak" (Bagpiper of Strakonice) to be given at the twentieth anniversary of Ludvikovo Divadlo (Bohemian Dramatic Association) at the Garrick Theater at 2 P. M. next Sunday are already sold out, and there are many more friends and admirers of the Ludvikovo Divadlo than could be accommodated in the Garrick Theater. In order to satisfy all those who were unable to secure tickets for the afternoon performance, the management of Ludvikovo Divadlo has agreed to repeat the play on Sunday night in Thalia Hall.....



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 13, 1913.

LUDVIKOVŮ DIVADLO

[Half-tone, five column-fourth of a page, new members of Ludvikovo Divadlo]

In a week from today Ludvikovo Divadlo [Bohemian Dramatic Association] will enter its second score of years of activity among us with a gala performance at the Garrick Theater. J. K. Tyl's "Strakonicky Dudak" (the Bagpiper of Strakonice) ....will no doubt attract....large numbers of the Divadlo's friends.



Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1913.

TWENTY YEARS OF THE LUDVÍKOVO DIVADLO



To speak in these days about the cultural importance of the theater is unnecessary. Every wide-awake man and woman knows that the theater is a school of life, and it is needless to reason about this truth, because it is recognized by all civilized people. The development of theatrical art is a criterion of a people's progress and cultural life. Since it is of great importance to a whole nation, its significance for a mere branch transplanted into a foreign soil cannot be overestimated. It is a fountain from which new life continuously flows into the whole body. With this in mind we must come to the conclusion that the establishment of the Bohemian Ludvíkovo Divadlo (Ludvík's Theater) in Chicago was one of the most important events of our national life. All things strive for perfection; progress is evident at every turn. Things that aroused our enthusiasm some years ago have retreated into the background and have now been replaced by new achievements, new acquisitions. The years of dilettantism have passed, and the present times call for better treats. In the natural general evolution, the theater must not be an exception, nor is

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1913.



it one. It is happily forging ahead, and it is to the credit of the Bohemian community of Chicago that a prosperous and permanent Bohemian theater in this city is assured.

It is to the amateurs, who celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their first performance a short while ago, that the recognition is due for having spent years in preparing the ground for and spreading interest in the theater. Every one of them may justly be proud and pleased that he has made his contribution to the establishment of a permanent stage in our midst. Today Ludvíkovo Divadlo stands on the threshold of its second score of years of work. It will commemorate its arrival in Chicago [from Bohemia] by a gala presentation of J. K. Tyl's "Strakonický Dudák" (The Bagpiper of Strakonice) in the Garrick Theater on Randolph Street, April 20. The staging of the play will be carried out along the lines adopted for the performance by the National Theater in Prague. The dances by Misses Petrtyl, Háek, Hurt, Bidles, and Číha will be under the direction of Miss Mayme Fiala. Professor H. Čapek, who composed a festive overture for this performance,



Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 6, 1913.

will direct the soloists and chorus.

Our picture shows the members of the original group at the time of their arrivals in Chicago with their leader and director, Mr. František Ludvík. The majority of the original group, including the irreplaceable Director Ludvík, have left us. Through the years new members, who of course are not in the picture, have been added to the personnel. We shall bring out a supplement in our next number.

[Translator's Note: The picture referred to in the text is five columns wide and ten inches long.]



II A 3 d (1)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1912.

LISTEN!

(Editorial)

Should anybody complain that we have not enough Bohemian theatrical performances in Chicago, let us tell him that there were various plays presented on six Bohemian stages last Sunday, and that practically every existing Bohemian stage will be busy during the coming holidays.

91A (ALL PMS) 10/17/12

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1912.

THE CESKE DIVADLO

The Ceske Divadlo (Bohemian Theater Association) presented the play "Past Na Muze" (Man Trap) in the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs yesterday. To our knowledge, it is the first time this play has been presented in Chicago, and therefore it is somewhat of a novelty. It is one of the gay, naughty French comedies, full of comical, piquant scenes, whose plot revolves around matrimonial infidelity. Its authors are Hennequin and Duval.

.....The Ceske Divadlo presented it in an excellent manner, both the ladies..... and men of the group having shown perhaps even a better understanding and mastery of their parts than is usually the case.....

The attendance was just fair, not nearly as large as the efforts of the management of the Ceske Divadlo deserve..... Next Sunday, a musical comedy entitled "Divka Pro Vsecko" (A Maid for Everything) will be on the bill.

II A 3 d (1)  
II B 1 c (1)

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1912.

OUR OPERETTA

(Editorial)

Up until this theatrical season, the idea was prevalent that under the present conditions, an operetta was impossible to present on our Bohemian stage. This year, however, we were convinced that with a strong will, even the greatest obstacles can be overcome.

Prior to this, our singing societies occasionally produced an operetta, but our theatrical organizations did extremely little in this respect. Many years ago, the Ludvíkovo Divadlo (František Ludvík's Bohemian Dramatic Society) successfully produced the "Bartered Bride". But very little has been done since.

This year, an unexpected change has come, and within a short time, we have seen several operettas, a fact which proves that even an operetta can be put

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II A 3 d (1)  
II B 1 c (1)

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1912.

on the repertoire of our theaters from time to time, and that our companies can be relied upon to produce it without discredit.

The success of the "Krásná Helena" (Beautiful Helena) clearly indicates what our professional companies can do, and the same has been proved by our amateur groups. Therefore, it is to be hoped that the successful attempts this year will not be the last.

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1912.

"THE BEAUTIFUL HELENA" AT THE LUDVÍKOVŮ DIVADLO

After the remarkable success which the Ludvíkovo Divadlo (František Ludvík's Bohemian Dramatic Association) had with its first operatic attempt of this season, the group decided to try another that would put the Association permanently on the level of an operatic group which may justly be proud of its results. The Association's management selected Offenbach's "The Beautiful Helena," an operetta which certainly is not easy.....

.....

Its premiere was held yesterday, and it was certainly a success. The group played and sang for a full house, and it seems that this operetta will attract crowds again and again.....

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1911.

BENEFIT FOR ALOIS KLAPKA

Yesterday, the Ludvik Dramatic Company ended their theatrical season for this year in order to rest a few weeks after working diligently for one year. For the benefit of the beloved comedian, Mr. Alois Klapka, a six-act farce "Mistr Bedrnik A Jeho Chasa," (Mister Bedrnik and his crowd) was performed as the outstanding play of the season. The beneficiary distinguished himself in the role of "Robes," and was rewarded with several floral pieces by his friends. Mr. Weidner also was distinguished in the role of the clerk "Spagat." Mr. Splavca as "Bedrnik," and Mr. Lescinsky as "Skrob," were also excellent. The entire play, as is usual with the Ludvik Company, was remarkably well performed.

The house was filled to capacity, and the public showed in the best manner possible that it knows how to appreciate the many years of active work done by Mr. Klapka on the theatrical stage of Bohemian Chicago.



II A 3 d (1)

III H

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1911.

### JINDRICH MOSNA MEMORIAL SERVICE

A memorial service was held last night in the Svatopluk Cech hall in memory of Mr. Jindrich Mosna, member of the Royal National Bohemian Theatre of Prague, Knight of the Order of Francis Joseph I., who died May 6, and is the never-to-be forgotten patriot of the Bohemian people.

This occasion was arranged by the Ludvik Dramatic Company, in order that the Bohemians of Chicago might have an opportunity to pay tribute to one of the greatest and oldest sons of Bohemian Thalia.

Mrs. Ludvik, director of the Ludvik Dramatic Company, opened the exercises by welcoming the gathering, and referring to this funeral service as befitting the darling of the Bohemian theatrical Muse. Mrs. Ludvik then introduced the speaker of the occasion, Dr. Jaroslav Vojan, who at length, introduced significant data from the life of the deceased. Following this, Mrs. Ludvik read a letter which Mr. Mosna sent on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary jubilee of the actor's life. Mr. Ludvik had invited Mr. Mosna to come to Chicago upon this occasion.

NPA (LL) PROJ. 30276



II A 3 d (1)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III H

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Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1911.

The contents of the letter were followed with great interest by everyone, and there were many with tears in their eyes.

The singing societies, "Cesko Delnicky" (Bohemian Workingmen's), and "Karel Marx," which had promised to take part, failed to arrive. The ceremony was ended at this point.

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 d (1)  
II A 3 b

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1911.

### LUDVIK'S THEATRE

"Bordynkari," ("The Boarders") by R. Jaromir Psenka, a portrayal from the life of Chicago-Bohemians, in three acts, with songs adapted from the humoresque by F.J. Skaloud, was repeated again last night on the stage of the Ludvik Theatre.

"The Boarders" is not new upon the Chicago-Bohemian stage anymore. The house was sold out to the last seat yesterday. Because of reports of the previous success, every one who has not yet seen the play is anxious to do so, and there are many of such persons. Therefore, "The Boarders" will, no doubt, be repeated next Sunday. Yesterday's presentation was probably the most successful of the series.

It would be a mere repetition of previous criticism to say that the star was Mrs. Ludvik, who played the part of the boarding-house mistress. Messrs. K. Splavec and F. Lhotsky, in the roles of the Texas farmer, and his son, respectively, were particularly suited for their characters. The same applies to all the other



II A 3 d (1)

II A 3 b 2

-2-

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 1, 1911.

players.

Professor J. H. Capek, director of the theatre orchestra, prepared an excellent program for yesterday, so that the audience enjoyed some very fine music between the acts. It is expected that the theatre will be filled to capacity again next Sunday.



II A 3 d (1)

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III A

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1910.

VETERAN ACTOR HONORED

P.2--The flower of Bohemian society is expected to be present at the Garrick Theater next Sunday to render homage to a most deserving man and to celebrate a jubilee the like of which we have never before seen, and which even in the land of our origin, is of rare occurrence. On this occasion Frank Ludvik's completion of fifty years of activity as the director of the permanent Bohemian theater in Chicago will be commemorated.

It will be honor accorded to one to whom honor is due. Mr. Ludvik began his artistic career when Bohemian sentiment and national consciousness needed to be awakened, and it is certain that he has accomplished very much along this line. In those days Bohemian books and Bohemian actors were the only friends to cheer Bohemian immigrants and save them for a better future. And for Bohemian-Americans this Bohemian theater still remains an important national and educational institution. Our veteran artist had the ambition and the energy to make his foundation accomplish the utmost possible good, and the effect of its activities penetrated all strata of our people and perpetuated their love for the land of their birth.

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II A 3 d (1)

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BOHEMIAN

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III A

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1910.

IV

However, not only as a national worker but also as an artist Mr. Ludvik deserves that his jubilee shall be a magnificent manifestation of the gratitude which the Bohemians of Chicago owe to him. Whoever has attended the performances in our theater--and what Bohemian has not?--must inevitably remember with pleasure, those delightful characterizations, informed with life and elaborated in their minutest details, which Ludvik has created on the stage. In both comic and serious parts he has proved himself to be, the talented, assiduous artist; and as such, he should be saluted on next Sunday.

The personal, human side of Mr. Ludvik's character is so attractive, that every one who comes in contact with him becomes his friend. His modest manners, cheerful temperament, and sincere address, win for him daily the good will of new acquaintances. .

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 7, 1910.

## JUBILEE CELEBRATION

P.1--Very few dramatic artists are permitted to celebrate a jubilee, fifty years of histrionic activity, and still boast of such bodily and spiritual strength, as Mr. Frantisek Ludvik, the director of the first permanent Bohemian Theatre in America. There is not one Bohemian in Chicago who does not know Mr. Ludvik, and surely there is no countryman of ours, who having had the pleasure of knowing him intimately, does not like him and has not become his sincere friend. For these reasons, it can be expected, that Mr. Ludvik's jubilee will be a holiday, not only for his artistic retinue, but for the entire Bohemian public. The Ludvik Theatrical Company will give a jubilee performance on Sunday February 6th in the Garrick Theatre. There, the jubilant will be rendered homage by his associates for his fifty years on the thorny path of histrionic art, and by the public, who recognize the merits of Mr. Ludvik as an artist, a Bohemian, and a man.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1907.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF HISTRIONIC ACTIVITY.

The Ludvik Theatrical Association opened its fifteenth season by Jos. Stolba's "Jeji System" (Her System) last Sunday. The Bohemian audience assembled in Thalia Hall; it showed that it intends to support future performances, that it has retained its predilection for dramatic art which, especially in our new homeland, should be a school for us Czechs, and a place of sociable recreation and intellectual delight. Diverse human traits are represented upon the stage, the good ones and the bad; it may, therefore, be called "The Theatre of the world."

Every lover of the art eagerly anticipates the opportunity to visit the theatre. Not only may he enjoy a laugh if the performance is good, but he will always carry away a bit of instruction, while the gestures and words of the actor may linger in his memory for his lifetime. The theatre is a necessary item in human life, and for some a downright indispensable one. The public fills the house, and then it is up to the actor to prove his value.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1907.

The good actor, the artist, reigns over the audience. Our Theatrical Association has been active among us Czechs for fourteen years-a long span of time. The public manifested its esteem for the actors, and many of those who support them today have been, during the fourteen years, educated by them.

For the fifteenth time the Association assures the Bohemian public of its earnest intention to keep the Czech Muse of the drama upon a pedestal, the highest possible.

The public and the actors will take this proclamation to their hearts, and we hope the Bohemian people of Chicago will give the efforts of the actors their enthusiastic support.

The play, "Her System," chosen for the opening, was written by Stolba in the year of 1905, and represents one of his most recent works.

Stolba is known to theatrical circles as a dramatist of remarkable genuineness and individuality.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1907.

The study of his characters means a hard nut to crack for every actor; his figures are full of healthy humor; we meet them all in his "Her System." But there is no caricature in the plays; an actor given to exaggeration and extemporizing is amiss.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1907.

LOCAL NEWS.

p.2--The Lidove Divadlo, (Peoples Theater) has concluded a successful season last Sunday, by presenting a lively comedy named, "Third Ringing," written by a Bohemian writer, Mr. Stech. This play is really one of the finest and most amusing Bohemian comedies.

It was presented in a faultless way and therefore the large audience which was present enjoyed it immensely. This farewell performance by the Peoples Theater was presented just as remarkably well as their first play of the season.

The entire cast of this theater consists of talented Bohemian actors, many of whom are genuine artists in that field.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1907.

It is hoped that we shall have again the opportunity to enjoy the acting of these artists during the next season, and that the management will again prepare a choice repertoire.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1907.

MAMZELL NITOCHE

Marie Ziegler's First Appearance Gained Her Fame  
And Many Well Wishers Among Bohemians of Chicago.

p. 1--The role of Denis in "Mamzell Nitouche," operetta, was played by Marie Ziegler yesterday at the Garrick Theatre.

She is a famous Bohemian opera star who has delighted the royal families, as well as people in large cities of Europe, with her wonderful singing and acting.

Marie Ziegler celebrated her triumph by proving that she really is a great opera star. Her performance fulfilled all expectations to the great satisfaction of the audience.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1907.

She acts and sings in a natural way, with confidence in herself at all times while on the stage. Marie Ziegler played her role perfectly. Her singing and acting was outstanding.

Other roles in this operetta were played by Bohemian actors, but their performance could not be compared with that of Marie Ziegler.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 29, 1907.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN LIDO THEATER.

p.2--Yesterday's benefit performance for Mr. J. Javorsky in the Lido Theater was one of the most successful of those which have appeared on this stage this season. Mr. J. Javorsky himself took part in it.

The play, of which the plot was fascinating and interesting, was made even more effective by the wonderful acting. It was perfectly rendered even to the smallest detail.

The large audiences in the Lido Theater have proved that the public recognizes the high quality of performance of these artists.

The management intends to maintain the high standard which it has set in order to insure large attendance at all future presentations at the Lido Theater.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 23, 1906.

(Editorial)

p. 4, col. 1.. Whenever the Bohemian people visit any of the English theaters in Chicago, they are surprised at the large attendance. The American people love the theater, - that is something which no one can deny. There are 100,000 Bohemians in Chicago, but not one regular theater which would give daily performances. We should have one that would operate at least three times a week. It could easily be built; the only question being whether there would be enough people to fill it in order to operate profitably.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1906.

FIRST BOHEMIAN DRAMATIC AND OPERATIC THEATER.

p. 1, col. 6.. Our public has found that the First Bohemian Dramatic and Operatic Theater can fulfill the task which it has undertaken and do it well. Artistic talent among its members has inspired the entire cast to such an extent that they all work with vigor and enthusiasm to make every performance a success.

Performances as this have filled the theater to capacity and if the directors and actors continue to work energetically and conscientiously as they have in the past, they will always have a large audience which is imperative to success.

Plays that they perform have been successful abroad and this theater is determined to present them successfully in this country. Mr. Bartik is the director of this Bohemian theater.

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II A 3 d (2)

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II B 3

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1905.

SUCCESS OF BARTIK'S VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN SOKOL  
CHICAGO HALL.

p. 1, col. 5.. Yesterday's performance of the first Bohemian vaudeville and operatic theatre in the Sokol Chicago hall should be ranked as one of the most successful, because a really remarkable opportunity for enjoyment was given to the public, in fact, every number of the program was well liked by the public.

It was the toe dancer, young Alice Warburton, first solo-dancer, who especially evoked the admiration of the public. Julia, Bohemian gymnast, astonished with her performances. She is a finished artist in her sphere and rightfully gained full recognition from the public. Mr. J. Sulc as usually drew peals of laughter from the audience with his irresistible humor. Augusta Odillonova, appeared in the garb of a dashing rider and received several encores.

The wrestling match received the closest attention. The contest was between the well known Town of Lake Sokol, Frank Svaicer (Butcher-boy) and the equally well known New Tabor Sokol, Joseph Peroutka. They are both good, clever wrestlers, and for that reason their match was of great interest. There were three rounds to the match which were held during intermissions. The first round



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 11, 1905.

lasted eight minutes and the winner was Mr. Svaicer, who defeated his opponent with an arm lock. The second round was undecided. In the third round which was the deciding one, both contestants fought as lions. At times victory pointed first to one and then to the other. However, after nine minutes and sixteen seconds, Svaicer again won with an arm-lock. Peroutka asked for a return match, to which Svaicer agreed.

Prodana laska (Bartered Love) was the source of ceaseless laughter. The leading role was played by Miss Olea Mark, who was well liked and who received a bouquet. Miss Mark played with verve and her emotions were becoming to her dramatic appearance. Mr. Sulc played his part in an unsurpassable manner. Other participants in the one act play were Mr. Keclik, Miss Opava, Mr. Sverak and Mr. Wagner, all of whom played their parts excellently. Mr. F. Hladky's orchestra furnished the music for the occasion and rendered several concert selections.

Briefly speaking, yesterday's entertainment was one of those which will long be remembered by the public. It was the kind of performance the public always eagerly awaits; when it has the opportunity it fills the theatre to capacity.

II A 3 d (1)

BOHEMIAN

IV

Denni Hlasatel, May 2, 1903.

LUDVIK THEATRE JUBILEE.



The Bohemian theater under the direction of Mr. Fr. Ludvik has existed among us for the past ten years, and the merits it has gained are appreciated by all our countrymen. Therefore it is expected that the jubilee celebration, which will be held tomorrow night in Thalia Hall, will have a large attendance, giving undeniable proof of recognition of this whole theatrical association.

At tomorrow's jubilee performance memorial souvenirs will be distributed, which are provided with beautiful photographs.

II A 3 d (1)IV

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 5, 1901.

OPENING OF THEATRICAL SEASON.

Ludvik's Theatrical Society will open this season on Sept. 15th at it's headquarters in Thalia hall, corner 18th and Allport Streets. Several new artists, whom Mr. Ludvik had engaged in Bohemia, will have arrived by that time.

Ludvik's theatrical company will endeavor further to increase the favor it has gained during the eight years of it's past existence.



II A 3 d (1)

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BOHEMIAN

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 9, 1901.

PASSION PLAY PRODUCED BY BOHEMIAN ACTORS

Ludwik Company Goes through Scenes of the Last Supper, Betrayal,  
Crucifixion, and Resurrection

The "Passion Play" in Bohemian was presented by the Ludwik Theatrical Company last night at Thalia Hall, Eighteen Street and Allport Avenue. The different scenes of the passion week, the last supper, the betrayal in the garden, the trial before Pilate, the crucifixion, and finally the resurrection, were depicted with great care by the large company of Bohemian players. The part of Jesus Christ was taken by Mr. Horlivy, who was attired in a blue and white robe and wore long hair and beard as represented in the paintings by old masters. The apostle John was impersonated by Miss Splavcova, who wore the yellow hair of a Raphael angel, Judas was arrayed in yellow.

The audience was deeply affected by many of the scenes, and there were sobs and tears at the parting of Christ from Mary Magdalene and at the crucifixion scene. The play will be repeated every night this week. The Ludwik Company is composed of actors from Bohemia who present a play every Sunday night at Thalia Hall.

II A 3 d (1)

Svornost, Jan. 2, 1896.

BOHEMIAN



[LUDWIG'S SOCIETY GIVES ROMANTIC DRAMA]

"Ludwig's Society" started yesterday a New Year presenting on the stage a romantic drama entitled "A Nun Buried Alive" or "Knights Of the Cross In the Holy Land". Said play is very old and used to be played on the amateur stages years ago.

The members of the society prepared beautiful costumes; nice and new sceneries adorned the stage. The interpretation of the main characters was good as always, the monologues were faultless, especially Mrs. Splavcova, Mrs. Lescinska and Mrs. Kollanska, also Mr. Novak, Splavcow and Fisher.

Next Sunday there will be played a farce, "Grocery Woman of 18th Place."

II A 3 d (1)

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, June 18, 1878, Chicago.  
Vol. III; No. 218.

[BOHEMIAN ACTRESS LEAVES FOR HOMELAND]

Miss Teresa Hovarka who for four years has been busily engaged upon local Bohemian stages leaves to-day upon a journey to her native land.

She will visit at "Kolin" her birthplace.



II. CONTRI-  
BUTIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(2) Dancing



Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1918.

/DANCING INSTRUCTION/

(Advertisement)

School of Dancing for children will commence classes Saturday, Oct. 12, in Placek's hall, 2341 South Kedzie Avenue.

Mrs. J. J. Plachta, director of classic dancing, 2336 South Kedzie Avenue. Telephone Rockwell 687, or Lawndale 151.

II A 3 d (2)  
II B 1 c (2)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1918.

### A CZECH DANCER'S SUCCESS

The Municipal Pier, with its musical recitals and other high class entertainment, is gaining in attraction day by day. Its ideal location on the lake affords relief and relaxation to Chicago's populace, sweltering in the hot weather, and the activities arranged there regularly, offer a pleasant recreation.

On Fridays, especially, the spacious premises are the scene of activities which are a genuine delight to the large gatherings. The celebrated Dramatic League, headed by Mrs. Lyman A. Walton, has taken charge of the evenings. Last Friday night a recital was arranged on the Pier in honor of the Greek consul general in Chicago, who was appointed minister to the United States from Greece, and is to leave our city within a short time.

A program on a high artistic level was offered. It consisted of music, drama, and dancing. We would not have paid any attention to it but for the fact that

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 1, 1918.

Mrs. Bozena Pondelicek a Czech artist well known in local circles, appeared as a soloist. Hers was the greatest success of all the performers on that evening. She gave several classic dances, among them her own version of Brahms' "Gipsy Dance".

The Dramatic League then produced a pantomime, "Columbia's Message". Mrs. Pondelicek's art was reviewed in a highly flattering style by our English language local press. It has furnished a new contribution to the appreciation of Czech-American art, and that is the reason why we are giving it mention.

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II. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

a. Music

The Czechoslovak Review, April 1925.

'BARTERED BRIDE' IN CHICAGO.



A highly meritorious performance of Smetana's great comic opera was given by the Bedrich Smetana Singing Society of Chicago at the Studebaker Theatre Sunday afternoon, March 18. Members, supported by a few professionals accomplished wonders.

The audience, including musical critics of Chicago daily papers, could not speak highly enough of the production.

The Smetana singers have given the "Bartered Bride" on many previous occasions.

This year the society was especially fortunate in securing Mrs. M. Havelkova to fill the principal part. She made an ideal Marenka; she has the voice, the good looks and considerable experience on the stage. She alone made the production worth seeing.

The Russian Opera had just closed a four weeks' engagement in Chicago and naturally comparisons were suggested.

The Czechoslovak Review, April 1923.

The consensus of opinion among musicians present was that the "Bartered Bride," as given by the Smetana Singing Society, was fully equal to the best that the Russians produced.

As the opera was given on Sunday afternoon, when there are a dozen musical events in the loop, the critics saw only a part of the performance. So their reviews are not extended, but they are full of praise. It is a pity, though, that nearly the entire audience was composed of Chicago Czechs. The society had large expenses and did not want to run the chance of unsold seats. So all the tickets were sold out three weeks ahead to the Bohemian lovers of the opera and the general American music loving public had no chance to see the "Bartered Bride," with the exception of the few who were invited by their Bohemian friends.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1922.

THE KAREL BENDL SINGING AND CULTURAL SOCIETY  
RESUMES ACTIVITIES

Now that summer vacations are over, the Pevecký Vzdělávací Sbor "Karel Bendl" (Karel Bendl Singing and Cultural Society) resumed its regular weekly rehearsals. The first one of these took place on September 27. All future weekly meetings of the Society will be held on Wednesdays at 8 P.M. in the Vojta Naprstek School on Homan Avenue, near West 26th Street.

We believe that all members, men and women, will greet this piece of news with enthusiasm and will not miss their first rehearsal of the season. Bring your friends with you, so that our society might grow and thus discharge its mission within the Bohemian-American society.

Every song-loving countryman who wishes to make his or her Wednesdays the days of rest from daily activity, and who likes to amuse himself or herself by singing, is heartily welcome to our midst. You may join the Society any Wednesday

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1922.

at the above-named school.

The committee.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1922.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE  
BEDRICH SMETANA CHORAL SOCIETY

All members of the Pevecký Spolek Bedřich Smetana (Bedřich Smetana Choral Society) are requested to attend the rehearsals conducted by the Spolek preparatory to its production of the operetta "Faust A Markyta" (Faust and Marguerite) which will be given next Sunday night, May 14, 1922 in the hall of the Sokol Chicago. The first rehearsal will be held today at 8 P. M. on the stage of the Sokol Chicago, the second on Sunday afternoon, April 30, 1922 in the same place. All subsequent rehearsals will be announced.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1922.

### A CHARITY CONCERT

The Czech brethern church, otherwise known in our community as the Hubbard Memorial Church, 2520 South Lawndale Avenue, is very busy preparing for a great charity concert to be given this coming Wednesday..... The management and rehearsing of individual artists has been entrusted to Mr. Vaclav Jiskra who is one of the foremost musicians of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. The following artists will co-operate: Mr. Milo Luka, baritone; Mrs. Margaret Jiskra, harpist; Mr. Vaclav Machek, violin virtuoso; and his wife. The concert will begin sharply at 8 P. M. and is as follows:

1. A prologue by Dr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka, the Chicago consul of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.
2. "Romanza Andaluz," a Spanish dance by Sarasate, played by Mr. Vaclav Machek.
3. Slovak folk songs, sung by Mr. Milo Luka.
4. Arias from Bedrich Smetana's "Bartered Bride" and "Hubicka" (The Kiss),

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1922.

arranged by V. Kuchynka and played by Mr. Vaclav Jiskra.

5. Fantasia Appassionata by Edward Schneckner, played by Mrs. Margaret Jiskra.

6. "Mazurek" by Anton Dvorak, played by Mr. Vaclav Machek.

7. Slovak folk songs, sung by Mr. Milo Luka.

8. A phantasy for the base viol by K. Kukla, played by Mr. Jiskra and accompanied on the harp by Mrs. Jiskra.

9. Meditation from the opera "Thais" by Jules Massenet, played by Mr. Machek (violin), Mrs. Jiskra (harp), and an organ accompaniment.

As announced, the concert has been organized for charity and the proceeds will go to charitable institutions in Bohemia. Tickets are obtainable from the pharmacies of Mr. Otto Pelikan, west 26th Street and Lawndale Avenue, and Mr. F. Honsik, 3335 West 26th Street.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 10, 1921.

NEWS FROM THE CESKY DELNICKY PEVECKY SBOR LYRA

The Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor Lyra (Lyra Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society) has its present headquarters at Mr. Velat's place, 3225 West 22nd Street. The regular monthly meetings are held every first Monday of the month and rehearsals are held every Friday evening. All communications should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. Stanislav Bilek, 1909 South Crawford Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, or to the Society's headquarters.

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II B 2 f

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 21, 1921.

### YOUNG PEOPLE'S PERFORMANCE

An interesting performance by Czech young people was presented yesterday afternoon on the stage of the Sokol Chicago Hall. The spacious hall was filled to capacity. Participating in this performance were the former and present pupils of Mr. and Mrs. Jan Kovar who for a number of years have taught at the Vojta Naprstek Free Thought School.

The program consisted of musical and vocal numbers and recitations, together with a number of short scenes which were truly impressive. A number of children of various ages appeared in individual numbers on the program. By their performance, the children have shown what can be accomplished by the good will and diligence of conscientious and patient teachers. All the children performed very well and pleased not only their teachers and parents, but all those who came to see the performance. The program was so extensive that it was impossible for us to give the names of all the performers. Special recognition was

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 21, 1921.

deserved by everyone. But unquestionably the greatest of praise must be given to Alfred Kovar who, in spite of the fact that he is only seventeen years old, attracted the attention of all those who were present by his unusual talent. He skillfully conducted the children's orchestra which received very rigid training under his direction. He also performed as a bass viol soloist. In his presentation of Schwabe's "Romance" and Simandl's "Fantasie na Ceske Narodni Pisne" (Fantasy on Bohemian Folk Songs) he drew attention to himself as a greatly talented musician who in the near future will surely ripen into a great artist. His present teacher, the well-known bass viol virtuoso, Mr. Vaclav Jiskra, and a member of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, may be justly proud of young Kovar.....

Mr. and Mrs. Kovar may congratulate themselves upon the success attained yesterday afternoon.

MPA (ILL) PNCJ.002/5

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1920.

NEW LAURELS ACHIEVED

Phenomenal Success of Concert of the Bohemian  
Workingmen's Singing Society Lyra

It was just fifty years ago this year that the singing society Lyra was founded in Bohemian Chicago, just an insignificant community at that time. On December 14 of this year, it will be exactly thirty years since the foundation for the Český Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society), a society destined by Fate to reach deeply into the cultural life of Bohemians not only in Chicago, but also all over the United States, was laid down. Just recently, both of these bodies were merged into one, and their mutual anniversary was celebrated in a most appropriate manner yesterday. Instead of an obligatory banquet, the united singers arranged an anniversary concert and invited Mr. Otakar Mařák to appear as solist. He is an opera star of our golden temple of arts, situated upon the banks of the Vltava (Moldau River); he is the same Mařák who, after an artistic career of twenty years, still occupies

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1920.

a foremost position in the Bohemian world of songsters.

There are twenty-five hundred seats in the spacious auditorium of the Carter H. Harrison Technical High School, but most of the seats were occupied by grateful listeners who were longing for an artistic treat of musical beauty. The concert was truly a success, and we must say that nobody was disappointed in his expectations. The spacious auditorium resounded with tumultuous applause following each chorus or solo number, and there were moments when the enthusiastic audience responded with spontaneous demonstrations. The lion's share of the applause, of course, went to Mr. Mařák; but a good share of the credit also went to the singers themselves and, last but not least, to the conductor, Mr. Josef Houdek, whom we must rank as one of our foremost conductors today.

But there was another man who reaped deserved laurels yesterday. He was the Slovak virtuoso, Mr. Vladimír Šaško, our prominent pianist, who performed the difficult task of accompanist. Both he and the conductor received recognition from Mr. Mařák himself when, amidst roaring applause he shook hands with them.



Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1920.

The program was opened with a presentation by the male chorus of Javurek's rapturous choral, "Na Moravu" (To Moravia), which was followed by Foerster's no less effective composition, "Oráč" (Plowman).....

The "Slavnostni Sbor" (Festival Choral), composed by the late conductor of the Lyra and also of the Český Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor, Mr. Jan Kalaš, was the last number on the program.....

Honor to our celebrants; honor to their conductor, Mr. Josef Houdek! Mr. Houdek has proved to be a real master of the baton, and we are sure that under the leadership of this great but modest artist, our singers will go on to even greater accomplishments.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 30, 1920.

MUSICAL RECITAL OF MISS TÁŇA S. VOJAN

Last evening in the recital hall of the Auditorium, Miss Táňa S. Vojan, a daughter of the well-known journalist and present business manager of the J. Triner Wine Company, Dr. E. Salaba Vojan, formally introduced herself to our artistic colony as a remarkable pianist. That the young artist is really talented was known to her close friends, and was also indicated when, from time to time, she made public appearances as an accompanist. But yesterday's recital revealed to us the artistry of the debutante in a really splendid manner. Miss Vojan has at her disposal all the fundamental elements upon which the successful career of a virtuoso is built.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1920.

OFFICIAL UNIFICATION ACHIEVED  
Pevecka Spolecnost Lyra Unites  
with Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor

Some time ago we reported in our newspaper that the Pevecka Spolecnost Lyra (Singing Society Lyra), which has proved its great value to our musical, cultural, and artistic life by the meritorious work of several of its outstanding members, primarily Dr. Leopold Wedeles and the late Dr. Jan D. Novak, has decided to unite with the equally deserving singing society, the Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society). The unification, which we reported some time ago, was a known fact at that time, but it had not been officially approved. The unification was officially approved at the semiannual meeting of the Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor held last Friday evening at the clubhouse of the above-mentioned society on Ashland Avenue near 18th Street. At the meeting it was resolved that these two singing societies be merged into one body under the name of Cesko-Delnický Pevecký Sbor Lyra (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 22, 1920.

Society Lyra).

Since that time both of these societies have ceased to exist as separate units, but under their own original names they will live long in our memories. In this regard the memories are not only interesting, but also beautiful and worthy. We hope sincerely that both societies, now merged into one body under a new name, will work together with redoubled efforts and enthusiasm toward the same goal, and that greater success may be attained than that which we witnessed during the many years of their separate existence. And for this, many opportunities can be found. Each of these societies excelled in splendid vocal material which, now combined, will make it possible to work under more favorable conditions.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Pevecka Spolecnost Lyra, consisting of thirteen members, united with the Maj (May) ladies' auxiliary of the Cesky Delnický

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Denni Glasatel, June 22, 1920.

Pevecký Sbor. Even this unification will be of importance and must not be underestimated. Mr. Joseph Koudek, who will be the **conductor** of this united group, is a proved and enthusiastic leader, and his name should guarantee the success of each and every public appearance of the Česko-selnicý Pevecký Sbor Lyra and the Maj. In conclusion, we must mention that the following men have been elected officers of the new group: Mr. Antonín Bobisud, president; Mr. Stanislav Bílek, secretary; and Mr. J. Wolf, treasurer.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1920.

CONCERT OF THE CESKA USTREDNI PEVECKA JEDNOTA

Our singers, united in the Ceska Ustredni Pevecka Jednota (Bohemian Central Singing Society), appeared before our people in a popular concert held at the Harrison High School auditorium, 24th Street and Marshall Boulevard, yesterday --and it is not the fault of the society that the concert was given almost at the end of the season. Originally the date of the concert was set for April 25 but had to be postponed, as were many other projects, on account of the strike of school attendants. Fortunately the success of the concert was not threatened by this postponement.

The spacious high school auditorium was host to a large number of people who do not miss an opportunity to hear beautiful voices and music, and it is only proper to state that no one in the audience was disappointed in his expectations, although most of the numbers on the program are generally known to our people. The opening selection was a short choral composition by Dr. J. Greif, a former



Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1920.

Chicagoan who now resides in sunny California. This composition, "Pozdrav Vlasti Cechoslovaku Americkyh" (American Czechoslovaks' Greetings to the Native Land), was the only new number on the program. It was presented by a mixed chorus of eighty voices. The singers were greeted by a storm of applause, which of course was the best encouragement to them. This introductory number was conducted by Mr. Joseph Houdek, under whose capable direction the musical beauty of this composition was brought to full prominence. What especially caused a pleasing impression was the splendid uniformity of voices.

When the last chords of this composition died away, the attention of the audience was concentrated upon the male chorus of the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota which sang Tóvacovsky's sublime choral, "Vlasti" (Native Land). The singers gave proof of their sincere efforts to express the feeling of warmth which is so essential for this composition. The Cesko Delnický Pevecký Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society) sang Vogel's composition the "Cikani" (gypsies), which was the most sympathetically received number on the program.



Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1920.

There was a long storm of applause, and the audience called for an encore.....

All in all, it may be said that the concert increased the number of projects-- projects which fully satisfied not only the promoters but also the audience-- and that they may indeed be called successful.





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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 5, 1920.

COMIC OPERA "V STUDNI" PRESENTED BY  
THE BEDRICH SMETANA SINGING SOCIETY



A great enemy of every real artist is he who praises everything which is presented to us under the name of art and who writes about every common and sometimes very poor production only in superlative phrases. He quite often awakens vanity, supports a very dangerous grandiosity, and what is worse, destroys young talent right in the formative stage, driving from the temple of arts many who have real talent. This last is almost an unforgivable sin. For a really artistic accomplishment, the usual exaggerated praise is merely censure, because with the continually repeated phrases even the best artistic productions become commonplace, and are brought to the level of average simplicity. The truth about art, more than about anything else, is that that which deserves praise, praises itself. Nothing annoys a real artist more than undeserved praise.

The Bedrich Smetana Singing Society, which successfully presented the "Prodana Nevesta" (The Bartered Bride) last year, and which decided to present the comic

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 5, 1920.



opera "V Studni," (In the Well), by Blodek, this year, has documented thereby that it considers its own artistic potentiality as first-class and that its aspirations are aimed directly toward the highest and really artistic goal "art for art's sake". No material profit whatsoever accrues to the members from attending the endless and tiresome rehearsals and if it occurs that there is any monetary profit, then they generously waive it beforehand for the benefit of orphans of the legionnaires in Czechoslovakia. Their only reward is that each individual lives through a period of happiness created by the knowledge that he himself has unselfishly contributed his talent upon the altar of the Muses. Therefore, it is only proper to use a different comparison than that which is used for the average commonplace production. But in every case it is necessary to strictly differentiate such a comparison from one-sided reasoning and analytical criticism, because even its main purpose is "art for art's sake" and not to praise in order to be praised.

Even by such comparison it is proper to label yesterday's presentation of the opera "V Studni" as very successful; and as far as Mrs. Marie Matejicek Ort, as "Lidunka,"

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 5, 1920.

and Mrs. Slavka Krejci, as "Veruna," are concerned, it was actually remarkable, although even the other soloists and the chorus itself sang beautifully and were often applauded. Mrs. Matejcek Ort by her personality and by her appearance is pleasing to the eye, and her singing is equally agreeable to the ear. Therefore, each of her appearances should be greeted by us from both viewpoints.....

Mrs. Slavka Krejci was also excellent in her part as "Veruna". With her full and true alto voice she at once aroused the attention of the whole audience..... Mr. Arno Mario Hess performed his tenor role as "Vojtech" with honor..... Mr. Joseph R. Krejci, as "Janek", also acted and sang well..... Not only the soloists, but also the chorus was remarkable and bore evidence of unusual advancement. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Stefan T. Ernst, can withstand the most severe criticism.....

In closing, it should be mentioned that despite the unfavorable weather, the Sokol Chicago Hall was sold out and no one regretted that they had not allowed the unfavorable weather to frighten them away from this artistic treat.



B. F. F. I. I.

Don't Missed, Mar. 29, 1940.

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Every year the Chicago Irish colony celebrates, in a glorious and pompous manner, the name day of their national patron, Saint Patrick; they boast about their saint Patrick. Local Italians also have a significant day of the year, a day when in a most demonstrative way they celebrate the memory of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America. In Chicago also reside Poles, Croatsians, Jugoslavs, Greeks, French, English, Japanese, Chinese, Hungarians, Germans, and members of many other nationalities who, on a certain day of the year, either justly or unjustly, proudly expand their chests, merely to show their sublimity to those who do not belong to them, at least in this way.

In Chicago, there are also Czechoslovaks. They too have their own national holiday--October 28, when they celebrate the Czechoslovak Independence Day. Besides this, there are also other national holidays.

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Donní Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1920.

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Although these are not regular and frequent, nevertheless, they are here. On these days, local Czechoslovaks do not arrange great demonstrative manifestations, but, nevertheless, being governed by their own hearts, by their own sentiments, not being encouraged and forced, they spontaneously participate in these holidays and manifest their national pride and adherence. When I mention these holidays I have in mind Czechoslovakian art, that quiet and modest art, which because of its genuineness is equal to any in the world. I especially mean the musical and vocal arts, which by themselves are convincing the whole world of the superiority of the Czechoslovaks.

Yesterday we had such a Czechoslovak national holiday in Chicago. The Česko Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor (The Bohemian Workmen's Singing Society), under the leadership of its excellent conductor and well-known local artist, Mr. Joseph Houdek, arranged its springtime concert, which was held in the assembly hall of the Carter H. Harrison High School. We may

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1920.

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say, that is, we must say in advance, that it was a first-class musical event. Credit for it is given not only to the conductor, Mr. Joseph Houdek, who, by an excellent selection of the entire vocal program, gave proof of his artistic taste, but also to the Česko Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor, which sang in pure intonation and beautiful, dynamic modulation.

What I am most thankful for to the Česko Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor is its careful selection of the soloist. The soloist was the famous Czechoslovak tenor, Otakar Mařák, late member of the Bohemian National Theater in Prague, Czechoslovakia, who for many years has been propagating the glory of Bohemian art throughout the world. Otakar Mařák's appearance in the concert yesterday was the best part of the program and it will be remembered for a long time to come. For that treat the Česko Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor deserves our most sincere thanks.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 29, 1920.

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The assembly hall of the Carter H. Harrison High School began to fill shortly before 1 P. M. The throngs of people were not scared away by the storm which passed over Chicago shortly before that time. Before 2 P. M., the large assembly hall was filled to capacity. It is with pleasure that we find we must state that members of many other nationalities attended. The concert was also attended by Jan Masaryk, of Washington, D. C., who spoke a few words. He said that he is proud of the fact that he is a Czechoslovak. The words he had read on the program, "Concert of the Česko Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor," were for him a great inspiration. He could not imagine anything more idealistic than a singing Bohemian worker. He also remarked that during the past war people were forbidden to speak the Bohemian language in our old country, but songs were sung in Bohemian because Bohemian song could not be taken away by anyone. Finally, he said that he was glad he had come to Chicago, but he would be even more pleased if he could stay longer with us. He concluded his speech by saying that everyone knows where he is located,

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Denní Klasatel, Mar. 29, 1920.

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and, therefore, anyone who has something in his heart should come to see him. His short speech created a strong impression and much enthusiasm.

The opening number of the program was a splendid composition for male chorus, "Pochod Táboritu" (March of Taborites), by Karel Bendl, which made a deep impression upon the audience. The Česko Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor then sang "Pět Sboru" (The Five Compositions), by Dr. Antonín Dvořák. We are not expert critics, therefore, we refrain from criticism, and we present only our report. But taking our impressions into consideration, we judge these compositions to be of great musical value.....

The moment Otakar Lařák appeared on the stage, he was greeted by a veritable storm of applause. He proved that the fame which preceded his appearance was not exaggerated. He demonstrated his rare art to the



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Denní Ilasatel, Mar. 20, 1920.

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audience in all its genuine beauty and purity as an opera  
singer by singing the aria of the prince from the opera "Rusalka,"  
composed by Dr. Antonín Dvořák.....

.....  
Yesterday's concert was a first-class artistic event which can be an encour-  
agement for further enthusiastic and artistic work, not only to the Český  
Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor, but also to the remarkable conductor, Mr. Joseph  
houdek, who deserves the fullest recognition.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Klasatel, Apr. 2, 1918.

### ACADEMY GIVES CONCERT

A concert given by the pupils of Miss Augusta Duchánek's Academy of Music last night was a complete success. It was held in the hall of the Czechoslovak Aid Society, Town of Lake branch, at 48th Street and Menoré Avenue. The pupils' orchestra was conducted by Mr. J. V. Soukup. They and the soloists did their best, because they knew that the proceeds from the concert were to go for the benefit of our Czechoslovak volunteers.

Ex-Alderman Felix B. Janovský addressed the visitors. He explained the purpose of the concert and the importance of the Liberty bond campaign, urging the audience to respond wholeheartedly to the call of their country. The effect of his patriotic words revealed itself quickly. He was accompanied by several members of the Daughters of America, dressed as Red Cross nurses, who appealed to the visitors with the result that bonds for \$2,250 were bought. Our countryman, Mr. Václav Kuffanda, then solicited in behalf of the sale of war-savings stamps. He himself subscribed for five hundred dollars'

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Mlasatel, Apr. 8, 1918.

worth.

It may well be stated that the concert arranged by the Academy yesterday was an overwhelming success.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 18, 1918.

AN ARTISTIC TREAT

(Summary)

Miss Mary Kryl, a Czech-American artist who is still in her 'teens, gave a recital in Cohan's Grand Opera auditorium yesterday. The splendid success of this affair causes us some embarrassment, because we fear that in reporting this event truthfully, we will have to resort to superlatives.....

This was the adolescent artists' first big concert, and she selected a long series of classic and modern compositions for the program.....Miss Kryl seems to prefer Chopin, and she won stormy applause for playing his "Sonata No. 36" with its famous funeral march. Compositions by Bach and Schumann were alternated with shorter works by Chopin, among which we must mention "Polonaise No. 53," a touchstone for expert pianists. Shorter numbers, "Caprices" for the violin by Paganini in the arrangement for piano by Liszt, concluded the program. Loud acclaim and floral offerings were showered upon the young lady. Miss Kryl is the daughter of Boh. Kryl, a well-known Chicago Czech orchestra leader and virtuoso on the cornet.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1918.

FIRST PRESENTATION OF SMETANA'S MASTERPIECE  
Performance of "The Bartered Bride" is a Complete Success

A new and significant chapter has been written into the history of the Chicago Czech singers. After a lapse of twenty-five years, Smetana's ever-stirring "Prodaná Nevěsta" (The Bartered Bride), a comic opera in three acts from the libretto by Karel Sabina, was presented again. It has frequently been stated, and justly so, that this work is the pride of the Czech people--the very symbol of Czech opera. The Pěvecká Společnost Bedřich Smetana, a group of conscientious singers, deserves commendation for having promoted the presentation of the opera. This group has initiated and carried out many musical performances which stand high above the plane of our standard presentations. As evidence of this, we need only recall the excellent production of Blodek's "V Studni" (In the Well), Loewe's oratorio "Jan Huss," Dvořák's "Svatební Košile" (The Bridal Shirt), "Golgotha," and others.

"The Bartered Bride" was sung and played in a manner worthy of a professional

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1918.

performance. There are performances which are never to be forgotten. There are moments when emotions soar high above the ordinary level. To these belongs last night's performance. The auditorium was filled to capacity; the atmosphere was surcharged with joyous anticipation. All this demonstrated how our public prepared to pay homage to the memory of the tragic giant, the creator of modern Czech music, the ill-fated Bedřich (Frederick) Smetana.

When Štěpán A. Erst, the conductor, drew from the orchestra the first bars with which the immortal overture begins, our hearts began to throb and tears stole into our eyes. We felt instinctively that at last we were presenting this marvelously beautiful, this flower of Czech operatic creation, for ourselves. This was the first Czech opera to melt the ice of unfavorable opinion held of us in foreign lands, and the only one to herald, in America, the maturity of Czech art.

The overture to "The Bartered Bride" is a masterpiece, which is played by orchestras all over the world, including our own Thomas Orchestra now the

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1918.

Chicago Symphony Orchestra<sup>7</sup>, which keeps it on its standard repertory. Since Mozart composed the overture to the "Marriage of Figaro," nothing as ingenious and perfect has been written in the realm of music. The overture excellently fulfills its purpose; it evokes a merry, genial mood and presents in condensed form the action of the opera. Mr. Erst performed veritable miracles with his orchestra of but twenty-four pieces, composed of members of the Thomas Orchestra and some of our local Czech virtuosos. The overture sparkled with all the colors of Smetana's score.

As the curtain went up, and groups of boys and girls in the colorful attire of Czech peasants sang the introductory chorus, "Proč Bychom Se Netěšily?" (Why Shouldn't We Rejoice?), the audience was visibly moved. Despite a shortage of male voices, the chorus seemed well-balanced, and removed any misgivings about the ability of the singers to succeed in so great an undertaking as the presentation of "The Bartered Bride". Every listener felt that this was due to the efforts and tireless rehearsing of the singers and conductor alike.

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1918.

The choice of the soloists must be called a stroke of luck. The role of Mařenka (Mary) in which some of our greatest grand-opera singers have starred, was sung by Miss Jessie K. Zeman, who possesses all the necessary qualifications; she is pretty, she is a charming actress, and, above all, she has a gorgeous voice, beautifully trained. Last night's appearance was surely the greatest success the young artist has won up to now. The applause showered upon her throughout the evening was only the reward of sincere and conscientious artistic efforts.....The part of Jeník was sung by Arno Mario Hess, that of Vašek by Mr. Adolph Erst, Kecel by Mr. Joseph R. Krejčí, and Esmeralda by Mrs. Slávka Krejčí. Everyone of these, as well as the minor parts, was well sung. The role of Principál was played with delicious humor by Mr. Suva.

The dances had been rehearsed under the direction of Mr. Paskovský. The stage was under Mr. Jindřich Weidner's masterly direction.....

Many visitors had come from other cities. There was a party from the Chicago Grand Opera Company, led by Mr. Francesco Daddi.....



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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 25, 1918.

Dr. J. S. Vojan, one of the real connoisseurs of Smetana's music, was very helpful in the preparations for the evening.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1918.

FROM OUR SINGING SOCIETIES

A Few Sincere Words In Regard To The Proposed Concert

(Summary)

Yesterday we received a communication from Mr. Bendlák, an ardent supporter of singing clubs. It is addressed to the president of the Ústřední Pěvecká Jednota (Central Singing Union) and is meant for all members of our singing societies. Because of the interesting and important ideas contained in it, we do not hesitate to publish it for the benefit of the entire community of our readers. It runs as follows:

"Mr. S., perhaps the best known person in Czech New York, is kind enough to send me letters frequently describing New York Czech society life. Whenever I open one of these letters, I ask myself just why we in Chicago do not have a man like Mr. S., or rather, and better, ten of them at once, for there is an ever-growing need for them here. Mr. S. is one of the most enthusiastic

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1918.

Czech patriotic workers in New York, and at the same time a man who is both stern and open in his manner.....

"Only a short time ago I received the news about the merger of all dramatic societies of Czech New York into one Amateur Actors' Association. The impulse for this step was given by the war; the knowledge that by collective and united activities the cause of our subjugated old homeland can be aided in the most efficient way prompted this action.

"The introduction to the program of the first performance of the united amateurs extols the unification: "We have united our forces and want to demonstrate in a forceful, dignified manner that we are ready at this great time." This they proved within a short time on every occasion.....

"These lines apply not to Chicago alone, but to all our associations..... Theoretically we Chicago Czech singers have been joined for a long time in the Pěvecká Jednota (United Singing Societies), in which, however, every

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1918.

singing club and association preserves its individual independence.

"But how does this unification of ours look in reality? The New York Amateur Actors' Association intends to testify to its union by its readiness to benefit the motherland. Let us make an allowance for the fact that our United Singing Societies emptied their treasury, so to speak, to the bottom, at the very beginning of the movement started by the Czech National Alliance. Let us further assume that by doing so, we have done the part allotted to us, which is far short of all that our singing societies are able to do for the welfare of our motherland.

"How, then, do we wish, or are we able, to 'attest to our readiness'? If we do not act in the manner in which the New Yorkers do, how then can we show our readiness for singing? This question should be answered today by every one of the four hundred and fifty active members of the United Singing Societies.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1918.

"I cannot help recalling the days in the Coliseum, in Grant Park, and elsewhere. Though it was cheerful to see and hear our singers then, the memory is painful when I compare their activities then and now. It is true that not every member can always be at his post, but on the other hand, it is inexcusable that at the present time only one tenth of the members are really active. This is the situation, in spite of their awareness of the task they have taken upon themselves and the necessity for everyone's co-operation, whether he considers himself first or last in the ranks of the singers. We must not only assert, but also demonstrate in a patriotic manner, our allegiance to Czech song, the most precious heritage of our forefathers.

"I believe that many who read these lines will be displeased at what I say. I wish to assure them, however, that it gives me no pleasure to vent my old grief over these conditions again. I would much rather state that we were present at rehearsals to the last man, or that at least ninety per cent of us met! How much better reading that would make, and how much higher an opinion our general public, which must always pass the ultimate judgment upon us, will have of our singers!

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 24, 1918.

"Everything can be rectified, nevertheless. Let us recall the declaration of the New York singers and say: 'We may be late, but, by strenuous, untiring effort, we shall make up for our neglect.'

"Let us not only promise, but also prove by our deeds that we are singers.

"Signed: Bedlák."

We have further been informed by our singers that preparations for a big concert by the Central Singing Union to be given this coming spring are in full swing. There will be orchestral accompaniment, and gems of Czech music will be presented.

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1918.

PREPARE FOR BIG CONCERT

In its last annual meeting, the Česká Vstřední Pevecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies) decided to give a large-scale concert this spring. The size of the accompanying orchestra will be the subject of a discussion at the next rehearsal to be held February 17 at 7 P. M. in Mr. Hácha's hall, 26th Street and Springfield Avenue. The rehearsal will be the last one before the concert and will be open to any singers who have not attended previous meetings.

If the concert is to be a representative one, it is necessary that every singer appear. It has been a long time since we made an appearance before the public.

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 20, 1918.

TO CZECH SINGERS

The Česká Ústřední Jednota Pěvecká (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies) in a recent meeting decided to give a concert in the spring of this year which will be the biggest affair of this kind yet arranged. It is left to the members of the Union to weigh the importance of this resolution.

The first rehearsal will take place after a short lull in activities. It is scheduled for Monday, January 21, 8 P. M. in the hall of Sokol Chicago. If the program is to be studied thoroughly, it is imperative that each singer appears right from the start. This will prevent rehearsals from being protracted and will promote smooth progress.

It is incumbent upon you to prove on Monday the sincerity of your attitude



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1917.

SINGERS HOLD MEETING

Our singers are determined not to allow our beautiful Czech songs to be lost. In spite of the burdens which these serious times have laid upon them, our singers are convinced that Czech song should still echo lustily through our new homeland to inspire the people with courage and enterprise. At the annual meeting held by the Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (United Singing Societies), extensive plans were made for the future activities of the Societies.

The gathering took place at the home of Mr. Hacha, 26th Street and Harding Avenue, and a large number of delegates were present. Some members of the dramatic section of the Societies also took part. Among the singing societies represented were the Karel Marx, the ladies' singing society Maj, the educational and singing society Karel Bendl, and Volnost (Freedom). The session was opened by Mr. Frank Kostka, president of the United Singing Societies.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1917.

Mr. Kostka and Mrs. Antonia Mueller were elected president and vice-president respectively. Mr. Vaclav (Wenceslas) J. Roucek became secretary and Mr. Anton Vanek, treasurer.

One of the main issues before the assembly was the question of whether the Chicago Symphony Orchestra could be induced to assist in a concert of the United Singing Societies. Mr. Joseph Houdek, musical director of the Societies and of the Cesky Delnický Pěvecký Sbor (Czech Workingmen's Singing Society) and also a member of the Symphony Orchestra, answered that this body's co-operation might be difficult to obtain, but that it is within the realm of possibility. He promised to get in touch with some influential persons to win their good will in this matter.

The issue concerning the Symphony Orchestra was broached in connection with the planned springtime concert. Mr. Houdek, while visualizing the enhancement of the general qualities and compass of the concert if the Orchestra

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1917.

took part, declared that the latter, in order to be effective, would have to have at least forty-six musicians, which would increase the costs considerably. The delegates, nonetheless, decided to hire a first-class orchestra, for they are determined to make their springtime concert the most spectacular event of all musical programs ever arranged by the Society.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1917.

### A PERFECT CONCERT

The Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor (Czech Workingmen's Singing Society) ranks among the foremost organizations of this kind. This judgment is not based upon bias or on personal associations, but solely upon the merits of efficiency, artistic maturity, and vigorous activity. This last quality is most remarkable, since some of the members of the Workingmen's Singing Society have already passed middle age. There is food for thought in meditating on what a splendid organization could be built up if the Czech public showed more interest. We especially mean the younger element in the Czech community with a flair for singing. Two facts are particularly conspicuous, to wit, that among the already thinning ranks of singers, almost invariably one finds the same faces; and that the circle of friends and visitors of the Society's concerts consists of those who have been patronizing that group's enterprises for years. The Society has nevertheless been able to demonstrate that a genuine love of song surges in its veins, and that the

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enthusiasm of former, younger years cannot become extinct.

This was obvious in the concert given by the Workingmen's Singing Society in the Pilsen Park Brewery pavilion yesterday afternoon. A spirit of joyful enterprise dominated singers and audience alike. We noticed that the attendance was not as large as usual, true enough, but this is explained by the fact that there were programs arranged by several other organizations on the same day. There was the public exhibition given by the Sokol Slávský group, which occupied the interest of our people. The number of singers upon the platform also appeared to us to be smaller than usual.

We should like to request the visitors to take their seats before the beginning at future concerts, and also, not to bring little children to the performance, which is unpleasantly marred by the youngsters' cries.

The program itself must be called one of the best we have witnessed during

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the past few years. Its complete success was due in a large degree to Mr. Joseph Houdek, who is without contradiction, the best conductor who ever wielded a baton over the chorus of the Czech Workingmen's Singing Society. An artist of sterling artistic qualities, he sounds the depths of a composition for beauties ensconced in it and reveals them to the listener in a truly impressive manner.

For yesterday's concert Mr. Houdek reached out for works which present towering difficulties even to the most accomplished and artistically matured chorus. These obstacles, however, were overcome with ease. The chorus "Dvacet Bilich Sokolu" (Twenty White Sokols), by Vitezslav Novak, left an indelible impression. The singers virtually revelled in the performance of this piece which was being presented to Chicago Czechs for the first time.

As far as male chorus singing is concerned, one might divide yesterday's concert into three parts. Bedrich Smetana's "Pisen Na Mori" (Song over the Sea) dominated the first part. The second part was taken up by "Orac" (The Tiller),

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a chorus in a more modern style and of marvelous beauty, by Bedrich Foerster. "Twenty White Sokols", by Novak, was sung in the third section of the program. Its huge dramatic possibilities were brought out with telling effect, although double the number of singers would have been necessary to do it full justice. Vitezslav Novak is the foremost living Czech composer today.

Several Slovak folksongs, arranged for male chorus by Mr. Houdek, might well be called little pearls. One of them "Ach, Muj Boze, Co Mam Robit?" (Oh My God, What Am I to Do?), gave Mr. Adamir an opportunity to display his ringing baritone voice.

The ladies' singing society Maj (May) sang four delightful choruses by Vendler. The mighty chorus "Kdoz Jste Bozi Bojovnici! " (Onward Ye Soldiers of the Lord!), a battle song of the followers of John Hus, dating back to the fifteenth

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1917.

century, created great patriotic enthusiasm. Dr. Jaroslav Salaba-Vojan gave a survey of Czech history leading to the origin of this chorus, and also elucidated the meaning of some of the other numbers on the program. He continued with a general review of cultural, historical, aesthetic, and musical values in the life of the Czech nation.

Walter Ferner, American cello virtuoso and member of the Theodore Thomas Symphony Orchestra, played "Phantasy", by Serveis, and "Hungarian Rhapsody", by Popper. The applause accorded to him rivalled any ever heard in the pavilion. He is certainly the best cello player we have heard at any Czech concert up to the present time. Mrs. Sieben played the piano accompaniment.

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1917.

CONCERT

The piano school under the direction of Mrs. Jos. H. Bobek, and the violin school under Mr. Frank A. Bobek, gave a concert in the Libuse hall yesterday afternoon. Many friends and acquaintances were present. The pupils played twenty-five musical selections.



Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1917.

SAVE THE GOOD NAME OF CZECH SONG

(From the Czech National Alliance  
and the Czech Central Singing Union)

To the Czech singers, whether they belong to singing clubs or not! The Czech National Alliance is making preparations for the "Czech Day" at the University of Chicago on November 7 of this year. Czech song is to be one of the main features on that occasion. The cantata, "The American Flag," by Antonin Dvořák, has been selected for presentation, because it has a deep meaning for both Americans and Czechs.

The Czech Central Singing Union has already begun to rehearse the composition, but a larger attendance is needed in order that the singers can appear before the Americans in impressive numbers.

With this in mind, the Czech National Alliance and the Czech Central Singing Union are appealing to all Czech singers, in or outside singing circles, to



Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 4, 1917.

appear at the rehearsals which are conducted by Mr. J. Houdek. All those who harbor a trace of love for Czech song in their hearts must join this project.

We have always prided ourselves upon the triumphs of Czech song achieved all over Europe, whether it be in Paris, France, or elsewhere. Let us prove our enthusiasm for music which surges through our veins with inherent power!

Let us attest to the beautiful phrase in Smetana's opera "Dalibor": "Where, indeed, is the Czech who would not like music?" Our great composers--Smetana, Bendl, Dvořák, Novák, and others--wrote the music because they knew there would be people to sing it. They did not compose by the grace of, and for foreign lands; they did it for the Czech people.

The next rehearsal will be held in Mr. Sokolovský's hall, 18th Street and Laflin Street, at 8 P.M. The question of whether or not "The American Flag" will be sung depends upon the attendance at this rehearsal. If the decision should be negative, it would certainly indicate a sad state of affairs.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 13, 1917.

CONCERT

(Summary)



The concert for the benefit of the Czech Old People's Home and Orphanage was a complete success. It was given in the Pilsen Brewery Park last night. Our people demonstrated again that their generosity cannot be exhausted in spite of numerous collections to which they are contributing in these times.....

Mr. Frank J. Petru, chairman of the agitation committee, addressed the group in a few but touching words. The program was on a high artistic level; our best Chicago Czech artists donated their time and dedicated their talent to the cause of the old and the feeble.....A prologue from the pen of Adalbert J. Havránek was recited by Mrs. Klečka.....

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1917.

CZECH MILITARY BAND FOR UNCLE SAM



About two months ago, we called the attention of our readers to the newly formed band which consists of Czech-American musicians. This body known by the name of "Ceska Kapela" [Czech band], offered its services to Uncle Sam and was accepted. It functions as the military band of the Thirty-eighth Infantry regiment, stationed in Syracuse, New York, now.

A large number of the musicians of this Czech band comes from Chicago. Their performances are highly appreciated by the authorities and and the public as well. This is borne out by a letter sent by a member, Mr. J. Simandl, to his parents, who live at 5006 West 30th Place, Chicago: "We are making a hit; the officers have taken a liking to us as a result of which we have been assured that we shall not be divided as has happened to other bands. . . . We are improving rapidly, for we have every full morning at our disposal for rehearsals. We give a concert performance every other day. No service of any kind is required of us in the afternoons, and we enjoy our leisure by playing games, or lounging about the tents. Our camp is located ten miles

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 31, 1917.

from town, and so we are in a regular summer resort; we are even developing rosy cheeks! Everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high. Pretty soon we won't be longing for our homes any more."



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 27, 1917.

VIOLIN CONCERT

(Summary)



The performance of the pupils of the George Hruša violin school attested anew to the high level of the institution. The concert was given yesterday afternoon in the Lawndale Masonic Temple, 23rd Street and Millard Avenue.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 18, 1917.

[RED CROSS BENEFIT]

(Summary)

The evening given by the Česká Beseda [Czech Club] in the hall of Harrison High School last night was a splendid affair attended by a crowd that filled every inch of space. The purpose was a humanitarian one--for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

Mr. Triner opened the evening with a declaration of the aims of the Red Cross. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung while the student cadets raised the flag and then gave an exhibition of military drills commanded by Sergeant S. L. Woodward. A selection by Mrs. Valerie Walker Marshall, soprano, was the first number on the program. Mrs. G. E. Gross followed with a lecture on "The Significance of the Red Cross." This took almost fifty minutes and had a fatiguing effect upon the audience, for our Czech groups are excellently informed as to the purposes of the Red Cross and fulfill their duties conscientiously.....





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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, June 18, 1917.

Miss Libuše [Libby] Bartušek, an expert in the classic dances, performed to the music of Chopin and Tchaikowski. Her excellent accompanist was Mr. Edward Vlačiha. Miss Elly R. Kolář sang Czech folk songs and our anthem "Hej Slované!" [Ho, All Ye Slavonic Peoples!], which is now sung everywhere. Mr. E. J. Freund, violinist, played the "A Major Polonaise" by Wieniawski with admirable technique. He encored by playing "Poem" by the Czech composer Zdeňek Fibich to the delightful accompaniment of the piano played by Mr. V. J. Černý. Miss Bartušek again appeared on the stage to dance to the folk song "Síl Jsem Proso" [I sowed millet....] which was used by the famous Czech orchestra conductor and composer Oscar Nedbal in his fairy opera "Hloupý Honza" [Silly Hans]. Miss Mary Kryl, daughter of the well-known cornet virtuoso and orchestra leader Bohumír Kryl, rendered "Polonaise, opus 53" by Chopin and "La Campanella" by Paganini-Liszt. Her highly artistic performance ended the program. Mr. Triner thanked the audience for their participation and generosity. The receipts of more than one thousand dollars will go to the Red Cross.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 11, 1917.

CONCERT

(Summary)

The performance given by the pupils of the Czech Conservatory of Music in the Lawndale Masonic Temple, on Millard Avenue last afternoon was a triumph for the pupils and teachers alike. Mr. Eduard Vlaciha, piano virtuoso, is director of the institute, and Mr. Vaclav Venceslas E. Medek is head of the violin department; both have a high standing among artists of this city. They are assisted by other artists: the Misses Libuse Libby Zdenek, Anna Dvorak, Libby Bartusek, and Mr. Joseph A. Krivanek.

Two dance numbers added to the variety of the vocal and instrumental program: Miss Milada Krametbauer danced "Minuet" by Ludwig Van Beethoven, and Miss Mildred Triner presented the "Valse" from the ballet "Sylvia" by Delibes. These students are promising young artists of whom our Chicago Czech community may justly be proud.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 11, 1917.

The musical part of the program consisted of classical and popular pieces and was executed with artistic skill and taste.



Denní Hlasatel, June 9, 1917.

CONCERT OF VIOLIN SCHOOL

(Summary)

Yesterday's concert of the violin school conducted by Professor J. H. Čapek proved again that the excellent reputation of the insitute is well founded. Many pupils have graduated from the Čapek school and then have received the finishing touches of artistry in the master school under Professor O. Ševčík.....Mrs. Augusta H. Čapek, the professor's wife, is also known as a perfect pianist. The high artistic standards of the institution were demonstrated by the remarkable performances by the pupils of compositions of Mozart, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Wieniawski, and others.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1917.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE CHICAGO UNITED  
CZECH SINGING SOCIETIES

(Summary)

. . . . "During recent years Czech singing societies have begun to exist is name only. It is not my intention to slight the work done by various arranging committees . . . . but I am unable to restrain a smile whenever I hear the words 'singing societies' mentioned. A few recollections on the part of the readers will explain my attitude . . . . . The present stagnation in the singing societies is due partially to the indifference of the general public.

In the contest arranged for the various singing societies in the Coliseum five years ago, only the Swedes and the Czechs participated; at the concert given by the latter there was present hardly one per cent of native Americans



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1917.

among an audience of over six thousand! Four years ago, a concert was given in Grant Park for the benefit of our Sokol gymnastic societies. Antonín Dvorak's oratorium "Stabat Mater" was presented there by members of the Czech singing societies, who, however, had never sung it for the general American public. Yet the Americans learned to know that work, not from a performance by Czech singers, the logical interpreters, but by American singing societies! Is there not a fair degree of irony in this situation?

Years ago Czech song was effectively presented by the Smetana Society. I mean literally 'years ago,' for what this society attempts to achieve today, although its efforts are praiseworthy exceeds its strength; it fares no better than the United Czech Singing Societies . . . and so it appears that we lack the courage to stand on our own feet and to perform as an independent group. The appearance of the Český Dělnický Spěvácký Spolek (Czech Workingmen's Singing Society) before the City Press Club was an isolated incident, and those singers now seem to be



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III B 2

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1917.

resting on their laurels."

. . . . It is suggested that, if the Czech singing societies fear to risk a performance before the American public, they might attempt to gain the support of some large American musical body, e.g., the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Dvořák's composition "The American Banner" would be a highly appropriate work to perform, both for its intrinsic musical value and in view of the present critical situation . . . . .

"Favoritism seems to have played some part in the selection of compositions for performance by American musical organizations. I shall not attempt to estimate the number of worthless compositions that have found their way upon our concert platforms. Dvořák does not need this sort of boost, and Mr. Frederick Stock, the conductor, will certainly be responsive to suggestions . . . . , so that a performance of "The American Banner" by Czech singers with the Symphony Orchestra may materialize . . . . .



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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

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Denni Hlasatel, May 15, 1917.

This would introduce us to the broad masses of the American musical public who, as yet are strangers.

But let us not lose sight of the prestige that would result from having sung under the baton of the conductor of one of the foremost orchestras of the world. Moral satisfaction would come from having fulfilled our duty. At the same time, the performance would acquaint the American public with a musical form that is less known here. The financial success of such a concert would be assured. Last but not least, the enterprise would act as a much-needed stimulus for the future activities of the Chicago Czech singing societies. The United Czech Singing Societies ought to give it due consideration.

(Signed) Bendlák



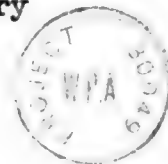


Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1917.

SLAVKA KREJCI BENEFIT

The performance of the three-act burlesque "Svec Baronem" (The Cobbler Becomes a Baron), which took place in the Sokol Chicago hall last night, gave the unusually large attendance ample chance to testify to the popularity of our soubrette, Mrs. Slavka Krejci. It was during the past season that the artiste grew into a member whose collaboration is well-nigh indispensable.

The play was written by Fr. Hlavaty, who wrote two other comedies, "Mlsni Kocouri," (The Finicky Tom-Cats) and "Bila Miska," (The Tiny White Mouse). These plays have crossed the footlights of our stage some time ago. "The Cobbler" is not Mr. Hlavaty's best creation, to be sure, but it contains a part which fits Mrs. Krejci's talent and temperament to a point, it being the role of "Stazka Terinkova." Mrs. Krejci and the rest of the cast delivered themselves of their task very



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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1917.

expertly.

The last performance of this season will take place on May 6. On that day, Mr. Jindrich (Henry) Weidner will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his activity as an actor, and his fifth year as director of the theatre. "Monte Cristo" will be given on that occasion. [Trans-  
lator's note: Name of theatrical group is not given in report]



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1917.

### MAJ SINGING SOCIETY GIVES CONCERT

The Maj, a singing society composed of young Czech-American ladies, gave a concert last night which was crowned with great success. The club was founded by pupils of the singing school of the Cesko-Delnicky Pevecky Sbor (Czech Workmen's Chorus). The new club introduced itself to the public as a body independent from the elder organization; judging from the impression their youthful endeavor produced upon the public, this performance shall not be the last one. The hall of the Plzensky Sokol [Sokol gymnastic society of the Pilsen district] was crowded by a receptive and grateful audience.

The lion's share of credit for the accomplishment is to be adjudged to Mr. Joseph Houdek, who is one of our best music directors. Not the Maj (May) alone, but the singing school as well, prospers under his baton.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 23, 1917.

The Maj sang two numbers of the program, "Nasim Zenam" (To Our Women), by Malat, and a trilogy of very effective songs. Assisting at the concert, the Czech Workingmen's Chorus rendered a medley of folk songs. The pupils of the singing school appeared with a number of songs, each of these drawing fervent applause, especially "Rodna Ma Vesnicka" (The Little Village Where I Was Born), "Kdybych Mel Houslicky" (If I Had a Little Fiddle), and "Hle, Prijde Maj" (Behold! May is coming), all three by Mr. Houdek whose name as a composer is firmly established; we are certain to meet very often with his compositions in the future.

Miss Xenia Weicher, pianist, graduate from the Prague Conservatory, played Liszt's "Dance of the Elves," and "Capriccioso," by Brahms. Miss Rudis offered the "Faust Phantasy," for the violin, by Sarasate.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1917.

### OUR SINGING SOCIETIES

Among our many large and small civic societies and associations, which serve a great variety of purposes, there is one--or rather one group--which is considered a public and national institution, whereas there is another group which, although equal in every respect to the first, has not yet succeeded in gaining the popularity and recognition to which it is just as fully entitled as the first group, and which has thus far remained a kind of wallflower in Bohemian-American public life.

The first group, the Sokols, has already taken deep root, and by the recent merger of two of its largest units it has certainly gained new strength. There can be no doubt that it will continue to grow.

Of the somewhat younger second group, the Ceska Pevecka Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies), hardly anybody can claim that it is

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1917.

growing and prospering as it should, although it, too, has a sound and firmly established foundation.

If we consider somewhat closer the ends which these two groups serve, we find that these ends are practically identical. The Sokol motto, "A sound mind in a healthy body," is a fitting counterpart to the singers' motto, "By song to the heart, by the heart to the country". The Sokol drill disciplines the muscles and sharpens the mind which song rehearsals refresh. And where the proper kind of musical material is used, these rehearsals develop a cultured mind and lead to a greater appreciation of all the beauty that our great composers have put into their compositions. And only that nation stands on the pinnacle of progress which is not only physically strong, but which also excels in spiritual maturity and in a highly developed taste that can appreciate the delights derived from a judicious contemplation of the work of particularly talented individuals. Thus we see that both the Sokol and the singers are imbued with the same

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1917.

idea and the same aim, even if the method of one differs essentially from the method of the other.

Why, then, do our people always show greater interest in a Sokol drill hall than in a song rehearsal? The reasons, although psychological in character, are several, but we propose to discuss only the three which seem to be the principal ones.

In a gymnasium, a Sokol unit is divided into several squads according to the ability and expertness of the members. Each squad is independent of the others and has its own program. After a member of a squad has reached a certain degree of expertness, and his squad's drill no longer causes him any difficulties, he may be "promoted" any time into the next higher squad. This system stimulates his ambition and spurs him on to new and better performances, particularly when he keeps in mind the Sokol slogan, "Ahead!"

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1917.

Conditions are entirely different in singing societies. Here, there is no division of members according to ability; the grouping of the singers is determined solely by the range of voice, and this is the first stumbling block. The arrival of a new member with an insufficient musical education means temporary stagnation, if not actual retrogression, for several rehearsals or singing lessons, and where such incidents occur regularly every month, there is small wonder that the society does not progress as rapidly as it should and could, and that the older, trained singers display an ennui and an indifference by which the society is bound to suffer still more. These cases are typical, and the only exception is a society in which a great majority of its members have been active for many years, and where an occasional newcomer cannot affect the quality of its singing. There, as a rule, it is left to the newcomer to adapt himself and to try to reach the level of the others.

It is always the duty of a new member to size up the situation and bring



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1917.

to it the proper understanding; he must never interpret the seeming indifference of the other members as a personal affront. Otherwise, a prejudice and a revulsion against singing and everything connected with it are bound to result. All this goes to prove that the difficulty in properly dividing their members is the first obstacle to the progress of our singing societies.

The second reason for the greater popularity of the Sokol is, beyond question, its picturesque uniform. When a lad in his red shirt swings his jacket over one shoulder, his cap with the boldly protruding falcon feather resting at a dashing angle on his head--why, that is the time when the unique, true Bohemian hot blood starts surging through his veins. No wonder that he catches every eye! Nor does this admiration escape him: he feels a certain intoxication, and a new determination, a new zest for action, takes hold of him.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1917.

True enough, among other national groups uniforms or uniformity of dress for members of singing societies is customary. But any attempt to introduce this custom among Bohemian singers would be absolutely useless and impossible for several reasons, of which I shall mention just one: anything of this kind would be considered "snobbery" by our people: it would never be regarded as an attempt to introduce something aesthetic and pleasing. At present, because of the lack of uniformity in dress, our societies frequently present something of a "sight" during public performances. Everybody can use his own imagination in describing the first impression they make on the audience. However, in extenuation of our singers, who are preponderantly recruited from among workingmen, it should here be mentioned that a certain conductor did not even deem it necessary to appear in a black suit when he conducted his chorus on the occasion of a semination holiday before a hall filled overflowing.

The third reason for the lack of real popularity of our singing societies

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1917.

is the comparative rarity of their public appearances, a result of the two reasons already discussed. It takes a much shorter time to prepare to perfection a program of Sokol drills for a public performance than to study a few songs to a degree compatible with the reputation of a progressive society, because it is impossible to rehearse simultaneously in several groups, as the Sokols can do.

Nevertheless, a part of the odium lies indisputably on the shoulders of those singers who do not recognize the necessity of many rehearsals for a good performance. But theirs is not the only fault. An even greater responsibility rests upon our lodges, our national and cultural associations, and other organizations because they do not offer the singing societies frequent enough occasion for performing in public. All they need do is to ask the singers to perform when they hold their social gatherings, meetings, banquets, and other festivities. There would be a twofold benefit: The program of these events would be more colorful and more interesting, and

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1917.

the quality of the singing would gradually improve--to say nothing of the fact that public interest in such a good and beautiful activity as singing would be heightened, something it unquestionably deserves. And I am sure that none of our societies would refuse such a request.

(signed) Bendlak  
[Evidently, a member of the Bendl  
Singing Society]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 4, 1917.

[CONCERT TO BE GIVEN BY MUSIC SCHOOL]

(Advertisement)

A concert will be given by the music school of George Hrusa, on March 11, 1917, at 3 P.M. in the Masonic Temple Auditorium, Millard Avenue and 23 Street. The soloist will be Hattie Kovarik, piano; Louise Topinka, soprano. The orchestra is selected from mature pupils of the school and from members of the Chicago Federation of Musicians. The admission is fifty cents.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1916.

ČESKÝ DELNICKÝ PĚVEČKÝ SBOR

The Cesky Delnicky Pevecky Sbor (The Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society) has decided to celebrate its twenty-fifth year of existence with a popular concert. It will be held on April 16, 1916, in the auditorium of Plzensky Sokol (Pilsen Hall) on Ashland Avenue, near 18th Street, and there will be a small charge for admission. They will, in that way, please not only their music loving friends but also the whole Bohemian public.

At this concert the pupils, of our singing school, in conjunction with the ladies' auxiliary, will sing "Maj" (May).

At this concert gay and lively songs will be sung, because it is admitted that humor is the best antidote in crucial times which Bohemian Chicago now is experiencing.

That the concert will be a great success from a moral standpoint may be

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1916.

affirmed by simply mentioning the society's conductor, Mr. J. Houdek.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1916.

OBEČNE SKOLY V CICERO

Obečne Skoly v Cicero (The Public Schools of Cicero) have started bands, among whose members are many Bohemian students. They at present rehearse as a whole under the leadership of a teacher of music, Miss Lindsey.

Among the members of these school orchestras are the following [Bohemian] students; Cicero School: Lincoln Wistein, Josef Jarolimek, Josef Cerny, Josef Chlup, Frantisek Topinka, Vilem Kolka, and Marvin Capouch; Columbus School: Leontine Marusak, Frantisek Kuchvalek, and Mamie Kara; Morton Park School: Josef Sixta, Ladislav Liska, and Jarolim Novak; Burnham School: Laura Novak, Sylvia Gruener, and Frantisek Nemec.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1916.

## OFFICE OF THE CESKO-DELNICKY PEVECKY SBOR

The Cesko-Delnicky Pevecký Sbor [Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society] has elected the following officers for the current year: Richard Class, president, Frantisek Hulik, vice-president, Antonin Babisud, secretary, Frantisek Hulik, financial secretary, John Zarobsky, cashier, V. Koks, archivist, and V. Hasek, librarian.

Furthermore, the Society sincerely thanks the estate of our late member, Mr. Matej Strnad, for a donation of ten dollars for our singing school. We thank Mrs. L. Cervenka for a ten-dollar donation for the same cause. The Society also thanks the many patrons who have supported it during the year.

The Cesko-Delnicky Pevecký Sbor requests parents to send their children to the Society's singing school. This school is kept up at quite an expense to the Society in order that Czech song may be preserved in America. Our Society has been able to secure a very good teacher, Mr. Houdek, who will apply his efforts

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1916.

to the proper teaching of the children.

The singing-school classes meet every Sunday forenoon. Registration of students is made at the rooms of the manager of the Cesko-Delnicky Pevecký Sbor, V. Hasek, 1721 South Ashland Avenue.

Stanley Bilek, secretary

WPA (11) 1.031.30275

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 13, 1915.

A SUCCESSFUL ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Bohemian song and Bohemian music in all their inexhaustible beauty--that was the principal feature of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Cesky Delnický Pevný Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society) held yesterday afternoon.

The place of the celebration was the great hall of Sokol Pilsen.....

The concert was under the direction of Mr. J. Houdek, a member of the Thomas orchestra, and conductor of the Cesky Delnický Pevný Sbor as well as instructor at its vocal and violin school.....

.....

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1915.

ROUND AN IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARY  
History of the Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor whose  
Anniversary Celebration is Being Prepared

The convention of Bohemian workingmen held in Chicago October 2, 3, and 4, 1890, recommended, as one among the measures for publicity and propaganda, the founding of singing societies. Attempts to organize such societies had been made before but, due to unfavorable conditions, had not been successful.

Realizing that times were getting better and aware of the definite need, the Cesky Delnický Vzdělávací Spolek (Bohemian Workingmen's Educational Association) agreed in its meeting of October 11, 1890, to repeat the effort to found a singing society. Citizens Jos. Hósek and Jos. Hruša were put in charge of this effort. They called a meeting of music-loving countrymen for December 14, 1890. It resulted in the foundation of a body to which the name "Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor" (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society) was given and which, at that meeting, secured twenty-two members. After the necessary committees had

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been appointed, a meeting was held December 19, 1890, in which the following officers were elected: President, Jos. Hrusa; Vice-President, Tom. Motys; Secretary, Jos. Malinsky; Financial Secretary, Vac. Schaufel; Treasurer, Jan Miller; Conductor, Jan Simonek; Assistant Conductor, Fr. Krumpos; Librarian, Jos. Hosek.

Without delay, the hall of Mr. Ant. Belsky at the corner of 18th and Laflin Streets was engaged for every Friday night for practicing. There the Sbor did its rehearsing and put on occasional modest entertainments up to the year of 1902, when it moved to its own building on Ashland Avenue.

The singing practice started January 2, 1891, and on March 14 of the same year, the Sbor made a successful public appearance at the entertainment "Paris Commune" [sic] in Hoerber's Hall. Since then, the Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor has been active in all national or workingmen's affairs, and has always been not only willing but glad to help in connection with activities for the benefit of needy countrymen, both here and abroad.

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The Sbor held its first big concert in the hall of the Cesko-Anglicka Svobodna Skola (Bohemian-English Free Thought School) January 17, 1892, when it sang before a large audience. The gross receipts amounted to \$304.01, and expenses to \$154.90, leaving a net of \$149.11--a most respectable amount as well as a very encouraging beginning. Similar concerts were put on every year, and the Sbor always tried to present compositions of true value, sung as well as the Sbor possibly could. It sang in connection with the presentation of the operetta "Boccaccio" at the world's fairs in Chicago and St. Louis, in the great concert in the Coliseum, where Mrs. Maturova [Translators note: a noted member of the Narodni Divadlo (National Theatre) in Prague] sang, and in Dvorak's "Stabat Mater".

Ever since the beginning, the Sbor has been interested in song-loving youth, and it founded, upon the initiative of Joseph Hrusa, a singing and violin school for Bohemian boys and girls which in later years became very successful. The school was started in the fall of the year of 1898, when one hundred and twenty pupils were enrolled, which number soon grew to two hundred.

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To keep the school going has required considerable financial sacrifices on the part of the Sbor. However, in this it was not alone. It was supported by many generous lovers of song and music....

The graduates of the school organized, in August, 1901, the Pevecký Sbor Maj (Maj Singing Society).....

January 15, 1905, the Sbor was strengthened by a merger with the Pevecký Sbor Hlahol. At that time also the popular Ceske Kvarteto....made its beginning  
.....

The membership of the Sbor, though opinions in it may frequently have varied, has worked ever since its beginning up to the present day for the good of the body.....

The first conductor of the Society, as mentioned before, was Jos. Simonek. He pulled the Sbor through difficult beginnings....resigning in 1897 because of

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illness. He was followed by Jan Kalas, who led the Sbor until 1907, and who brought both the Sbor itself and its school to a new, high level of perfection  
.....

In regard to finances, the Sbor fared for many years the same as many other singing societies--it was glad to be able to pay its debts. When the school was founded thought was already being given to a home of its own. Concerts and public recitals were held the profits from which made the purchase of Mrs. Jirka's house on Ashland Avenue near 18th Street possible. It was bought in 1902 for six thousand dollars. Half of the price was paid in cash, and soon after the balance was also paid, so that now the property is clear of all indebtedness.....

The second floor of the building of the Cesky Delnický Pěvecký Sbor consists of a meeting room and a room for rehearsals and small entertainments. The reception hall and library are on the first floor, and the basement serves as a recreation room for teachers. It also has two bowling alleys.....

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In its twenty-fifth year, the Sbor has 40 active and 205 contributing members.

[Translator's note: List of officers and members of various committees is omitted in translation.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1915.

A CONVENTION OF THE CESKA USTREDNI PEVECKA JEDNOTA



This years' convention of the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies), one of our foremost national singing organizations, one which has accomplished such a great deal in our national and cultural life, and which no doubt will find proper recognition not only in Bohemian Chicago but all Bohemian America, opened yesterday at 2 P.M. in the hall of Mr. A. Francik on West 22nd Street and Sawyer Avenue.....

Mr. Anton Vanek, who was unanimously elected convention chairman, welcomed the twenty-four delegates representing the following eight Bohemian singing societies: the Cesky Pevecký Sbor (Bohemian Singing Society) Lyra, the Delnický Pevecký Sbor (Workingmen's Singing Society), the Dalibor, the Volnost, the Marx, Bendl, Maj, Zora.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1915.

Secretary Koks read a very comprehensive report on the activities of the Pevecka Jednota during the past year.....

Treasurer Vanek presented the financial report, which showed the total income of the Jednota, \$694.06, and expenses, \$198.57, leaving a net balance of \$495.49 deposited in the Lawndale State Bank. In addition to this the Jednota has lent some money to some individual societies, to wit: \$200 to the Cesky Delnický Sbor, and \$25 to Dalibor. Thus, if the travel fund, amounting to \$22, and the library of music, the value of which is over \$1,000, are added, the assets of the Jednota amount to \$1,742.49.

The librarian reported that a number of valuable volumes have recently been acquired, of which Rud. Vohanka's oratorio "Jan Hus" (John Huss), merits special mention.....



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1915.

AN IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARY

The Ceska Pevecka Spolecnost Lyra's Celebration of its  
Forty-Fifth Anniversary

It seems that we are gradually getting old. Perhaps we may not be noticing it so much in ourselves, but the facts talk to us in a dry and unmistakable language of heartless figures that remind us of our age and force us to turn our thoughts again and again toward the past, and to see again the march of our own acts and the events of the past. These acts and events come to us from far away, from the springtime of our lives, and lead us in our memories to the less distant summer, which the autumn of our earthly pilgrimage is more likely to recall with exactness, and is therefore in a comparatively better position to pass judgment, basing judgment on experience, and projecting it into the future that leads us, slowly but surely, into our winter. If the judgment passed by the autumn of our life on the deeds of the spring and summer is unfavorable and unsatisfactory, the approaching winter creates a feeling of displeasure with ourselves.

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But if we are in a position to recall that we have accomplished at least a few things that are worth while, the winter does not deprive us of the ability to go on and do some more, it does not deprive us of the zest of life marked with accomplishment, it does not kill the love and enthusiasm which bless our work; our spirit remains young, and its blossoms, though late, frequently ripen into wholesome and fragrant fruit in our fall.

This aging does not apply to individuals only. It is the same with the whole, including its various associations and organizations. This we see very well in the life of Bohemian America. Of course, it is not yet old but we feel that it is getting aged. There were several indications of it last year, very definite indications, when a number of our national institutions commemorated, not their twenty-fifth, but their fiftieth anniversaries. Bohemian America is aging; with it are aging its institutions, and with them are aging we ourselves.

The Ceska Pevacka Spolecnost Lyra (Bohemian Singing Society Lyra) is aging

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also. This fact it had a splendid opportunity to realize last Saturday night when it recalled in a dignified celebration at the Libuse hall that it has existed in Chicago for full forty-five years. But it could also realize that, notwithstanding the years, it is not old and that, having done such a great deal of good for the cultural life of Bohemian Chicago, it is sure to be looking in youthlike freshness to new accomplishments in the future.

Lyra has always been a good and willing worker, and because it has succeeded in overcoming many an obstacle and difficulty by a love of art and by enthusiasm, both of which continue to grace it to the present day, it is certain to celebrate, rejuvenated by its aging, not only its golden jubilee, but several more to follow.

Lyra's beginnings go into the seventies. They were not exactly the most auspicious, but the patience and enthusiasm which the society put into its work have easily overcome all obstacles and have kept on improving its own

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1915.

conditions. Its first conductor and instructor, R. Pitte, was followed by many others, each of them leading the society to new successes which were particularly impressive during the time when its membership was greatly increased by the absorption of the Damsky Pevecky Sbor Lada (Ladies' Singing Society Lada), and a school for young singers was founded.

But later on the Lyra had to go through stormy periods, overcome new, grave obstacles. Doubling up on the work, it succeeded again and has arrived where we find it today, rich in membership, not only active but also contributing. Lyra's president is now Dr. L. Wedeles. Its vice-president is Mrs. Marie Mueller; secretary, Mr. F. Mayer; treasurer, Miss A. Radous; librarian, Mr. J. Lukes; and financial secretary, Mr. V. Tesar.

We should fail in our duty if we did not mention some of the greater works with which Lyra has made our public acquainted: "Toman A Lesni Panna" (Toman and the Woods Maiden--a Slavic Mythological character, a sylph), "Svanda Dudak" (Svanda--name implies humor, fun--the Piper), "Slib Za Pecí"

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1915.

(Promise behind the Oven), Svatba Pri Lucernach (Wedding with Lauterus, or Storm Lights), "Zadny Muz A Tolik Devcat" (No Man and so Many Girls), "Fatinica," "Girofle-Girofla," "Kral Oedip" (King Oedipus), "Vilem Tell" (William Tell), and "Zvonky Cornevillske" (Bells of Corneville).

Saturday's concert ran comparatively smoothly under Dr. J. D. Novak's baton.....

It is well to mention that Vitezslav Novak's magnificent choral composition "Nescasna Vojna" (Unfortunate War) was produced in Chicago Saturday for the first time.....

After the concert a supper was served....during which....speeches and musical selections kept those assembled entertained.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1915.

AT LEAST A LACK OF TACT

An Aftermath to the Singing Contest  
in Riverview Park--Cream for the Hosts,  
Skim Milk for Guests

A week has passed since the great singing contest was held under the auspices of the well-known Polish singing society Filareci in Riverview Park. The singing societies of all nationalities represented in Chicago were invited to this contest, all but the Germans--naturally enough--whose presence was out of the question because the contest was held for the benefit of war-destroyed Poland. Because of our bitterness over, and dissatisfaction with, its outcome, only a short article about the contest was published in one of our previous issues, but that article does not seem to be quite sufficient now. We are therefore returning to the discussion of the contest and we are doing so after having cooled down, considered and reconsidered the matter, and read what has been published about it in other newspapers, particularly the American ones, which after all, should be considered by all of us as the

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Denni Klasatel, June 20, 1915.

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most important ones.

Among those invited by the Poles were the Bohemians. They were best represented by the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies). A very large number of our people arrived in Riverview Park with the Ustredni Jednota, a good many of our lovers of chorus singing among them, in fact so many that in some sections of the Park nothing else was heard but the Bohemian language. Thus it may be said that the contest caused the assembling of the song-loving part of our elite who did not mind the expense and damages, which no doubt the ladies found to be considerable the following morning when they inspected their dresses and slippers, which were soiled by the flood and stained by mud and sticky loam into which they had been conducted by the hosts and in which they stood for several hours.

Our people were willing to suffer these inconveniences in the definite

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Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1915.

expectation that these would be compensated for, in the satisfaction of seeing our Ustredni Jednota win one of the best prizes of the contest. This was a general expectation, because the Ustredni Fvecka Jednota sang their chorus--one which we have heard them sing many times--especially well, with new zest and liveliness, and with a freshness of feeling which was apparent in the beautiful way the leading voices rounded up the phrasing of the composition. Everything in the singing showed that Conductor Hess did all that he, or anybody else, could do to make the presentation an unqualified success. Aside from this, the Sdruzeni sang a chorus which, in beauty of vocal distribution and volume of tonal qualities, excelled the performances of all the other contestants whom we heard.

We heard the Croatians, the Lithuanians, the Ukrainians, but not until we heard the Swedes, in their Glee Club, did we warm up. They sang very nicely. There were not many of them, but what vocal material they did possess! Their voices were rather evenly distributed, even if the tenor department

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Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1915.

was somewhat weak, a shortcoming that seemed to be the Achilles' heel of all the choruses in the contest. The songs rendered by the Swedes was not the happiest choice, but we liked the precision and liveliness of their presentation. They were followed by the Russians, the Serbs, and finally the Bohemians. We tried to suppress the feeling that it was our countrymen singing, in order to form a truly unbiased opinion and listened for minor deficiencies and weaknesses where there were, perhaps, none in fact. But in spite of that we could not avoid a happy emotion which seized us after the first few bars. We were surprised by the quality of the vocal material, the high degree to which the voices were trained, and both the emotional and dynamic phrasing, for the latter of which Mr. Ness merits a special congratulation. We thought that one of the best prizes was "in the bag". All we wanted to know was which one it would be, and we listened, therefore, with increased attention to the choruses which followed. They were the Slovaks, the Poles, and the Norwegians.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1915.

The Poles did rather well, the number of singers was very large, and there were paid, professional singers among them; they sang a very beautiful composition, but in spite of all this we couldn't grow enthusiastic. We much preferred the Norwegians, although the quality of their voices prevented them from achieving complete success.

From our observations we thought the prizes would be divided between the Swedes, the Bohemians, and the Norwegians. We never gave the Poles a thought, because we did not expect them to be so tactless as to compete for a prize in a contest they had arranged for their guests, who should have been first in their consideration, a fact which should also have been borne in mind by the jury which made the final decision. The jury was anything but impartial. This was proven by their decision, which flattered the Poles quite out of any proportion to their achievement.

The results of the contest were announced at 9 P. M. Prior to the

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announcement there was a concert in which other choruses as well as Polish were permitted to take part. Ours used this occasion to show their mettle by presenting Dvorak's beautiful "Veno" (Dower), which, of course, could not be considered in the result of the competition because at that time the gentlemen of the jury were digesting their sumptuous dinner on the porch of the Casino and their verdict had already been agreed upon.

The first prize went to the Polish society Filareci. The displeasure caused by this decision was apparent immediately after it had been announced. The Swedes and the Bohemians tied for the second prize, each receiving three votes. None of the jury would yield, and the issue had to be decided by a draw. Mr. Less and the conductor of the Glee Club were each asked to take a number from a box. The Glee Club conductor's number was the smaller so the second prize went to the Swedes and a gold medal, which was announced as second prize, but which was actually third prize, went to the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota. The Norwegians had to be satisfied with an

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honorable mention.

Well, never mind. Disregarding the tactlessness of the Poles, we have received recognition. The Ustredni Jednota can well be satisfied with the experience it has gained. It should be particularly pleased with the remarks made about it by the music critic of the Chicago Herald. There is no question about its ability and artistic capacity. These will always match the qualities of the Poles, and the Ustredni Jednota should therefore undertake to arrange a singing contest itself. We are certain that this contest would arouse still greater interest, and that the Jednota would not act as the Poles did. We know its tact.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1915.

### ORATORIO "JOHN HUSS" IN ORCHESTRA HALL

The Pevecka Spolecnost Bedrich Smetana (Singing Society Bedrich Smetana) has appeared twice before the public within a comparatively short period of time. Each time its performance has been unusually significant. First it showed its ability in the successful performance of Blodek's opera, "V Studni" (In the Well), in the Sokol Chicago Hall on December 3, 1913, and now it has earned new and greater laurels by its masterful presentation of Dr. C. Loewe's oratorio, "John Huss". The oratorio, "John Huss," is a monumental composition which, even though it was not composed by a Bohemian, is a dignified expression of piety in honor of the memory of our martyr from Constance, who, from a little cottage in the south of Bohemia, went through his martyrdom to the Pantheon of world history, and about whom a poet's inspired pen wrote that "above the handful of his ashes he sees even the stars' reflection in the Rhine shiver in modesty".

In beautiful Orchestra Hall on Michigan Avenue, from whose platform many of

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1915.

the most famous artists have thrilled aristocratic audiences, and which has been frequently the scene of the brilliant successes of Fate's favored children who have progressed step by step to glory on the road of the divine arts--in the same Orchestra Hall Bohemian singing sounded the stirring prelude to the innumerable rites and celebrations which will commemorate the quincentenary anniversary of the burning at the stake of John Huss throughout the civilized world, but particularly throughout Bohemian America. It cannot be denied that July 6, 1915 offers the Bohemians in America an excellent opportunity to pay a debt of honor which they owe, especially under the present abnormal conditions, to the old country. The quincentenary anniversary of John Huss' death will certainly not be observed there as had been planned. Since it is impossible to commemorate properly the greatest son of Bohemia on his own native soil, in that cultural retreat between Snezka [the highest mountain in the Riesengebirge] and the pensive Cerchov [the highest mountain in the Bohemian Forest], which was the home of the great reformer and the scene of his noble work, it is up to us who live under more fortunate circumstances, in freer surroundings and out of the reach of persecution by

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1915.

the Austrian government, to do so here.

The opening to these celebrations was yesterday's performance by a group of our singers, which we are completely justified in calling a very successful performance in every respect.

The Pevecka Spolecnost Bedrich Smetana had to select the oratorio "John Huss," even though it was not composed by a Bohemian, because there is not a single large and significant choral work in the whole Bohemian musical literature that refers to the tragic death of John Huss. What could not be found at home was found in the German musical world.....The music is by Dr. C. Loewe and the libretto, by Dr. August Zeun. The Bohemian translation was prepared by Dr. V. J. Dvorak, and the English translation, for programs, by Mr. Frantisek Zajicek. Both are very satisfactory.

Loewe's profound and beautiful oratorio was sung for the first time in America yesterday, and considering the fact that it was produced by amateurs, its

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1915.

first appearance was excellent.

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The orchestral accompaniment left nothing to be desired; numbers of the  
[Chicago] Symphony Orchestra, reinforced by a number of our own most accom-  
plished musicians were the performers.

The public interest in the affair was demonstrated by the huge attendance.  
The Pevecka Spolecnost sang to a full house.....Half of the net profit goes  
to one of the most worthy of our institutions, our Ceska Utulna A Sirotcinec  
(Bohemian Old Peoples' Home and Orphanage).

The oratorio, which required a great deal of practicing and rehearsing, will  
be produced once more. This, no doubt, will be on the occasion of the main  
celebration of John Huss' anniversary, which will be arranged by a committee  
representing all of our Free-Thought associations, in the Auditorium on July 6.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1915.

MISTER KAREL V. HRYCH'S CONCERT

Yesterday, the cozy Libuse hall on 12th Boulevard (sic) was the scene of a concert by two Bohemian-American artists who succeeded in delighting their audience both by their judicious musical selection and by their very accomplished performance. They were the violinist, Mr. Karel V. Hrych, until recently a pupil of the well-known school of Mr. J. F. Pribyl, but today a serious artist who has entered the arena of artistic competition, and the already fully recognized piano virtuoso, Mr. Eduard Vlaciha.

The concert was arranged with astute artistic understanding, the program bearing witness to Mr. Hrych's serious aspirations. His rendition of Pablo de Sarasate's "Gypsy Airs" was received by a veritable storm of applause.

Mr. Vlaciha's technical accomplishment was best shown in Haydn's "Elf Dance", and also in Dvorak's rapturous "Andante".

Denni Hlasatel, May 6, 1915.

This was followed by Mr. Hrych's rendition of Ambrosius' melodious "Canzonetta" and Musin's "Concert Waltz" and "Mazurka".

Mr. Vlaciha played two short compositions by Chopin, Leseticky's "Mazurka," Lialow's "Music Box," and crowned his performance with Wieniawski's "Valse De Concert," which is a real jewel of piano music.

The program was concluded by Mr. Hrych who pleased the audience with the somewhat sentimental "Souvenir" by Drdla, and Sevcik's bizarre variations on the Bohemian folk song "Holka Modrooka" (The Blue-Eyed Girl).

Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1915.

MISS SCHRUTA'S CONCERT

A large and distinguished audience assembled yesterday afternoon in the Pilsen Sokol hall in order to hear our violin virtuoso, Miss Mignonette Schruta, in a concert which, as far as its artistic merit is concerned, was among the finest musical events of this season. The debutante, in spite of her youth, is maturing into one of the finest and most accomplished artists among us.....She is not only a talented performer, but also a composer of great promise.

The program opened with Vieuxtemps' great violin concerto in D Minor. Miss Schruta has found an ideal interpreter of her songs in Miss Ella Kovar. Shorter violin selections, such as Borowski's "Adoration," Schubert's "Bee," and Weidling's "Venetian Serenade," as well as her own "Idyl," and Volpe's brilliant and extremely difficult "Mazurka" were played with perfect technique and deep musical understanding.....

Miss Kovar then sang a group of songs, and in conclusion, Miss Schruta played a

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Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1915.

Bach "Prelude," Kreisler's sparkling "Caprice" and Wieniawski's "Polonaise".

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 3, 1914.

BOHEMIAN FOLK SONGS IN DVORAK PARK

Every Saturday, beginning today, Miss Albina Sladek will give free instructions in Bohemian folk singing to our youth in Dvorak Park, May and 20th Streets. There will be two classes this year, one for children between six and ten years of age, and one for children between ten and fourteen. The classes begin at 4 P.M.

Miss Sladek is a piano teacher and for some years has been giving vocal lessons. She desires to devote her free time to our children and in their early youth acquaint them with the beauties of our old folk songs.....



Denní Křesatel, May 11, 1914.

WE HAVE FOUND OURSELVES

Yesterdays Performance of "Stabat Mater" Proved That  
We Could Do Very Much If We Wanted To

We have written in the last few days that we expect a rare treat in the presentation of Dvořák's immortal "Stabat Mater" a more ambitious attempt than has previously been made among us.

We were not disappointed in the least. On the contrary, we are afraid that we will not be able to find the words with which to express our appreciation of the time, the work, and the patience, which the members of the Česká Ústřední Pěvecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies) have devoted to the study and performance of an outstanding work which is today considered one of the most difficult modern oratorios.

Yesterday's concert of the Česká Ústřední Pěvecká Jednota, at which Dvořák's "Stabat Mater" was the high point, was performed in such a manner as to give

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1914.

credit to and withstand the criticisms of a "Rudolfinum", <sup>the</sup> famed concert hall of Prague known for concerts of the very first order/ or any other great music or concert hall in Bohemia, where the criterion by which an artistic performance is measured is more severe than here in America, and especially in Bohemian America.

After the long years of musical barrenness yesterday's concert was refreshing. We do not exaggerate in the least when we say that yesterday "Stabat Mater" was produced in such a way as to give us--for the first time in fifty years--an incentive to find ourselves, an urge to do more.

And we can do more, if we want to. We have the material, the strength, and the ability to function properly. All that is needed to put them in operation is a measure of recognition of our accomplishments by the general public. If the public would show a greater interest in artistic activities, a more abundant life than that we have lived heretofore would develop.

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Yesterday we found ourselves and showed more clearly than ever before that if we cared, we could do wonders. It seems that we need a man who would give us the impulse to work without regard to obstacles in our path.

Our Ústřední Pěvecká Jednota, inspired by the enthusiasm of its conductor, Professor J. Malý, seems to have acquired new youth in yesterday's accomplishment. Professor Malý is a man who is not afraid of difficulties he will be sure to meet in the study and preparation of such a daring composition as the oratorio "Stabat Mater".

The oratorio was preceded by a regular concert program of three selections for men's voices. Two of these have been heard here before: Smetana's "Veno" (Dedication), and Tovačovský's "Vlasti" (To The Fatherland). The singing of these two numbers did not rise above the average.

A new number was the composition by J. B. Foerster, "Polni Cestou" (By a Path through the Field). The men's chorus sang it very delicately and with

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the proper nuances, depicting a funereal procession singing and marching sadly through the fields.

After a short interval, "Stabat Mater" was presented.

About this work we have often written. In its ten long parts this oratorio expresses in song the pain of a mother whose son was crucified. It was begun very beautifully with a quartet and mixed chorus. The chorus did full justice to the fine gradation of this part which was sung with admirable understanding.

The second part of the oratorio is a quartet of outstanding beauty. The third part is technically very difficult and highly melodious. The fourth part was characterized by a solo which was most beautifully rendered and which was accompanied by a mixed chorus. The fifth part reminds of a Handel fugue, but it has a purely Bohemian character. The sixth part was less effective because its solos were sung by a weaker voice which could not compete with the volume of sound of a male chorus.

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But to compensate for this deficiency, the seventh part was sung beautifully, and the mixed chorus covered itself with glory. The ninth part lagged a little, but the tenth made up for that. Its alto solo is considered one of the most beautiful parts of the oratorio. It is the most melodious one of the whole composition. The whole chorus and the soloist were especially successful in rendering the central phrase of the theme. The more rapid tempo in "Amen" seemed a little confusing for the singers but soon the chorus caught the beat to perfection and finished with a grandeur which did full justice to the text.

The oratorio was rendered by a chorus of two hundred voices, a quartet consisting of Mrs. L. Topinka (soprano), Miss Ella Kolář (alto), Mr. Josef Hurt (tenor), Mr. G. Holmquist, an orchestra of twenty-one musicians, and a piano and organ which were used for accompaniment.

In her solo parts and in the quartet Miss Ella Kolář captured the attention of the audience by her strong clear voice of a caliber we usually associate

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with professionals. It is interesting to note that Miss Ella Kolář is a recent graduate of the Český Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society). Its members can be justly proud of their accomplished pupil.

Mrs. Louise Topinka was her usual fine self and displayed her art to the fullest extent.

Mr. G. Holmquist possesses a voice which is both strong and sympathetic, and of a very wide range.

Mr. Josef Hurt's tenor voice and his bearing are very pleasant. Unfortunately his voice was completely drowned out by that of Mr. Holmquist.

Mr. Malý conducted the oratorio in an excellent manner. It was evident that he had given much time to its study, a fact which speaks well for him.

The members of the orchestra were selected by our great virtuoso Mr. Frantisek Hladky, and the conductor, Mr. Malý, had them under full control.

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The attendance was fairly large, considering the weather. But it should have been much larger, because so much depended on the attendance from the financial point of view. The expenses of this performance will be covered, and they were quite considerable, but no profit is expected, which is a pity.

The public should have shown a greater desire for co-operation with the management by a large attendance, and the same applies to our Bohemian societies. Many times our public and our societies support an undertaking which brings them neither material nor moral return. We know also that our societies frequently ask the Ústředni Pěvecká Jednota for help in filling programs at their entertainments, and they are never refused. The indifference toward yesterday's concert indicates that the Ústředni Pěvecká Jednota should be more careful in choosing its patrons.

Of all the Bohemian societies, the only one which acted in the proper spirit was Sokol Slávsky. They came without being summoned. And of such societies, there should be many more.

Denni Hlasatel, May 11, 1914.

Had the Ústřední Pěvecká Jednota met with the financial success that we had hoped for, we should have been inclined to plead with its membership to repeat "Stabat Mater"--if it is at all possible--for the benefit of those who are less favored with worldly goods and who, we are sure, would be extremely grateful for an opportunity to hear this composition.



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1914.

CONTESTS OF THE SLAVONIC SINGING SOCIETIES

Recently we published a report regarding the contest of the Slavonic singing societies, in which the Cesko-Americky Delnický Pevecký Sbor (Bohemian-American Workingmen's Singing Society) won the first prize. The second prize was awarded to the Serbian Singing Society, and the third prize was given to the Spojeny Slovanský Sokol Spevokol (United Slavonic Sokol Singing Circle).

This latter made the statement that it did not expect the prize, and that all credit for this success was due to their very active teacher, Rudolph Bubenicek, who lifted them to their present height of accomplishment in a very short time.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1913.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERT

At last, and after a long, long time, our thirst for real art, real music, and song has been quenched. In fact we felt transported, as if by magic, to somewhere in the old country, to Prague, to Rudolfinum /a famous concert hall in Prague/.

This illusion was created by yesterday's concert of the Cesky Delnický Pěvecký Sbor (Bohemian Workmen's Singing Society), which was held in the Sokol Plzeň hall.....It was the Society's regular annual winter performance, and we are happy to say that in quality it was the best we have witnessed in the past ten years.....

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1913.

A BOHEMIAN OPERA

The Pevecka Spolecnost "Bedrich Smetana" Triumph in  
Sokol Chicago Hall

Many of our countrymen had a very wonderful, and a long-awaited treat in the Sokol Chicago Hall last night. The treat was prepared by the Pevecka Spolecnost (Singing Society) Bedrich Smetana, which gave them an opportunity to hear again--after a long, long time--a Bohemian opera on a Bohemian stage. The Society presented the well-known and very popular comic opera "V Studni" (In the Well) by Vilem Blodek.....

We do not hesitate to say that the performance was one of which even the Narodni Divadlo (National Theater) in Prague might justly have been proud. The performance was perfect in every detail, and the performers sang and acted very well. [Here a column and a half is devoted to the description--mostly laudatory--of the individual performances of the amateur singers and the parts they sang, the make-up, stage arrangements, etc.]

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 4, 1913.

A large orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. Adolf Erst, played. The rendition of Anton Dvorak's Ma Vlast (My Homeland), with which the evening of music opened, was enough to guarantee the success of the evening.

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Without exaggeration it may be said that the Pevecka Spolecnost Bedrich Smetana has in its membership a large number of genuinely talented people, of amateurs who are artists deserving of praise from the critics. We do hope that after this success the Society will not hesitate to attempt something even more ambitious. Perhaps--anyway, rumors have been heard to the effect that we may yet hear our "Prodana Nevesta" (Bartered Bride), during this season. We have the artistic material; all that we need is courage. With such a conductor as Mr. Erst, things may be accomplished which would otherwise be considered impossible. How about suggesting that all our singing societies take up this idea and do something about it?

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Denní Hlasatel, June 23, 1913.

AN OPEN-AIR SONG REHEARSAL

Bohemian songs reverberated yesterday in the beautiful Hanson Park throughout the entire afternoon. About one hundred Bohemian singers, men and women, members of various Bohemian singing societies, met there for an open-air rehearsal in order to hear how their singing will sound when they will perform next Sunday at the Slavonic Day. The singers assembled in Mr. Rohlíček's garden restaurant on 64th Avenue, and after partaking of refreshments, they sang the four chorals they will present next Sunday under Mr. Karel Coufal's direction.

....Another rehearsal will be held next Wednesday at the Vojta Náprstek school. The presence of all those who will sing at the Slavonic Day is urgently requested.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1913.

CONVENTION OF THE CESKA USTREDNI  
PEVECKA JEDNOTA

The Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies) held its convention Saturday night at the Bobisud Hall on Kedzie Avenue, next door to Sokol Chicago. This convention of our central and most important organization of Bohemian singing societies in America was opened at 9 P. M. by its president, Mr. Antonin Vanek. He welcomed all delegates and press representatives, requesting the latter to give the convention all the publicity it deserves, bearing in mind that the purpose of the convention is not only the transaction of business, but also the promotion of acquaintance and friendship between individual societies and their members.....

At the convention the following societies were represented by their delegates: Lyra; Damský Odbor Peveckého Sboru Karel Marx (Ladies' Association of the Singing Society Karel Marx); Karel Bendl; Pevecký Odbor Vzdělávacího Sboru Stvrti

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Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1913.

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Wardy (Singing Society of the Fourth Ward Educational Association); Pevecky Odbor Sokola Chicago Dalibor (Singing Society of Sokol Chicago, Dalibor); Karel Marx; Cesko-Delnicky Pevecky Sbor (Bohemian-American Workingmen's Singing Society); and Lumir. Each society was represented by three to five delegates.....

After the presentation of credentials, the convention elected Antonin Vanek as its chairman, and Dr. Leopold Wedeles secretary,....who read the Jednota's detailed report for the past year, of which we are publishing only the more important parts. The Jednota held regular monthly meetings, in addition to two special meetings. It sent a cable to the Pevecky Sbor Prazskych Ucitelu (Prague Teachers' Singing Society), congratulating them on their victory in the International Singing Contest held in Paris. The Jednota gave a concert in the Coliseum, the net profit of which, although rather large, was presented to the Jednota by the participating societies.....Two members of the Jednota were charged with the duty of raising funds for the upkeep of a model

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chorus. The Jednota received a protest from the Damsky Odbor Peveckeho Sboru Lyra (Ladies' Association of the Singing Society Lyra) against the proposal to send only men to the convention of Slavonic singing societies which will be held in 1915 in Prague. Mr. K. Kratochvil proposed to send both men and women singers who would perform an opera, or at least some parts of an opera. The committee on arrangements purchased music from Bohemia for 140 crowns.....

According to the report of the treasurer, Mr. Ficek, the Jednota's income for the year was \$804.82; expenses, \$494.01; balance in the treasury, \$310.81.....

The Jednota's archivist, Mr. Kratochvil, reported that there is music now available upon request for any member society for 134 choruses, of which 45 are mixed choruses, 32 for women's voices, and 57 for men's voices.....

The report of the committee on arrangements disclosed the regrettable fact that so far all attempts to form a model chorus have met with failure.....The committee had raised forty dollars for the purchase of new music and had decided

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Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1913.

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to acquire all newly published choral music which has appeared since January 1, 1913, and will appear in the future.

The incoming correspondence was read, most of it consisting of letters of greetings. The Cesko-Delnicky Pevecký Sbor calls attention to the singing school which it is conducting, not in order to receive material support, but to ask the Jednota to stir up the interest of the general public, because up to this time the running of the school has required financial sacrifices on the part of the Sbor.

For the coming year, the following men were unanimously elected: Mr. S. Vanek, president; Dr. Leopold Wedeles, vice-president; Mr. Jaroslav Kosar, secretary; Mr. J. Krupar, treasurer; Mr. K. Kratochvil, archivist. All these form the executive committee which has the right to appoint other committees that may be necessary or desirable.....

The convention committee presented its report together with the following three important proposals: The appointment of a competent, strict and

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Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1913.

impartial critic; the selection of a correspondent to one of the musical journals appearing in Prague; the solution of the question of capable conductors.

The first proposal provoked a lively and interesting discussion, during which the complaint was heard that our newspapers in their reports summarily praise every recital, no matter how poor it may be. This custom is detrimental to the principal interests of the Jednota, and such reports are more than worthless. A report, in order to be of some value, should point out impartially both the good and poor features of the performance. Only such criticism can be considered helpful and can result in general progress and improvement in the quality of our singing.....The matter was referred to the executive committee which will get in touch with our newspapers and try to bring about the desired change. The second proposal was also referred to the executive committee, while the third was considered a problem to be taken care of individually by the societies themselves.

Mr. R. J. Psenka then suggested that the Jednota participate in the Olympic

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Games which will take place in Chicago in the near future. It was decided to approach Mr. McCormick in this matter. Mr. Kosar suggested that the Jednota accompany the expedition to the 1915 Sokolsky Slet (Sokol Festival) in Prague. A substantial number of members would travel with the expedition at least to Cleveland, and possibly to New York, giving recitals in these cities. Both suggestions were referred to the executive committee and the committee on arrangements for study and action.....

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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1913.

A CHALLENGE TO SINGERS

Herewith a call is being issued to all countrymen who love singing and have an understanding of its choral form, and particularly to those of them who are not yet members of some choral society.....

The call is being issued with the idea of forming an active, enthusiastic body which would be in a position to perform in a perfect way the beautiful choral works of Bohemian composers and acquaint our Bohemian public and the American public in general with them. The choral singing does not depend upon compositions written some thirty or forty years ago. The present Bohemian composers are also keeping in step with world progress in this field.

But modern compositions require thorough study and practice.....There are 150,000 of us in Chicago, and we should be able to organize a chorus similar to those of Bohemian and Moravian teachers who carried away the



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Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 15, 1913.

first prize at the recent contest in Paris.....Only men and women who agree to practice and attend rehearsals at least once a week will be accepted.....

Those who are interested should contact Dr. Leopold Wedeles at 2446 South Sawyer Avenue, or Mr. Karel Kratochvíl at 1839 South Ashland Avenue.

Česká Ústřední Pěvecká Jednota (Central Bohemian Singing Society).



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 11, 1912.

OPERETTA IN THE ČESKÉ DIVADLO

This year's theatrical season, fortunately, has emphasized operettas. In previous years, an operetta was a rarity in our theaters and was limited mostly to New Year's Eve performances of singing societies. This year, however, we have seen three operettas, and all three in the short space of a few weeks. Therefore, it is that much more gratifying to state that their quality was above the average, especially when one realizes that our societies have few singers among them. Last night the České Divadlo (Bohemian Theater) introduced the popular operetta, "Mamzel Nitouche," which many of us certainly remember from the visit of Mrs. Ziegler [a very popular and gay light opera singer from Prague]. The operetta was presented under the name "Slečna Svatoušek" (Miss Saintliness) and was given for the benefit of Mrs. Lhotský....who has reason to be pleased with the moral and financial success of the evening.....

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1912.

THE ČESKÉ DIVADLO

.....A very old play which is still attracting huge audiences, "Mlynář A Jeho Dítě" ( Miller and His Child) was most successfully performed by our well-established group of amateurs, the České Divadlo (Bohemian Theater).....

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Denní Hlasatel, July 1, 1912.

BOHEMIAN NIGHT AT THE COLISEUM

Last night was a real Bohemian night at the Coliseum, a beautiful night which gave us much to consider and think over about how different things could be among us if we wanted them to be and if we at least showed more interest. Last night proved that among us there are not only foundations upon which further building could take place, but that there is material here with which to build. A structure built upon these foundations and with this material would not be a structure of temporary beauty, but would arouse interest and attention and be so strong that it would be impossible to destroy it under any circumstance or by the simple caprice of a few individuals.

It is impossible for us to write about yesterday's concert from a musical standpoint. We are not expertly trained musicians, and our superficial knowledge of music in no way suffices for strict criticism, whereby we would be fooling not only ourselves and our readers, but we would be jesting about



Denni Hlasatel, July 1, 1912.

the whole affair.....Therefore we will content ourselves not with any criticism, but with a simple reference--with a plea that our readers accept it as such.

We doubt that since the time when the Sokol Day was held six or seven years ago, the Coliseum has witnessed such a really Bohemian demonstration as the one last night. The attendance was not as large as it was on that above-mentioned occasion, nor was it as large as it could have been were it not for our carelessness and indifference. However, the demonstration was equally Bohemian, genuine, and sincere, and it would seem to us even more noble and beautiful because Bohemian art, Bohemian song and music in all its strength and beauty, was presented for the spiritual pleasure of Bohemian and non-Bohemians as well.

Last night was the first of such nights set aside by the management of the Coliseum for music-and song-loving people who live in Chicago. The first

## IV

Denní Hlasatel, July 1, 1912.

of these evenings was reserved for us Bohemians.

The Česká Ustřední Pěvecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies) took charge of the arrangements for the evening. Credit for the success of the concert goes to Mr. Anton Vanek, president of the Česká Ustřední Pěvecká Jednota and to Mr. J. Kalaš, their leader.

.....

We congratulate the Česká Ustřední Pěvecká Jednota on its success, and we thank it in the name of our readers for the genuine holiday treat in Bohemian song and music which it brought to all of us.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1912.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CESKA USTREDNI  
PEVECKA JEDNOTA

In what was formerly Radous Hall, now owned by Mr. A. Zima, at the corner of Laflin and 18th Streets, there was held last Saturday the annual convention of the Ceska Ustredni Pevecka Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies) to which the following singing societies belong: Pevecka Spolecnost Lyra (Lyra Singing Society); Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor (Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society), together with its women's section, Maj; Pevecký Sbor Karel Bendl (Karel Bendl Singing Society); Pevecký Sbor Karel Marx (Karel Marx Singing Society), together with its women's group; Pevecký Sbor Dalibor (Dalibor Singing Society); Pevecký Sbor Volnost (Volnost Singing Society); Pevecký Sbor Stvrty Wardy (Fourth Ward Singing Society); Hrvatske Pevecký Druzstvo Zora (Croatian Singing Society Zora); Pevecký Sbor Lumir (Lumir Singing Society); Pevecký Sbor Dvanactý Wardy (Twelfth Ward Singing Society). These twelve societies of which the Ceska Ustredni Pevecka Jednota is composed sent their accredited delegates to the convention which filled the lower hall to capacity shortly after 8 P.M.

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Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1912.

The convention was brought to order by the temporary chairman, Mr. Oldrich Harnach. The election of convention officers then followed, and Mr. Harnach was elected chairman by acclamation; Mr. Frank Zivny of Lyra was elected vice-chairman; Mr. K. Kratochvil of Cesky Delnický Pevecký Sbor was elected secretary.

The next order of business was the reading of communications. Dr. Bilek, a member of the Delnický Pevecký Sbor, sent his best wishes to the Ustřední Pevečka Jednota for its concert in the Coliseum and regretted that, since he is twenty-five hundred miles away, he will be unable to participate in the joint appearance of the Bohemian singers.

The following proposals which were discussed came from individual societies. The Karel Bendl Sbor proposed that societies reject applications for membership from persons who have been suspended from other societies for nonpayment of dues. It also made a motion that societies belonging to the Ustřední Pevečka Jednota should not arrange entertainments on conflicting dates.

The reason for the first proposal was that some members have been known to

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Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1912.

leave one society because they have not paid their dues and then seek admittance into another society. It was resolved by the convention that every applicant for membership in a society belonging to the Ustredni Jednota be asked what society he had formerly belonged to and whether or not he left in good standing.

In the matter of not arranging entertainments on the same date, it was decided that projected entertainments would be announced by the various societies by agreement with one another.

The Croatian singing society Zora introduced a motion to the effect that with the aid of the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota there be organized a Pan-Slavonic Singing Society. After some debate it was resolved that each nationality organize its own singing society and from these various groups there should then be organized a Pan-Slavonic Central Singing Society. It was left to the future officers to work toward that goal, and a call is to be issued by the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota to all Slavonic people in Chicago to organize their own singing societies, and when this has been done,

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Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1912.

to create from them a Slavonic Central Singing Society.

The convention committee made a motion that a charge be made by the Federation or individual societies when they are asked to make a public appearance. The motion was adopted, and it was decided to notify the various societies that the Federation already governs itself accordingly.

Upon the recommendation of the convention committee, it was resolved to create a model Bohemian singing society. From each society belonging to the Ustredni Pevecká Jednota, the best singers are to be selected and a model Bohemian singing society created which is to serve as a sort of representative body of Chicago Bohemian singers. As to the financial support which will be needed for this purpose, it was decided to leave the matter in the care of the technical committee which will have charge of providing the necessary funds. It was further decided that any one wishing to be a member of this model organization must be a member of one of the regular societies belonging to the Ustredni Pevecká Jednota.

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I C

Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1912.

The indifference of the societies was criticized by many delegates who sought recognition. The central committee exerts itself in every way possible, and during the past year it inaugurated with feverish activity many fine entertainments in co-operation with various societies. It arranged a splendid program in the Sokol Chicago hall, and now it announces the arrangement of another fine program at the Coliseum.

The central committee therefore has done everything possible, but the individual societies are not taking as much interest as they should and are not trying to find out what is taking place in the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota. The accredited delegates of the various societies are not attending regular meetings of the central society, and this indifference is a great obstacle. Our singers lack three things: love for the cause, Bohemian song; strict discipline; and the fulfillment of their duties as well as the fostering of a spirit of brotherhood among them. All class distinctions among us must cease and true brotherhood must appear. Only then will Bohemian singers occupy the same relative position among our Bohemian-American people as is occupied by our Sokols. It was decided to cultivate better mutual understand-

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Denni Hlasatel, June 24, 1912.

ing and fraternity among our singing societies.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer were then presented. There remains in the treasury the sum of ninety dollars. Because of the late hour, the convention proceeded to the election of an executive committee, and it was decided to let all of last year's committee remain in office.....

.....

The Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota requests the Bohemian people of Chicago to attend its concert in the Coliseum and thereby help in making the occasion a Bohemian demonstration.

The convention ended at a late hour, after which the delegates were served refreshments.

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1912.

CONCERT BY THE ÚSTŘEDNÍ PĚVECKÁ JEDNOTA

Our opinion about Bohemian Vocal Art in Chicago was fully confirmed by the meritoriousness of yesterday's first public appearance of the Ústřední Pěvecká Jednota (United Czech Singing Society) in Sokol Chicago hall. The Society gained deserved recognition at once, and we hope that it will not only retain but will increase it in the course of time. The performances of the individual groups and of the entire assembly will bear up under the strictest criticism, and are indicative of the high artistic plane upon which they are founded. Messrs. Karel Coufal and John Sahula, who conducted individual choirs, and Dr. Joseph Greif who conducted the combined choir, deserve credit for the artistic manner in which they performed their tasks, and for the success of the debut of this central Organization. The various numbers of the program were enlivened by the accompaniment of Dr. J. D. Novak. This was the first time in the history of Chicago that we had had an opportunity to hear, as a whole, all of these singing societies associated in the Ústřední Pěvecká Jednota: Karel Bendl Singing Society, České Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor /Bohemian

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1912.

Workingmen's Singing Society], Dělnická Vzdělavací Beseda 4 Wardy [Workingmen's Educational Club of the Fourth Ward], Dělnická Vzdělavací Beseda 12 Wardy [Twelfth Ward Workingmen's Educational Club], Pěvecký Odbor Sokola Chicago [Sokol Chicago Singing Section], Dalibor Singing Society, Pěvecký Sbor Lumir [Lumir Singing Society], Pevecký Spolek Lyra [Lyra Singing Society], Dámský Pěvecký Sbor Máj [Women's Singing Society Máj], Pěvecký Odbor Vzdělavací Spolek Karel Marx [Karel Marx Educational Society Singing Section], Pěvecký Sbor Volnost [Volnost Singing Society], and the Croatian Singing Society Zora.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1912.

SOCIAL CENTER AT FARRAGUT SCHOOL

Last Friday night the successful activities which the Farragut High School Social Center conducted during this spring season were concluded with an evening devoted to music and lectures. The great hall was filled by our Bohemian public--mostly residents of the "California" district--when the first number on the program, a piano solo by the thirteen-year-old Anezka Blafka, was presented. Mr. Vaclav Prchal, a well-known violinist, played two selections and was accompanied by Mrs. Rose Smetanka. Mr. Jaroslav F. Smetanka talked on "Politics in Bohemia and in America". His talk was simple in style and easy to understand, just as it should be on such occasions. The lecture was followed by a presentation of folk dances by the girl students of the Farragut High School, including our "Besed" [a popular square dance]. The school principal thanked the Bohemian newspapers for keeping the public informed about the work of the Social Center, and Reverend V. Vanek asked the audience to rise as a token of appreciation for the kindness shown by the Chicago Board of Education in



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1912.

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keeping the school open for the Center's evening gatherings. Thanks were also expressed to Mr. J. B. Dibelka, a member of the Board, for his efforts in founding the Farragut High School, and to the School principal, Mr. Morse, for his most helpful co-operation.

Considering all circumstances, the activities of the Social Center were a great success. All the lectures were very interesting and useful, and all of them were well attended. After the summer vacation the Center will resume its work with redoubled energy.

Among those in attendance was Mr. J. B. Dibelka, who expressed his pleasure on the achievements of the Social Center and extended his good wishes for success in the future.



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III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denní hláskatel, Feb. 1, 1912.

### JOINT MEETING OF SINGING SOCIETIES

A joint meeting of the singing section of Sokol Chicago and the Dalibor Singing Society was held in the hall of Sokol Chicago on Redzie Avenue, last Tuesday. At this meeting it was decided to unite these two societies into one organization under the name Pěvecký Odbor Sokol Chicago (Singing Section of Sokol Chicago). Many members of Dalibor failed to attend the meeting. They are hereby notified of the change and are requested to attend the meeting on next Tuesday, in the Sokol Chicago Hall. By this unification, the singing section of Sokol Chicago has become one of the most powerful singing organizations, and our only hope is that with its new vocal material it will continue to progress successfully toward its goal, to the honor of Bohemian singers.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 31, 1911.

BOHEMIAN ART CLUB

The meeting to organize the Bohemian Art Club, the need for which has been felt, and the creation of which will aid in carrying out many worth-while projects, took place in Chicago on December 27.

It was unanimously agreed upon by all who were present that this new society, which in no way competes with any existing Czech society, because Czech artists of Chicago have thus far been without any sort of an association, will develop into a desirable, friendly community in our city devoted to Czech art. It will be able to perform very important services for our cultural development.

The following individuals participated in a discussion dealing with the problem of organizing the Club: representing the musicians were Messrs. Adolph H. Capek, Vaclav Machek, and Jiri Hrusa--requests to be excused were received from Joseph Vilim, Stepan Erst, A. Novak, Mario J. Korbek and Rudolph F. Ingerle; the creative artists, Professor Antonin Sterba, August Petrtyl, Joseph Patek;

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 31, 1911.

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the architects, Messrs. A. Charvat and James B. Rezny; the stage, Mr. F. Horlivy; and the literary men, Messrs. Enrique S. Vraz, Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, J. Tvrzicky-Kramer and Bretislav Jonas --requests to be excused were received from Messrs. R. J. Psenka and Bartos Bittner. Temporary officers, who are to serve until the regular election will be held on January 10, 1912 were elected. They are: Dr. Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, president, and Jiri Hrusa, secretary. With the unanimous consent of those present, the president announced the establishment of the new society. It will be called the "Bohemian Arts Club". On a motion of Mr. E. S. Vraz it was unanimously agreed that the Club will also be known as "The Art and Literary Department of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada (Bohemian-American National Council) of Chicago". The president and secretary, therefore, will serve on the executive committee of the Cesko-Americka Narodni Rada. The Arts Club, however, will be a self-governing independent body.

It was then decided that the Club be divided into five departments: music, creative painting and sculpture, architecture, drama and literature. The

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 31, 1911.

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IV Club committee will consist of the five representatives from these departments, and the president and secretary who will be elected by the members. The committee for the preparation of the bylaws elected was composed of Messrs. Charvat, Petrtyl, Capek and Vojan. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 10, 1912 in Mr. Welky's place. After the constitution and bylaws have been accepted, the public will be furnished with detailed information regarding the purposes of the Club. In many ways its program will be much the same as that followed by the Prague Arts Club; but, of course, many adjustments will be made to suit our own Bohemian-American conditions. On a motion of Mr. F. Horlivy one of the bylaws will provide that great care be taken by the Arts Club to preserve its genuine Czech characteristics--a purpose naturally desired by the Bohemian Arts Club.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 1, 1911.

### POPULAR CONCERTS

The Reverend Vaclav Vanek has taken up the idea of arranging popular concerts from time to time, at low prices. The proceeds would be used to pay the salaries of hired musicians, and whatever surplus that might remain would be donated to some noble cause.

The first of such concerts was given yesterday in the Bohemian Home on Central Park Avenue. The concert was under the direction of Prof. Joseph Vilím, well known in musical circles, and consisted of five numbers of a selected program:

Sonata for piano and violin, opus 30.....Grieg  
Mark Vilím and Joseph Vilím

Trio. . . . . Mendelssohn  
Mark Vilím, Joseph Vilím, and Miss Zdenka Černý.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 1, 1911.

Concert Mazurka, violin solo,.....Musina  
Professor Joseph Vilím

Violoncello solo.....Metzdorf  
Miss Zdenka Černý, assisted by a trio

Slavonic Dances. ....Dvořák

Intermezzo.....Cibuka  
Mark Vilím, Joseph Vilím, and Miss Zdenka Černý

The program was played faultlessly, and the artists were rewarded with a storm of applause for their artistic accomplishment. Prof. Jaroslav J. Zmrhal spoke on the significance of Thanksgiving Day and his masterful speech was received with appreciation by all. The attendance at



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 1, 1911.

the concert was very fair. The occasional scheduling of such low-priced concerts, which offer the public an opportunity to attend, is a good idea and its acceptance would bring much good.



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II B 1 a (Croatian) CENTRAL BOHEMIAN SINGING SOCIETY

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1911.

From all indications, the Česká Ustřední Pěvecká Jednota (Central Bohemian Singing Society) is hastening to a long desired goal. Saturday's entertainment by the Lyra Singing Society, the second of a series of entertainments arranged by the singing societies, was a big step forward, because the participation of singing societies was quite large and the singers and their friends enjoyed an evening such as can only be spent among singers.

There were ladies and gentlemen from Lyra, Bendl, members of the Bohemian Workmen's Singing Society, Lumir, Volnost, Fourth Ward, Marx, and finally, as guests, brothers of the Croatian Singing Society Zora, who came in such large numbers that they could really serve as an example to all singing societies. It was very lively Saturday in Mr. Doušek's cozy place, at Kedzie Avenue and 24th Street, and song resounded until the early morning hours.

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1911.

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II B 1 a (Croatian) Dr. Leopold Wedeles, to whom fell the honorable function of welcoming the guests, discharged his duties like a true songster. Welcoming the guests, he said, among other things, that it was the jealousy of the choirmasters, especially toward the central society, which in former days retarded the work of the singing societies, and that this hate and jealousy extended even to the members of the choruses who often were strangers to each other. He rejoiced because today everything is being done in a friendly way to reach a common goal, which will only be to the advantage of all groups and the whole society.

After the greeting, the Singing Society Zora sang a beautiful Croatian song which was received with a storm of applause, altogether deserved. In the course of the evening, the Zora chorus sang several very fine songs and we can say without fear that the Central Bohemian Singing Society will have in Zora one of the best of organized choruses, whose singers cling with real affection to that beloved song.



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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1911.

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II B 1 a (Croatian) The president of the Central Society, Mr. Anton Vanek, who explained the purpose of these gatherings before several singing societies, was called upon to say a few words. He laid stress upon the fact that singers must, in the first place, depend upon themselves and through mutual support [they must] insure moral and financial success for themselves. Choirmaster Jan Kalaš, having been invited to say a few words, complained of how difficult the work is in our singing societies, where the majority of the members changes year after year thereby making possible only mediocre success. He called upon the older members to remain active in their societies and asked the singers to be helpful to the directors of the Central Bohemian Singing Society, since the success of the singers is important above all else.

Several vocal selections were rendered by the singers during the course of the evening, and, needless to say, the jovial innkeeper Mister Doušek, with clam chowder, excellent ham, frankfurters, and beer ingratiated himself with the guests. The entertainment was a success in every respect, and the singers

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1911.

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II B 1 a (Croatian) and their friends hope to enjoy themselves at the third entertainment which will be given on Saturday, December 19, 1911, by the Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society in Mister Radovs' hall at 18th and Laflin Streets.

Denni Hlasatel, June 15, 1911.

SUCCESS OF MISS MARIE BARTOS' SCHOOL OF MUSIC

A musical recital was given last night in the Pilsen Sokol hall by the pupils of Miss Marie Bartos' School of Music. Although the success was not so great materially, it was eclipsed by the moral success. The concert was distinguished by a remarkable program, which provided enjoyment even for musical artists. The performance of all numbers was remarkable.

Among the pupils who took part in the concert were: Misses Agnes Sach, Annie Kudrna, Elsie Baumayer, Rose Kudrna, Boh. Peitsch, and Emily Fitzak. The success which the pupils of Miss Bartos achieved, will serve her in the future as the best recommendation.





Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1911.

AN ARTISTIC ENTERTAINMENT

The musical production which was held Saturday evening in Sokol Pilsen hall was a genuine public examination of the pupils of the foremost Bohemian conservatory of music which is under the direction of our famous teacher of music, Professor A. V. Cerny. Nevertheless, we call it an artistic entertainment, because in addition to the program presented by the pupils, several enthusiastic artists appeared also. Those attending Saturday's concert had an opportunity to convince themselves that Professor Cerny is really in earnest when he wants to make a musician of someone whom he recognizes as capable.

At the concert, which drew a remarkably large attendance considering this time of the year, we had an opportunity to listen to beginners as well as trained artists who received certificates, and who, by their performances, really proved that they were entitled to them. In the graduates, we



Denni Hlasatel, June 12, 1911.

recognize enthusiastic artists, who will spread the good reputation of the Bohemian musical art among other people. In the pupils, even the youngest ones, we saw talents well on the road to achievement. If they remain under the direction of their enthusiastic teacher, they will surely have a successful career in the field of music. Saturday's concert was so interesting that the audience remained till the end, past midnight, listening with great interest.

The artists, of whom there were many present, were agreed that this was one of the most successful commencement concerts ever given. The participants in the exercises were showered with flowers, and the praise which they received will surely be an encouragement to them to continue to work zealously, because under the direction of their distinguished teacher, they have open before them a grand career in the musical world.



Denni Hlasatel, May 18, 1911

CONCERT BY PUPILS OF MACHEK'S SCHOOL OF MUSIC

A recital was given last night in the hall of Pilsen Sokol by the pupils of Mr. and Mrs. Machek. We can say without exaggeration that the Machek's should be proud of their pupils. They all endeavored to their utmost, and some of the accomplishments aroused marked attention and stormy applause.

Among those participating in the recital were: John Gregor, Charles Jiran, Rudolph Fiala, Josephine Kryl, Edward Baxa, Minnie Polacek, John Klecka, Otto Wiedersberg, Libby Novak, Albie Kambersky, Joseph Roda and Helen Weiner. The accompaniment was by Mrs. B. Lestina-Machek. The young musicians proved that, under the supervision of a good teacher, remarkable talents can be developed.

The attendance was quite satisfactory, despite the almost unbearable heat of the day. Each of the participants received a bouquet of flowers, some of them received two.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 24, 1911.

CONCERT BY BROUSEK'S MILITARY BAND

The concert given yesterday by Brousek's military band, held in the Wilson Park pavilion, met with all around success. Mr. Brousek's band is justly famous, and aside from that, it performed for the benefit of the Vojta Naprstek school, therefore, it was not strange that the public filled the pavilion.

The band is composed of about thirty-five excellent musicians, and it is only natural that the performance of the band was received with thunderous applause, and the musicians were forced to render encore after encore.

The concert was a complete success from both a moral and financial viewpoint, so that quite a neat sum of money will accrue for the benefit of the school. After the concert, a lively, hearty dancing entertainment took place.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1910.

FOUR DECADES--LYRA SINGING SOCIETY

P.2, Col.1--With a concert in the Bohemian-American Hall and a banquet in Libuse Hall in the evening the Lyra Singing Society, one of the oldest organizations of its kind, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its existence in a dignified manner. Lyra, as every one interested in Bohemian-American life well knows, has had some sad days in its four decades of life. However, people have appeared who by their activity and generosity have placed the society firmly upon its feet and have brought it to the forefront of national life, so that it may continue to provide enjoyment for us all.

The sacrifices of these people have been regarded with success, and it was a happy celebration which was held yesterday afternoon and evening. The afternoon was given over to a jubilee concert in the Bohemian-American Hall. The attendance was fairly good. The participants in this concert, comprehending the festive spirit of the occasion, rendered their numbers faultlessly, and Lyra, in this celebration of its fortieth anniversary, once

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1910.

more proved that it occupies first place not only among Bohemian singing societies but among those of all nationalities.

The afternoon concert began with a mixed chorus under the direction of Mr. Kalas, which rendered the finale of the first act of the operetta "Bells of Corneville," and when the applause subsided, Miss Elsa Nicolini, pianist, played Chopin's Polonaise and proved that she is a virtuoso. Her temperamental playing fascinated the audience, and hearty applause followed.

However, we need not add that there was no lack of applause and appreciation for both the participants in the concert and the arrangements committee, which was composed of Misses Em. Bilek, Kat. Radous, and Josephine Zarobsky and Messrs. Fr. Mayer, Rud. Srp, and Charles Lukes. These persons deserve most of the credit for the beautifully arranged banquet, which was held in Libuse Hall on Twelfth Street. The singers were delighted with the richness and variety of the feast and at parting exchanged congratulations on the success of their celebration of Lyra's fortieth anniversary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 1, 1910.

CONCERT OF MISS STEPANEK SCHOOL OF MUSIC

P.1, Col.6--Our report of yesterday's successful concert, needs supplementing, and so it behooves us, to mention the solo, by Helen Lipert, which was one of the best numbers on the program.

Medals for zeal and talent were awarded to Antonia Maly, first gold medal, to Mary Ostrovsky, second, and to Josephine Petrzelka, third.

The silver medals were awarded to Bessie Kolar, first, to Mamie Horky, second, and to Florence Dill, third.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1910.

POPULAR CONCERT.

p. 1, col. 3 - The Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society's school of singing and violin playing arranged a concert for their pupils last night at Sokol Chicago Hall on Kedzie Avenue and 24th Street. The purpose of this concert was to show the public that the Bohemian parents are proud of having their children attend this school. The pupils likewise are proud of this school and of their parents who pay the tuition.

The concert started at 8 o'clock and lasted two hours after which the hall was given over to the public for dancing, which continued till midnight. Mr. Kalas, the director of the violin class, announced that there will be held another concert in the near future; we therefore will be looking forward to the next concert, as this one was certainly enjoyed by all. Mr. Kalas was congratulated for his violin class.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 18, 1910.

CONCERT GIVEN BY BROUSEK'S ARMY BAND

P.2, Col.1--Brousek's Army Band, celebrated its triumph last night. The concert was held at the pavilion of Pilsen Park, located at 26th St. and Albany Ave. Without any doubt it can be classed among the best and most enjoyable evenings which the music-loving public has witnessed this season.

The finest selections were played, and executed in perfect harmony, to the satisfaction of all those present. The pavilion was filled to capacity with music-lovers, many of whom, were prominent musicians. We can safely state that, even the most severe critics of music were pleased with the excellent performance of the band.

Mr. Brousek, the young conductor, is a very talented musician. He plays the cornet as well as any of the finest musicians, (cornetists) of Chicago, and proved this in his performance. His baton is in full control of his band of 35 men, composed of all instruments required for a good band. He also does his own arrangements for each instrument, which is by no means

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 18, 1910.

an easy task.

The first number on this wealthy program was Rossini's, "Semiramide." It is a composition which is unusually hard for perfect harmony. But this time it was executed by musicians, who are individually, masters of their own instruments, together with the expert conducting; resulting in a performance of perfection and precision never previously attained.

Before the echoes of the great applause died down, the band began the second number, which was very familiar to the Bohemian and Slovak people, insomuch as it contained Slovak dance tunes written by the famous Bohemian composer Dvorak. Following this, selections from Faust were played, which won the approval of the audience.

Next came the overture, "Libuse," written by Smetana, another well-known Bohemian composer. The Bohemian musicians like to include an overture into every concert, otherwise they believe the concert would lack something very essential toward its success. This practice has proved the Bohemians' ability to play an overture better than any other nationality.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 18, 1910.

After a short intermission, the band played several military marches, by Beyer. Then the concert proceeded successfully with several solos by a cornet, a double bass and as an added feature a special solo by the harp.

The last number on the program consisted of compositions by, Straus and Dalberg, in which there are many varieties of difficult harmony, but since these compositions were well rehearsed and perfectly conducted, they were played excellently. At the conclusion of the concert, a storm of applause brought on many encores. The conductor Mr. Brousek, was presented with many bouquets of flowers and was requested by all those present, to conduct more concerts of this nature.

It was also suggested for the band to hold several concerts in the park, during the summer months to acquaint other nationalities with Bohemian music and with the achievements of Bohemians in the musical world.

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ECHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 7, 1910.

### LADIES BENEVOLENT CIRCLE HOLDS A SOCIAL

P.2--A large attendance participated in a rendezvous at the Sokol Chicago Hall, yesterday afternoon.

The Ladies Benevolent Circle held this social affair for the benefit of the Old Peoples' Home and the Orphanage. The arrangements committee, provided such a program as would satisfy every popular concert. The names of the foremost people of our artistic world were on the program. The purpose of this undertaking and its execution, were powerful magnates for our art loving and charitably inclined public.

The ladies of the benevolent circles are working quietly, it is true, but energetically and their work is meeting with best results.

Thus, yesterday afternoon, the hall was filled to capacity, the guests enjoyed themselves immensely and our charitable and national institutions will be enriched by a considerable amount. The program started, with the march from the "Bartered Bride," by Bedrich Smetana, which was very well

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 7, 1910.



played by E. Brabec's orchestra. After that, Mr. Otto Fuerst, spoke of the significance of the Old Peoples' Home and the Orphanage and the applause which interrupted his speech and the long continued applause at the conclusion, was proof, that his words reached their hearts. Then, the Bohemian American Quartet appeared, namely, Messrs, Richard Klas, Charles Malik, Joseph Radous and Anton Vanek.

Hardly had the applause died away, when Miss Henrietta Zajicek, appeared on the stage and sang an aria from the "Bartered Bride." Miss Zajicek, has a beautifull, sweet and in every respect, pure soprano voice. The control she showed yesterday over her silvery tones surprised everyone. Miss Zajicek, was prompted to give an encore. Then our unsurpassed violin master, Mr. Frank Hladky, replaced Miss Zajicek. He played the Cavatina from Lauterbach and Humoresque by Dvorak.

Messrs, B. Sulc and Albert Novak, then sang a comic duet and they were successfull in causing the entire audience to laugh. Such was also, the success of Mrs. Ludmila Friedl. With the close of the program the audience partook of coffee and indulged in friendly conversation.

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BCH.EMIA



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 7, 1910.

Yesterdays affair, which was sponsored by the Ladies Benevolent Circle, will remain in the memory of the participants for a long time, and we are convinced, that there is no one, who does not look forward with expectancy to another such affair, in the future.

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 1, 1910.

CONCERT GIVEN BY THE PUPILS OF TUMA'S SCHOOL OF MUSIC

P.1--A large attendance gathered Saturday evening at the Chicago Sokol Hall on Kedzie, for the fourth annual concert given, by the pupils of Tuma's School of Music.

The concert proved such a success, that in the opinion of the audience Tuma's School of Music must be considered one of the best.

In addition to the pupils, all of whom showed talent which under the capable direction of an enthusiastic teacher must lead to accomplishment, the following well known musicians took part: Messers. Joseph Dolista, Joseph Knakal, Joseph Dykas, Charles Bowman, Anton Bohdan, Frank Wagner, James Hurt, Bohumil Zima, F. Cimerá, Ferd. Sindelar, Joseph Adamek.

The program was carefully arranged and afforded the audience three hours of artistic enjoyment. The pupils were rewarded with applause and bouquets and Mr. Tuma, was congratulated by all present.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1909.

MILADA CERNY CONCERT.

p. 2.. Even at that time when little Milada surprised us with her accomplishment, we prophesied already a brilliant future for her. Proof enough of the correctness of our presage is the Milada of today, though very young yet, an artiste of great significance, as we have not yet met another who with her rare art has won laurels for herself and praise for Bohemian art abroad. We have been following the triumphal journeys of our Milada - we Chicago Bohemians have a right to express ourselves thus, enthusiastically, for she is a product of this city, she lives here, and, we hope will remain in this city.

She took her place at the piano, and the first chords from Chopin's Sonata Op. 58 hushed the wildly welcoming audience into reverent silence. The first number was followed by the "Sketch" by Bedrich Smetana as an encore. Other numbers were: Chopin's Etude Op. 25 and Polonaise A Flat Op. 53, "New Ballade" by Vitezslav Novak. Six other numbers with encores followed; the artistic execution of each of which brought the house to its feet and yielded peals of applause.

The audience was of good size, yet it could have been larger; it is, alas, the fate of our artists that while they live among us, and everyone can easily



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 8, 1909.

hear them they are not properly recognized, and their art is not sufficiently appreciated and financially supported. They have first to go into strange lands, then come back and when their arrival is accompanied by bombastic publicity, then, and not until then, we become amenable to reason.

Among the audience there were several ladies from Chicago's cream of society who congregated around the young artist. One of them especially enthusiastic, exclaimed: "Can one imagine that this girl, whose admirable play we have now enjoyed, was once in danger of losing her eyesight!" And she pressed the young artiste's hand affectionately.

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1907.

SUCCESS OF VIOLIN STUDENTS.

p. 3-- Students of Professor J. H. Capek's Violin School, gave a successful concert last Friday evening, April 19, 1907.

It took place at the large Grand Boulevard Hall, on the south side of Chicago.

The concert program was very well performed and pleased the large audience immensely. All numbers on the program were well practised and rehearsed, thus assuring a perfect performance. Girls as well as boy students took part in the program. They played solos, duets and other various combinations so as to make the concert more interesting. Several difficult compositions were played by the more advanced students who played to the accompaniment of Mrs. J. H. Capek on the piano.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1907.

Students of Professor J. H. Capek are constantly requested to play at other concerts and at various social gatherings. This proves that he is an excellent teacher of the violin.

Professor Capek's Violin School is well known in Chicago. It has done a great deal toward the cultivation of talent and the production of violin artists among our people.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 20, 1907.

CONCERT GIVEN BY THE FIRST BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN BANDO--CONCERTINA CLUB.

p. 12--The First Bohemian-American Bando--Concertina Club has been active among us for many years. The concerts and the activity of this club are well known and appreciated by the public, so there is no need to make any lengthy, elaborate announcement of its concert which will be given tonight at the Pilsen Sokol Hall.

A special program was arranged for this concert that will be even better than those given previously.

We know that everybody will take this opportunity to hear the wonderful music which this concertina club produces.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 4, 1907.

## THE OPERETTA, "GEISHA."

p. 1, col. 2.. The second successful presentation of Hall's operetta "Geisha," was given by the Bohemian singing society Dalibor. The society was requested to make this second appearance because of the great number of people that could not be accommodated in its premiere. The premiere should have been held at the Auditorium Theater which is much larger than the Sokol Chicago Hall where the light opera was staged.

Everything turned out brilliantly . The choirs and orchestra were excellent, and the acting and singing was splendid. The attendance was large and responded with a great ovation at the close of the operetta.

Dalibor, the singing society, is very active in Chicago. Among its members are many prominent Bohemian Chicagoans.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 19, 1907.

FOR THE BOHEMIAN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME

Art and charity joined hands last evening at the music festival for the benefit of the poor in the Pilsen Sokol Hall.

Several gatherings of this type will not only assure the survival of our Bohemian charitable institutions but will also gain the interest of select groups of Bohemians.

A large hall was used for this occasion in anticipation of a large attendance, but even this proved far too small for the crowd.

The hall was filled to capacity, but more and more kept arriving, causing a problem for the reception committee, which was trying hard to **accommodate** everyone.

All previous records of attendance at festivals of this nature were shattered.

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 19, 1907.

This was due partly to the rich program in store but more to the presence of Marie Ziegler, a visiting Bohemian opera star from Prague, Czechoslovakia, who participated in the program. Her presence made possible the success and the drawing power of this festival, which could not be duplicated or equalled by any one in any way. Mme. Ziegler must also receive the credit for the financial success of this festival, the profit of which will be given to the charitable institutions. The proceeds plus the contributions added by clubs and private individuals amounted to several hundred dollars.

The program was very well conducted and held the attention of the audience from start to finish. The majority of the numbers were performed by artists who know how to attract and to please their audiences. They all contributed their time and talent to this worthy cause.

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II B 1 a

II B 2 f

II A 3 b

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1907.

FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT GIVEN BY F. J. KOLBABY'S  
VIOLIN SCHOOL

The students of F. J. Kolbaby's violin school introduced themselves to the public for the first time yesterday in their first annual concert.

Boys and girls of various ages participated in this event. They all played very well, proving that Mr. F. J. Kolbaby is really a good teacher.

Several adult students also participated in this concert to make it more appealing to the public. They were more advanced violinists who played pieces especially chosen for this occasion. Several of these students were forced to play encores to appease the great outbursts of applause which followed each number. These numbers consisted of solos and various arrangements.

The best part of the program was the last number, which was played by Mr. F. J. Kolbaby, the teacher, who is a violin virtuoso. He played "Adagio

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II B 1 a

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

II A 3 b

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1907. .

from Berrio," and "Canzonetta from Ambrose," both numbers receiving an enormous ovation.

In general the concert was a huge success. It proved what can be done under able leadership. Mr. F. J. Kolbaby's violin school is among the best Bohemian violin schools in the City of Chicago. Bohemian people, for the most part, are violin enthusiasts.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1907.

FRIML'S RECITAL

Famous Bohemian Pianist and Composer.

p.1-Col.1--Yesterday evening Mr. R. Friml gave a recital at the Pilsen Sokol Hall. This was his first public concert, and to judge by the enthusiasm of the audience, it was very successful. All who attended this concert wonder why Mr. R. Friml has not given them such a treat long before this. His selections were some of the most difficult compositions, which only a few pianists in the world can play.

Mr. R. Friml has attained great fame and can by no means be compared with an ordinary pianist. He is considered one of the finest concert pianists in the world. Many of his compositions are also gaining him fame.

His interpretation of the songs which he played was so sympathetic that the audience was tense and spell-bound through the greater part of the recital. Mr. Friml is an artist when it comes to concert or classical music which requires sound effects.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1907.

In one of his numbers he reproduced the sounds of rippling water, rolling thunder, and the lightning-stroke. Into each number, in fact he introduced tone-color to make it realistic, thereby rendering his performance pleasing to the ear and easily understood.

Mr. Friml's recital was one of the finest which the public has ever had the good fortune to hear. The audience included many prominent Bohemian persons, critics of music, and talented musicians who marveled at the pianist's technique and thoroughly enjoyed his performance.

Mr. Friml played not only with the music touch of the trained virtuoso, but also with his soul, putting deep feeling into his interpretation.

This feeling was what made his performance distinguished and fascinating.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1907.

Those who attended last evening's recital hope that this is not the only concert which Mr. Friml has planned to give. They want to hear more recitals like it and their enthusiasm was displayed in the tremendous applause which they accorded to the artist.

The Bohemian people of Chicago are very proud of Mr. R. Friml's achievements.

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1906.

FESTIVE MEETING OF BOHEMIAN WORKINGMEN'S SINGING  
SOCIETIES.

p. 1, col. 3.. Yesterday belonged to our popular and, well known to our Bohemian public, Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society, which held a festive meeting, in its quarters for its deserving active members and particularly for the ladies division "Hlahol" and "Maj," in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of its organization.

This festive meeting was brought to order by the chairman, Mr. Jos. Rands, who welcomed all of the participants with a few sincere words, at the same time pointing out the significance of the occasion, following which the men's chorus sang "Cesky Lev." Miss Julia Vokoun recited with great success B. Bittner's poem about the fifteen years' existence of the Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society.

The old ranger and co-founder, Mr. Joseph Hrusa, gave a minute sketch of the history, activities and financial standing of the society, after which the members of the women's branches "Hlahol" and "Maj" rendered the delightful song "Na Nebi Mesic a Hvezdami" (The Moon and Stars in Heaven); this number

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1906.

was generously applauded.

Prof. J. J. Kral's festive speech was really the pearl of the celebration. He took for his theme "The spirit of national songs" and in his humor laden speech, quoted texts and melodies of individual Bohemian songs, first he referred to what our national Bohemian songs mean to us Bohemians, those songs, which were the only solace of the Bohemian people when they found themselves in subjugation; in them is pictured the life of the whole Bohemian nation and this national gem of ours, this priceless possession was fostered in this foreign land by our Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society for the past fifteen years.

This society is deserving of recognition for the work it has done. This society was the first to found a singing school for children. This school under the direction of the successful choir-master, Mr. Kalas, continues to grow to this day. It is hardly necessary to enter into detail about the activities of the society, for the Bohemian public is sufficiently informed that the Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society, from the date of its organization has always stood at the forefront of the national life of Chicago Bohemians, appeared and took part willingly on every occasion free of charge, even if at times it received for its generosity and effort only ingratitude. In spite of many hardships and deficiencies, which the society had to overcome in the beginning, its ranks are

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 8, 1906.

growing constantly, and there remains nothing for us except to wish the Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society well in their further meritorious activities.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1905.

**BOHEMIAN WORKINGMEN'S SINGING SOCIETY.**

p. 1, col. 6.. The Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of its existence last Sunday with a concert. The Pilsen Sokol hall on Ashland Avenue, where the concert was held, entertained many invited guests, who let it be seen how warmly they were in sympathy with the society, how they understand its work, and how they appreciate the artistic selections which were prepared for the public.

Every number on the program was a genuine pearl, the lustre of which was enhanced by the performing artists. The Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society can be proud of its success.



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II B 2 f  
II A 3 b

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, June 7, 1905.

### CONCERT

P.1--Vivid and lasting impressions were received by music-lovers at the great concert recently presented in Kimball Hall by the American School of Violin, under the directorship of the well-known artist and teacher Mr. Joseph Vilim. The concert was well attended, a fact which attests the popularity and prestige of the school, which has functioned for many years.

The program was arranged in such a manner that it was bound to fill with enthusiasm even the most fastidious epicure in music. The performers, the pupils, the graduating students, and the artists outdid one another in accomplishment.

The gem of the performance was saved for the end of the program. It was the overture to Rossini's opera, William Tell, in the rendition of which string-orchestra, flute, organ, and piano took part. Here the greatness of the creative genius of Rossini was shown in its full glory, and the highly developed technique of the artist-pupils of the American School of Violin as well.

II B 1 a

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1905.

THE BOHEMIAN WORKINGMEN'S SINGING SOCIETY MOVES INTO OWN QUARTERS  
AND INDUCTS THE HLAHOL SINGING SOCIETY INTO ITS MEMBERSHIP

The Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society has been active among us for fifteen years. It saved and added penny to penny, dollar to dollar, for fifteen years, until it finally accumulated enough money to acquire its own home. Today it is quartered there. The desire which was prevalent among its members from the very beginning of its organization has been satisfied.

The society inaugurated activities in its new home yesterday. That it was somewhat of a holiday for its members is not surprising, for every one felt a sort of holiday spirit. There was also another reason for this--the society was at the same time strengthened by the induction of about forty members of the Hlahol Society into membership in the Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society. The induction was performed by the president, Mr. F. Hruby, who then made a report on the acquisition of the building at 804 Ashland Avenue, which was formerly

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1905.

the headquarters of the Pilsen Bicylists. He announced at the same time that according to the Society's resolution, the male members of the Hlahol Society will become members of the Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society, whereas the women members will form a separate branch which will continue to bear the name of Hlahol, coming within the scope of the Societys' jurisdiction although having its own internal government. After the induction ceremonies had been completed. Messrs. Vanek, Kalas, and Hruska spoke a few sincere words in behalf of the Society, and an unrestrained holiday entertainment ensued, for which the new headquarters offer abundant opportunity.

Although the Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society has its own headquarters now, it has not yet reached its goal, for it still needs a suitable place for its singing and violin school. At first the Society had intended to have the building altered, but since it realized that this would cost too much, it is working on a new idea--to build a new school building on its property, where there is a large and suitable space. In that way their property would increase

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 16, 1905.

considerably in value, whereas money put into alterations would, in this respect, be in no way profitable. This is a good idea which will no doubt be carried out soon. The building is to have a spacious hall upstairs, where rehearsals will be held. On the first and second floors are club rooms arranged for the comfort and amusement of members.

The Workingmen's Singing Society was organized August 14, 1890, and began to sing in January, 1891, with eighteen members. Mr. Simonek was its first instructor. The Society now has 165 members, of whom 35 are active. Mr. Kalas is the present instructor. The Society maintains a singing school of four grades, the graduates of which are admitted to the Maj Club, which is composed of young candidates for membership. The Society also maintains a violin school in which Messrs. Halamicek and Pribyl teach four days a week. The activity of the Bohemian Workingmen's Singing Society is such that every member may be proud that he belongs to an organization preoccupied with activities so beneficial.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1901.

THE BOHEMIAN CLUB

The Bohemian Club of Grand Crossing is progressing satisfactorily. The purpose of this club is to speak, by means of music, to the youth of this small Bohemian community, at the Crossing, and save them or our nationality. This noble work is meeting with successful results. The pupils of the singing school attend classes cheerfully and are making fine progress.

The Bohemian Club meets on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month at the club hall, 7755 Cottage Grove Avenue. The singing classes are also held there.



II B 1 a

BOHEMIAN

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Dec. 19, 1892, 3:3.

TO GIVE A CONCERT THIS EVENING

ENTERTAINMENT PLANNED BY THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN SOCIETY

The Bohemian-American Singing Society has arranged to give a concert to-morrow evening at Bethlehem Chapel, No. 711 Loomis Street. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Society, which was organized some time ago for the purpose of acquainting the young people of Bohemian parentage with American language and history and imbuing them with the spirit of patriotism.

The Society has grown steadily until it now has 200 voices in its chorus. The entertainment will be under the direction of the officers - Capt. E. R. Lewis, President, Miss Mary Kralovec, First Vice-President: Miss Pauline Blecha, Treasurer; Otto Steiskal, Second Vice-President; Otto V. Klanha, Secretary.

II B 1 a

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, May 28th, 1885.

OUR BOHEMIAN MUSICAL BANDS

We have in Chicago two Bohemian bands directed by two very able and noted musicians. One is the Slavonian Orchestra existing in Chicago for many years under the leadership of Triner; the other is the Bohemian Falcou Orchestra, organized not so long ago. Its conductor is V. Cizek.

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Svornost, Oct. 6, 1879

CHORAL CONCERT

Performances such as all the participants in yesterday's concert by the singers of "Lyra" and "Lads" Clubs were so successful in, will cause a clamor of the public for frequent concerts and plays of this character.

Everyone knows that yesterday's concert was the first of this kind in Chicago Bohemia and we must admit that its performance in all respects surprised not only us, but overcame even the most doubtful ones who were among the select audience in an overflowing auditorium.

The first number of the mixed choir "Vlasti vzdalene" (Far From Home) was so touching and carried out in such a manner as to bring forth thunderous applause.

The women's choir of "Lada" then appeared in a performance of "Pochodu" (Progress) for which they were enthusiastically applauded. Not less was the applause accorded to Mr. E.H. Vavra for his bass solo.

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Svornost, Oct. 6, 1879

"Rozmarny musky sbor" (Dissatisfied Men's Club) performed by the club, "Lyra", met with appreciation as do all their efforts.

The Trio "More Bourlive" (Stormy Sea) sung by Miss L. Prochazka, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Ot. Kubina did honor to all the performers.

Mr. Pitt's tenor solo was received with so much applause that an encore was necessary.

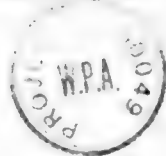
It is hoped that the public will soon again be given the opportunity to enjoy a like performance.

SVORNOST, January 27th, 1879.

[FIRST CONCERT OF "LADA" A GREAT SUCCESS]

The first concert appearance of the Girls Singing Society "Lada" given last night in the "Cesko Americkeho Sokola" (Bohemian American Sokol) Hall was a complete success, and testifies to the ardent diligence of the director and the entire cast. The entire program was enjoyed.

The comic quarter "Professor's Household," the waltz "Na Dunaj," and the comic songs were repeated. The closing comedy "Nemy aneb Zkouska Lasky" (Dumb or Love's Tribulations) was well played.



Svornost, Chicago, October 28th, 1878.

[LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT A BRILLIANT SUCCESS]

The Concert given yesterday in "Tel. Jed. Sokol" (Gymnastic Society Sokol) Hall was a brilliant success, though it was worthy of a larger audience. It probably is the hard times we are having that causes the small attendance we have had the past year.

The concert opened with a girl Trio singing "Dobrou Noe" (Goodnight.) Later there were two more trios composed of the Misses Bernhard, Miller, Vrbieka, Kolar, Zajicek and Dusek. Mr. Rajndl rendered two national songs.

During the repetition of this comedy the entire audience was in a constant uproar so that even the actors who took the animal parts were overcome with laughter. Mr. Pitt, Piskacek, Zajicek and Stastenska played the animal quartet.

We are hopeful that we shall have the pleasure of again hearing the fine voice of Mr. Rajndl while he is in Chicago.



**II. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES**

**B. Avocational and Intellectual**

**1. Aesthetic**

**b. Painting and Sculpture**

II B 1 b  
II B 1 a

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1920.

FROM THE WORLD OF ART

The Chicago Artists Society, composed of painters and sculptors, gained the recognition of Chicago Czechoslovaks, in connection with the annual exposition of painters and sculptors from Chicago and vicinity, which was held in the Chicago Art Institute. They arranged a "Czecho-Slavonic artistic entertainment" which was attended by members and invited guests. The entertainment was held in the club rooms of the Chicago Art Institute, apparently for the reason that some of our Czech-American artists participated in the Art Institute exhibition with some of their remarkable works. About the exhibition and about the Czech artists who participated, we referred some time ago. Today, we shall write only about the program, and we gladly do it because it is in the interest of Czech-American Art, thus in the interest of the uppermost good cause.

Our countryman, Antonín Šterba, who was a member of the arrangement committee, and also in charge of the musical program, met with success in the



II B 1 b

II B 1 a

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1920.

discharge of his duties. The Český Dělnický Pěvecký Sbor (Bohemian Workmen's Singing Society), under the direction of Mr. Joseph Houdek, who also is a member of the Chicago Symphonic Orchestra, co-operated and sang the American national hymn, also the Czechoslovak hymn. Then followed a number of our Czechoslovak folk songs. The individual numbers stirred the audience, and were so loudly applauded that the singers were forced to add a few more numbers. Following these numbers on the program was the Dvořákovo Trio, (Dvorak's Trio) played by Messrs. Edward Freund, Louis Černušák and Rudolph Fiala. The duet from the "Prodaná Nevěsta" (Bartered Bride) was sung by Mrs. Louis Topinka and Mr. Joseph Hurt, with the piano accompaniment of Miss Xenie Weicher, which was applauded heartily. A beautiful number on the program was the poem "Legendy" by Mrs. Mabel Štěrba, wife of Mr. Antonín Štěrba, who comprehensively touched upon the Czechoslovakian arts, and who presented it successfully.

The entertainment was really nice and lively, and aided remarkably in ac-



II B 1 b  
II B 1 a

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 18, 1920.

quainting other nationalities with Czechoslovak vocal and musical arts  
with which they seemed to be enthused.



Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1918.

CZECHOSLOVAK ART ENLISTS FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAK MOVEMENT

. The Chicago Evening Post, which prints the Czechoslovak cause of liberation, had in last Tuesday's issue an article headed "Czechoslovak Art". Several items appear on the page devoted to art. They all deal with Czechoslovak artists.....

Leslie's Weekly reproduced a picture by the Czech-American, Sarka. It shows a Czechoslovak warrior with sword in hand and one foot resting upon a German helmet. It symbolizes the "Rebirth of a Nation".....



II B 1 b  
I G

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 8, 1917.

YOUNG ARTIST IS HONORED

(Summary)

Mr. Ignaz M. Sahula, of 1255 South Komensky Avenue, Novy Tabor, a Chicago suburb, was one of the students of the Art Institute who competed for a prize for the best posters to be used by the United States recruiting service. He received a very flattering letter only a few days ago which was signed by Captain F. R. Kenney, chief of the United States recruiting service for the Chicago district. The message informed him that he was at the top of the list of those who received honorable mention in the competition. His poster depicts the Statue of Liberty, before whom lies a town in flames. A young soldier with his bugle calling others to their duty stands in the foreground. There is an appropriate inscription.....



II B 1 b

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II B 3

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1915.

### SILVER CUP CONTEST

As we have mentioned briefly before, the amateur-photographer members of the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni are organizing a gala night which will be held sometime next month and at which the distribution of prizes of a photographic contest will take place. It will be the first night of its kind in Bohemian America, and the prizes awarded will be well worth preserving by all their winners.

There will be an entertaining program arranged for the evening, and the whole affair will be a social event of the first order, perhaps the red-letter day of our social season.....

Following are the rules of the contest. All our photographers should clip them out and save.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1915.

### Rules of the Contest of Bohemian Amateur Photographers

The contest will take place in the second half of the month of November.

The prizes that will be awarded to the exhibitors of the best amateur photographs are:

- 1) A silver cup and the title of champion of Chicago Bohemian amateur photographers. The cup will be the winner's property.
- 2) Travel camera, value, at least \$15.
- 3) Bronze trophy.
- 4) Field glass.
- 5) Enlargement and framing of the photograph awarded this prize

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- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II B 3

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 23, 1915.

Photographs to be submitted must be the work of countrymen from Chicago and vicinity who have never been professional photographers.....

The prizes will be awarded by a jury consisting of Bohemian professional photographers and members of the building arts committee of the Cesky Umelecky Klub (Bohemian Arts Club).....

The net profit of the contest and the whole evening at which the prize distribution will take place will go to the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) as a gift of Bohemian amateur photographers and of those countrymen who are donating the prizes.....

All communications should be directed to the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni at 3639 West 26th Street, at the corner of Millard Avenue.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 11, 1911.

JOSEPH TOMANEK TALENTED CZECH ARTIST IN CHICAGO

The ranks of Czech artists in America have been increased by one of our countrymen whose handling of brushes is a real art. We had the opportunity to make the acquaintance of this artist in the atelier of Mr. Vladimir Shamberk (Vladimir Samberk) located in Kimball Hall in the person of Mr. Joseph Tomanek. Mr. Tomanek was schooled in the art of interior decorating in the old country. This trade did not satisfy Mr. Tomanek. For that reason, he began to train himself in his art with water colors.

Mr. Tomanek came to America about a year ago, and made his living by hard work such as almost every intelligent immigrant finds to be almost a necessity. He visited the atelier of Mr. Shamberk and asked to be allowed to complete his education in painting and to receive instruction so that he could make use of his talents. He showed Mr. Shamberk some of his water colors. Mr. Shamberk examined the work, and finding that he had real ability, accepted him into his atelier where he completed his training in painting. It can

II B 1 b  
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- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 11, 1911.

now be said of Mr. Tomanek that he is a real artist.

We saw some of his paintings, outstanding of which are his "Othello and Desdemono," "Tarantela," a portrait of "Tolstoy," and many picturesque landscapes from the vicinity of Brookfield. . . . .

Mr. Joseph Tomanek is twenty-two years of age, and was born in Straznice, Hodonina, Moravia.

He came to America from Praha, where he was employed before coming to this country.



II B 1 b

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 23, 1911.

YOUNG BOHEMIAN ARTIST

Without any flattery, we must recognize that seventeen year old countryman, Karel Weiss, of 4511 South Wood Street, is gifted with an unusual talent for painting. He is the oldest of five children of Mr. Leopold Weiss, who owns and operates a variety store and barber shop at that address.

Young Karel has had an unusual liking for painting ever since the age of five, and he has saved some paintings from the period during which he attended public school. Up to this time, he had not yet received any training in the art which merits recognition. Later, after he had graduated from public school, he entered the Art Institute, where he studied for one year. At present, he works in his own atelier, in the home of his father. He is working to complete a scene taken from nature. The young artist especially excels in landscape painting.



II B 1 b  
IV

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 23, 1911.

Mr. Weiss has his paintings on exhibition in his father's place of business, some of which are offered for sale. We wish our young countryman much success.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1903.

### BOHEMIAN ARTISTS.

No doubt the report of the organization of a Bohemian Artists Society, bearing the name of one of the greatest living Bohemian masters, will interest our public in the greatest degree. The number of artists in our midst continues to grow and become more powerful, in this respect we can boast that we have far surpassed many other nationalities. The number of creative artists is increasing unusually rapidly and of these, painters decisively occupy first place. These young artists finally came to the realization that it will be far better for them, and for art in particular, if they are united in one strong organization. The work of organizing the Bohemian artists had been going on for a long time until finally on the 22nd of Sep. the Mikulas Ales society of Bohemian artists was organized.

The society will meet every Sunday morning between 8:00 and 11:30 A.M. in the Bohemian-American Hall at 588 West 18th street. At these meetings, lectures will be given about art and at the same time drawings from models will be done. For the membership this will be not only entertainment but excellent practice. As we are informed, it is the goal of this society to hold expositions twice each year, in spring and fall.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 20, 1903.

Every Bohemian painter may become a member of this society by merely paying fifty cents a month dues, no initiation fee is required. At the time of the organization of this society the following officers were elected: Jan Jirse, Chairman. Ladies are also accepted in the society and many of them applied. This is a welcome revelation, because it convinces us that our Bohemian ladies are in nowise remaining behind, going forward with exemplary determination in everything, also in art.

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II. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(1) Drama

II B 1 c (1)

II B 3

III E

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 12, 1922.

### NEWS OF THE CZECH STAGE IN CICERO

Those who attended the play given last Sunday in the Sokol Karel Jonas of Cicero, Illinois, had no cause to feel disappointed. The dramatic department of the Sokol prepared a really worth-while entertainment by producing Karel Piskor's comedy, "Prozatimni manželství" (Temporary Marriage). The stage was managed by Mr. Smiricky, and the amateur actors proved that they studied and rehearsed their roles well. There was a full measure of good comedy attested to by repeated storms of applause.....The stagecraft, too, was excellent, and the music played between the acts satisfactory. The dramatic department is now studying the French play, "Madam X," which will be given near Christmas.

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II B 3

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1922.

NEWS OF THE KAREL JONAS SOKOL  
DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION

The dramatic association of the Karel Jonas Sokol of Cicero, Illinois, has a great many reasons to feel elated over the results of its activity for the past season. Every one of its theatrical performances was a huge success. Moreover, the theater-going public was highly satisfied with these dramatic productions, thus ever widening the circle of friends and votaries who support that well-known Cicero organization.

To open the autumn season the Karel Jonas Sokol produced an operetta titled "Almo, Kde bydlis?" (Alma, Where Dost Thou Live?) Every single seat in the house was sold, and people had to be turned away by the box office. The performance did honor to the amateurs. The play was smooth, and the songs

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II B 1 c (1)  
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 17, 1922.

well sung. Everybody was enthusiastic about the play and manifested his delight by long and almost continuous applause, which often shook the building to its foundations.

The role of "Alma" was sung by the popular soprano Mrs. Louisa Topinka, whose guest appearance on the Cicero stage was hailed and acclaimed by the local theater-going public. The rest of the players were: Mrs. John Sedlacek, Mrs. Smiricky, and Mrs. Mrazek; Mr. Smiricky, Mr. Novak, Mr. Stefl, Mr. Sverak, Mr. Kukla, Mr. Huml, and Mr. Hromadko. Each one of the actors tried to do his best by close attention to the role assigned to him or her. The whole of the play was therefore harmonious. The production itself was good from a technical point of view. The reaction of the audience will no doubt encourage the players to continue their good efforts.

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III E

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 7, 1922.

THE DRAMA DEPARTMENT OF THE SOKOL KAREL JONAS  
RESUMES ITS ACTIVITIES

The very industrious drama department of the Sokol Karel Jonas is in the midst of rehearsing for an operetta to be given on Sunday, September 10, 1922. For this performance the Ludvikovo Divadlo (Ludvik Dramatic Association) has kindly loaned the services of its member, Mr. Tony Wagner.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 17, 1922.

JAN NERUDA BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOL GIVES A RECITAL

A pleasant evening of entertainment awaits those of our countrymen who will attend a recital to be given by the pupils of the Ceska Svobomyslina Skola Jan Neruda (Jan Neruda Bohemian Free Thought School) in the hall of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, Lawndale Avenue between 26th and 27th Streets.

Two charming and humorous dramatic plays will be given. The costumes and speech of the amateur actors will be characteristic of both the Slovak and Hanak peoples. There will be songs. The plays will portray love for the native villages and its old customs. The little players have been well rehearsed by their teacher, Mr. Frantisek Veverka, in whose honor the theatrical performance is given.



Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1922.

BOHEMIAN BRANCH OF THE CATHOLIC ORDER OF  
FORESTERS SPONSORS A PLAY

Had Svatopluk Cech, who is one of the greatest poets of Bohemia, written only his one epic poem, Lesetinsky Kovar (The Blacksmith of Lesetin), that alone would have assured him of immortality. One proof of that is the great popularity which this work enjoys among all strata of our society. One may say that it became a part of us. Its popularity became so great that it led to its dramatization.

It is this play, then, which at present is being diligently rehearsed by the foremost amateur actors of our Bohemian settlements, under the direction of the well-known countryman Mr. J. Kukal. The play is to be given to-morrow at 8 P. M. by the Bohemian Branch of the Sdruzeni Katolickych Lesniku (Catholic Order of Foresters) in the assembly hall of the Svata Ludmila (Saint Ludmila) School, Albany Avenue West 24th Street. The play is essentially Bohemian and nationalistic, and those who desire to become acquainted with it should attend.

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 17, 1932.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE IN HONOR  
OF MRS. ANTONIE CERVENKA

Our great, active, and indefatigable club worker, Mrs. Antonie Cervenka, was honored last Wednesday evening. Mrs. Cervenka is a worthy theatrical amateur, and the public greeted her on this occasion with great enthusiasm. She was literally snowed under with the many flowers brought by her faithful fans. This benefit performance was, as usual, given for purely charitable purposes. The play was "Lydie," a romance of a Russian nihilist woman, ..... and Mrs. Cervenka was given the title role, which she played beautifully, giving stress to certain emotional characteristics of the heroine . . . . .

The difficult role of Lydia's father was played by Mr. Janous, who endeavored to do justice to it..... The stage management was in the able hands of Mr. Jindrich Heidner, and the success of the play was partly due to his talent and Zeal.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 7, 1922.

THE PAVLA CECHOVA KLUB DRAMATIC PRODUCTION

This Young and zealous Club has had several opportunities to appear before our wider public, and its dramatic performances are always well attended. Its rehearsals and stage technique lead to exemplary theatrical productions. The Club at present is rehearsing "Diblik, Sotek Z Hor" (Little Devil or the Mountain Goblin) which is to be given tomorrow in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies), 18th and May Streets. We hope that the attendance will be large enough to warrant the zeal of the members of the Club. Particularly should our young people attend this performance which begins sharply at 8 P. M.....The proceeds will go to the Sdruzeni Ceskyh Svobodnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools).

Denni Elsatel, Mar. 1, 1922.

THEATRICAL WORK OF THE SOKOL KAREL JONAS  
OF CICERO, ILLINOIS

The sincere effort of the amateurs of the dramatic section of the Sokol Karel Jonas provides a pleasant entertainment to our countrymen in Cicero, Illinois, and meets with much success. During the winter season several plays were presented and everyone of them was characterized by a real effort to improve whatever dramatic talent these amateurs possess.

Last Sunday, for instance, the comedy "Kdyz Kocour Beni Doma" (When the Cat is Away) by Oliva, caused great merriment among the people who attended it..... The stage management was headed by Mr. J. Stefl; the management and the cast took great pains to produce a perfect play.....Mr. J. Cerny's orchestra played several classical pieces between the acts.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 17, 1922.

DRAMATIC PRODUCTION OF THE ČESKO-  
SLOVANSKÉ PODPORUJÍCÍ SPOJKY

The afternoon performance given last Sunday by the Česko-Slovanské Podporující Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) in the hall of the Česko-Slovanské Podporující Spolky was well attended. This proves that our people appreciate the value and efforts of our amateur actors. Fořt's "V Českém Ráji" (In the Bohemian Garden of Eden) was very successful.....The Czech stage here may boast of talented amateurs who are real devotees of the art. The individual roles were carefully studied and played.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1932.

### FOR OUR SCHOOLS

The Sdružení Českých Svobodomyslných Škol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) is viewed with undisguised interest by many people. For this reason we note with interest that a theatrical production by the Dělnická Dramatická Jednota (Workingmen's Dramatic Association) will be staged on January 15 at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the hall of Sokol Chicago....The subject of the play is particularly suitable and timely for the needs of our schools. It deals with the conflict between the old and new generations, the latter being the victor.....The audience will surely be pleased with the outcome of the play.

Tickets may be obtained from the secretary of the subcommittee of the Sdružení Českých Svobodomyslných Škol, or from the instructors in the Bohemian Free Thought schools. They may also be obtained at the box office on the day of the play. Our wish is that this play will meet with moral and material success, since the schools deserve such success for their useful work in educating our Bohemian people.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 20, 1921.

A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE OF THE JAN NERUDA  
BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOL

An original comedy called the Kral Liliputansky (King of Lilliput) was presented last night by the Patronat (Board of trustees) of the Jan Neruda Bohemian Free Thought School at Sokol Havlicek Tyrs Hall. The theatrical performances of this school are very popular with our people, and the hall, as usual, was filled to capacity. The presentation of the play proceeded smoothly and it was a treat to note how well the little ones presented their respective roles and how fluently and beautifully they spoke the Bohemian language. This children's theater is a great school of the Bohemian language for our Bohemian youth, and in this respect, Mr. Frantisek Veverka, under whose direction the performance was given, is the children's conscientious teacher and patient stage manager.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1921.

A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE OF  
THE BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS

A theatrical performance by the children attending our Free Thought schools was given yesterday afternoon at the Sokol Chicago Hall, and in spite of the fact that hot weather prevailed, the attendance was large. Those who attended were entirely satisfied, for they enjoyed a beautiful children's play that was excellently presented, and had the satisfaction of knowing that they had financially helped our schools.

The young amateurs, under the direction of one of their teachers, Mrs. Eliska Racek, presented a great scenic play called "Honza" (Johnny), with songs and dances; many of the school children participated. The play was smoothly presented. There was a number of girls charmingly dressed as fireflies, large groups of court ladies and gentlemen, many little dancers dressed in national costume, picturesque groups of villagers--this entire variegated group of

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 23, 1921.

children created a deep impression upon the audience. The dances and the songs were taught and drilled by Miss B. Duda, teacher; the stage manager was Mr. Hanus Farsky, teacher; the excellent children orchestra was conducted by Mr. Alfred Kovar. The audience enjoyed a pleasant afternoon by witnessing a fine performance of the young amateurs. The people were pleased by the accomplishment of the school children, and it is only to be wished that they support every project of our Free Thought schools and thereby encourage them to a further activity.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1921.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE OF  
THE DOROSTOVY KLUB VOJTA NAPRSTEK

The people who filled the spacious auditorium of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs Hall to capacity last Wednesday evening were pleasantly surprised and enjoyed an agreeable performance prepared for them by the Dorostovy Klub Vojta Naprstek (Vojta Naprstek Junior Club). This organization of enlightened and patriotic girls and boys is well known to our people, and its reputation is still growing by every new performance. Last Wednesday, this popular Club introduced itself to its patrons again in a great enchanting comedy with songs and dances. "Mlyn na Zeny" (Mill of Youth) was presented and the result was really brilliant. The production of this comedy is very difficult, but thanks to the clever management of Mr. Frantisek Vlach, a teacher, all those who participated in this comedy succeeded in overcoming all the obstacles. The audience witnessed a performance which is an honor to the arrangers. . . . . The brilliant success of this performance will surely be a great encouragement to the Dorostovy Klub Vojta Naprstek in its future activity.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Ilustrace, Jan. 21, 1921.

A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE BY THE SOKOL ST. VITUS

The St. Vitus Sokol No. 48 of the Katolická Jednota Sokolská v America (Union of Catholic Sokols of America) arranged a theatrical performance last Wednesday evening at the Sokol Chicago hall. The general success attained by this performance will surely encourage the amateurs to further activity.

An effective picture from life called the "Svatojanský Dvur" (Court of St. John) was presented on the stage under the direction of Mr. Joseph Loner. The smooth ensemble and accurate characterization of individual parts gave proof of the intelligent study and attention given to the performance by all those who participated.....

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 28, 1920.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN  
SOKOL CHICAGO HALL

Theatrical performances in the English language upon the Bohemian stage is the newest step in our histrionic life. The credit for this new acquisition must be given to the Three Links Dramatic Society, headed by Mrs. Jaroslava Kasalický Holzinger. This body is an association of young and talented Bohemian actors who have appeared before our public several times, presenting English plays.

Last Saturday, on Christmas Day, the young apprentices in histrionic art presented an English play, "The Real Thing After All". The action of the play is very remarkable, for it deals with the post-bellum period. The play was directed by Mrs. Holzinger, and it must be admitted that it was a surprisingly polished performance. All the actors knew their parts perfectly. We regret that the attendance was not as large as it should have been. The following amateurs appeared in the play: Mrs. Jaroslava Kasalický Holzinger,

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 28, 1920.

Miss Zdenka Borovička Šulc, Miss Helena Hrych, Mr. Joseph Martin, Miss Emelyne Skala, Mr. Jaroslav Kubát, Miss Otilie Šlechta, Mr. Jaroslav Jahoda, Miss Jiřina Čermák, Mr. Louis Smrž, Mr. Joseph P. Elsnic, Miss Jiřina Drška, Miss Ella Vlk, Mr. Stanislav Bartoň, and two unusually talented girls, Virginia Bambas and Mildred Linhart, who, in spite of their youth, performed their parts in a very charming manner.

An orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Jan Juřena furnished the music.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1920.

ANNUAL THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE OF THE THREE LINKS  
DRAMATIC SOCIETY

The customary annual theatrical performance of the alliance of the Bohemian lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held last Sunday at the Sokol Chicago Hall, was successful in every respect. A large audience watched the performance and was kept in an enthusiastic and humorous mood by members of the Three Link Dramatic Society, who, in Stolba's comedy "Ach ta laska!" (Oh, That Love!), presented their first large-scale performance in the Bohemian language. Mrs. Holzinger, who rehearsed and directed this charming comedy, induced all those who participated to follow the example of the American stage and play without a prompter, which is interesting news to the Bohemian stage.....

The absence of a prompter in no way affected the production, and considering the fact that all those who participated are either American-born or have been in this country since childhood, the performance was very remarkable.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1920.

This fact should be acknowledged by our people by continued support of the Bohemian performances of the Three Links Dramatic Society in future.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1920.

### ORGANIZATION OF A NEW DRAMATIC SOCIETY

Complaints of our second generation, claiming that our young boys and girls have no opportunity to prove their histrionic abilities and talents on the Bohemian stages, were heard quite often. This circumstance probably aided considerably toward the organization of a society of fifty members under the name of "The Three Links Dramatic Society," composed of the youngest members of the Praha Lodge of the I.O.C.F. and Libuše Lodge of the Rebeccas. This society intends to present in the hall of Sokol Chicago a series of dramatic plays in the English language as often as the time necessary to study and learn the play will permit.

This new organization is assured of the support of the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodges, and also the members of the Masonic lodges and the Eastern Stars. Due to the fact that many of our younger and older countrymen are attending the English theatrical pro-





Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1920.

ductions--frequently to listen and hear the correct English--there is a possibility that this enterprise will be an outstanding success. Mrs. Holzinger, a dramatic artist, whose experience in rehearsals and arrangement of theatrical performances is well known, was elected as director.

The officials of the Three Links Dramatic Society are: Jos. Macek Jr., president; Helen Hanzel, vice-president; Bozena Kasalicky, secretary; Louis Horak, treasurer; James Barton, business manager; Vaclav Hnatek, publicity agent; A. Barton, electro-technician; and Joseph Smrz and F. Valis, property administrators.

The first performance will be held in Chicago the latter part of February, or the first part of March, at the latest. It is to be a musical comedy called "A Couple of Millions." It was produced with great success in New York.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 21, 1918.

[ZOBAK CLUB PRESENTS PERFORMANCE]

Male and female members of the Club Zobak (Beak) gave a performance last night in which they were supported by some of the best actors from the "Czech California" district. The entertainment was given for the benefit of the Sokol Chicago building, where the event took place.

"Deti Vltavy" (Children of the Moldau), a picture of Czech life by Joseph Svab, popular humorist, and Jos. Wanderer, well-known cabaret singer, both of Prague, Bohemia, was on the program.

The acting was not extraordinary, and so it is understandable that the "Children of the Moldau" showed certain defects. Nevertheless, the piece has sound humor as well as scenes which touch the more tender side of emotional life.....Among the players there were several who are well-known from the stage, such as Mr. Rausar, Mr. Placek, Mrs. Frydl, Mrs. Slavka Svoboda, and Mr. and Mrs. Suva.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 18, 1918.

"THE TAILOR IN THE ROLE OF PHYSICIAN"

The auditorium of Sokol Chicago was reserved for the many friends of the Odd Fellows Lodge Prague No. 231 who filled the hall yesterday. "Krejčí Lékařem" (The Tailor in the Role of Physician), a burlesque in four acts by Kaiser, was presented as a novelty for our public. It bristles with humor and forces a smile upon the face of even an inveterate sorehead. The acting was almost always excellent. Mr. J. A. Hospodský played the part of the tailor and also directed the stage.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 18, 1918.

A CZECH-AMERICAN PLAY

(Summary)

"Slunovrat," with the sub-title "A Contest between Two Women," was given for the first time by the amateur actors in the hall of Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš last night. Albert J. Havránek, a Chicago Czech news writer, is the author. "We regret to state that it was not accorded the quality of performance which it deserves. Aside from sporadic efforts, the playing was superficial." The work is called "a comedy" by the author, although it ends in tragedy and fathoms love of life in its profound depth.

The performance was a disappointment for the author and also for the audience, which filled the hall to demonstrate its love for Czech plays. This piece is a genuine product of Czech-American dramatic art, and, if performed accordingly, would hold its own on any legitimate stage.

The performance was given for the benefit of Mr. Švejnar, who selected a part

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 18, 1918.

which corresponds with his ability, and not one in which other actors can show themselves to better advantage.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1918.

THE CZECH THEATER

(Editorial)

The great success of "Prodana Nevesta" (The Bartered Bride), recently presented by the Bedrich Smetana Singing Society, invites all friends of our drama and song to consider the unfavorable conditions under which our theaters have had to exist for several seasons. The box office suffers as does the artistic quality of our dramas. Because of poor box office receipts, our theaters must abandon many plans which they would so gladly make and carry out under more propitious circumstances. Consequently, their entire repertoires are subject to compulsory changes. They are governed by the classic question--which dominated the "Kecal the Matchmaker," an outstanding character in the "Bartered Bride"--How much is in it?

Yet, not even this question is of importance, for simple reason that our performances are not conducted for profit and, indeed, do not yield any. We

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1918.

must be satisfied if the receipts meet the expenses, or at least keep the deficit at a bearable figure. The deficit is the stumbling block for all theaters in the World, except for those which draw substantial subventions. This is well known, and has been demonstrated on our Chicago stages any number of times. It may not sound particularly flattering for our theater-going public. At any rate, these circumstances play an important part in the commercial and artistic reasoning of our professional and amateur troupes. Will there be enough left to pay for the hall and the music?

Suddenly there appeared a singing society which produced the "Bartered Bride," and saw the hall of Sokol Chicago filled to the last seat and remotest corner. It is expected that the performance will be repeated with the same success a third, a fourth, a fifth time. Not even this should appear so astounding, for "Svadlenky" (The Little Dressmaker Girls) and other plays proved to be remarkable hits. The reason for these successes is that all the lovers of Smetana's music were willing to pay the unusual price of two dollars for main floor and best gallery seats. The high prices were necessary because

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1918.

of the extraordinarily heavy expenses incumbent upon any production of the "Bartered Bride," our most popular national opera. Expenses should, however, be of secondary importance considering the established fact that it was possible to fill the hall at an abnormally high admission price and under the prevailing unfavorable conditions.

The older generation of our theater-loving public remembers how admission prices of fifteen, twenty-five, and thirty-five cents were charged in those days, and the audience could enjoy dancing after the performance. They were in this way offered a two-fold pleasure. When, in later years, the admission was raised to fifty cents and, at the same time, the bar was removed, and the dance omitted, people began to regard this reform as downright dangerous, for they felt that they were not getting their money's worth.

Many changes have taken place since those times, and they were a credit to our theaters. Yet, when people thought of having to pay a two-dollar

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1918.

admission, they began to wonder. Their misgivings proved unfounded for most people attach less importance to the amount paid, than to the question of whether they get their money's worth. When they got it they were satisfied.

The question of high admissions does not hinge only on the element of satisfaction, but also, materially, on the attraction exerted by certain works upon the public. The "Bartered Bride" certainly does not lack in power of attraction. This was evident when the Ludvikovci theatrical troupe produced it in America for the first time, under the baton of Professor Capek, and also when the work was performed by the Metropolitan Opera Company in the Auditorium Theater. At its first performance, it was sung in Czech. In the Auditorium, however, there were German words to Czech music. Nevertheless, our people paid a still higher admission, and did it joyfully. Our amateur stage cannot, of course, be compared with the Metropolitan Opera but, though our people feel at home when they hear Czech music sung to Czech words, they are not loath to hear it sung in German. In Czech, however, Czech music sounds different, warmer, and

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1918.

penetrates to the Czech heart.

To produce an opera is, under our circumstances, no small undertaking. It demands untiring work, and involves serious financial risks. For two dollars our public had everything it could ask for--music, **soloists**, chorus, and artistic dancing. Moreover, they learned to value the high qualities of an opera overture.

We have gained an additional experience in seeing that in order to succeed with the play, we did not have to produce it downtown. Halls located in our Czech community answer the purpose very well. The large halls downtown have a more spacious stage, but they have less scenic implements. Our public also feels more at home in our halls. Last but not least, our halls need the financial support of our people.

In setting off the success of "The Bartered Bride" against that of other works

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 10, 1918.

played in our theaters, it will suffice to point to the fact that there is only one "Bartered Bride". This explains everything. Our theater does not possess another endeavor so close to Czech national sentiment, and which so powerfully attracts not only the music-loving public, but also the large mass of our people, filling a theater to capacity despite high admission prices.

Our theatrical literature possesses some grandiose works that could rival the success of the "Bartered Bride," for instance, Jirasek's "Jan Zizka". They require elaborate scenic display, and can be produced only by big theatrical combinations. A performance such as this was accomplished by the Czechs of New York. We in Chicago seem to be in a different position. It appears that our public is not very particular in selecting its theatrical repertory to suit these portentous times. It even happens that at Czech patriotic occasions, German burlesques are given, as if we could not get along without them!

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 12, 1918.

### SOKOL HAVLIČEK-TYRŠ

A performance, the proceeds of which will be used to pay off mortgages on the building of the Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš, was given last night by the dramatic section of that Sokol group. "Ženská Vojna" (A Women's War), a comedy by Klicpera, was well played before a well-filled house. The production was under the direction of the female Sokol members.

The comedy presents a glimpse into a world in which women wear pants and men wear petticoats. It is full of unexpected turns.

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 12, 1918.

UNITED AMATEUR ACTORS

Mr. A. J. Zima has been active for a considerable time in the dramatic section of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, known as the Sdruzeni Ochotnici (United Amateur Actors), and at last night's performance the public took advantage of the opportunity to show its gratitude to him. It was a benefit evening for Zima, and the auditorium was almost completely filled. A large number of visitors came from the ranks of the Sokols.

"The Galley Prisoner," a very sentimental play, was given. It offered the actors a wide field for the display of their specific talents. Mr. Zima played "Jean Renaud," sergeant in the French army. Mrs. Anton Cervenka appeared in two roles: the sergeant's wife and a duchess' ward. She gave ample proof of her histrionic ability.

The acting of the entire cast was good throughout the performance. Mr. Zelina conducted the music.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 5, 1918.

"THE COUNTESS FROM PODSKALI"

The amateur actors of the dramatic section of Sokol Karel Jonas in Cicero, Illinois, made a lucky strike in selecting "The Countess from Podskali" for their performance last Sunday. This is a play which interests the public by offering historical, sentimental, and humorous scenes. It never fails to please, no matter how often it appears on our stages. It deals with everyday life in an atmosphere which is indigenous to Podskali, a suburb of Prague, and does not, therefore, lack picturesque and droll characters.

All of the characters were very skillfully portrayed by the Cicero players under the direction of Mr. Hildebrandt. The stage management was also perfect. Mr. Cerny conducted the incidental music.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1918.

"BARTERED BRIDE" IN PREPARATION

Preparations for the production of "Prodaná Nevěsta" (The Bartered Bride), an opera by Bedřich (Frederick) Smetana, are in full swing. The work, with its beautiful melodies, will be given by the Chicago Czech singing society whose name is "Bedřich Smetana". The date is February 24, 1918; the place, Sokol Chicago auditorium, South Kedzie Avenue near 24th Street.

There were rehearsals throughout last week in which soloists, chorus, orchestra, and dancers, the latter girls from our Sokol societies, took part.

For us Czechs, the "Bartered Bride" is infinitely more than mere opera, more than a perfect operatic composition. It is "our own" in the deepest sense of the word. It has grown into the soul of the Czech people. Anyone in whose veins Czech blood surges will feel overcome by an emotion not to be found among non-Czechs upon hearing the melodies from this immortal work.

Although the "Bartered Bride" may be liked ever so much in foreign lands,

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Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 3, 1918.

it can only be loved passionately by us Czechs. Why? Because its music whispers into the remotest recesses of our hearts and moves us so deeply that hot tears spring into our eyes.

All our Czech sentiment speaks to us through Smetana's music--that Czech consciousness which our nation has been defending against the assaults of enemies for fifteen hundred years. That Czech feeling which we were able to preserve during the dark and sad times after the battle on the Bílá Hora (White Mountain) and keep alive under the ashes of a destruction not comparable even with the present horrors in Belgium and Serbia; that Czech spirit which our patriots roused to new life--all this cannot be described by words. What the heritage of centuries has made part of our souls speaks to us through Smetana's music.

Six hundred and fifty productions of the "Bartered Bride" in the Czech National Theater in Prague, others in various Czech cities, such as Plzeň (Pilsen) Vinohrady, Brno, and others, as well as in American cities, such as New York,

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Mlasatel, Feb. 3, 1918.

Cleveland, and Chicago--all these are living proof that the Czech people here and across the ocean hold Smetana dear to their hearts.

New evidence for this attachment to Smetana's music will be furnished by the production of the Czech singing society Bedřich Smetana.

One performance will take place on February 24, another on March 3. There are still some tickets available for the first performance. They are obtainable at the following places: Café Slavia; Pelikán's drugstore, 24th Street and Kedzie Avenue; Plaček's place at the home of Sokol Chicago; Honsik's drugstore, Turner Avenue and 26th Street; Dr. Mach, Lawndale Avenue and 26th Street. Tickets for the second performance will be placed on sale later.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1918.

presented. The orchestra was directed by Mr. V. Zelina.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 15, 1918.

THEATER IN CICERO

Last Sunday the weather was not favorable for the theater in general, particularly in places where transportation is poor. In Cicero, also, many had to relinquish the pleasure prepared for them by the amateur actors of the Sokol Karel Jonas. The attendance was smaller than usual, but we hope that the public will be able to do better at the next performance.

"Jina Krev" (Different Blood), a picture from life, was on the repertoire. Its milieu is the life of a factory hand. Its value as a drama is not high, but there are several effective scenes and passages that made an obvious impression.

Mr. Jos. Mikulas, a very popular amateur, played the part of the workingman "Hora". The workingman's daughter, "Mary," was portrayed by Mrs. Radvan; and Mr. Hildebrandt, director of the theatrical group, appeared in the role of "Karel Simek," a youthful workman. Mr. Cerny's band supplied the music.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 14, 1918.

### SOKOL CHICAGO THEATER

The auditorium of the Sokol Chicago presented a much more pleasant aspect last night than a week ago when, due to a blizzard, the actors played before an almost empty house.

Last night's performance was for the benefit of Mr. Rudolph Suva and his wife, Mrs. Kamila Suva, who are, without contradiction, two of the best-liked members of our "Czech California" stage. The house was sold out. This and the numerous gifts bestowed upon the artist pair proved their popularity.

A frolicsome burlesque, Duru's "Mr. Darimon's Two Weddings," translated by J. Horn, was on the program. Upon our Czech stage it **was** introduced under the name "Nevěsta V Almaré" (The Bride in the Clothes Closet). The light humor abounding in the piece was perfectly sufficient to create a merry atmosphere which was interspersed by frequent outbursts of laughter. The play is very easy

WPA (I.L.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 14, 1918.

ASSOCIATED AMATEUR ACTORS

The Sdružení Ochoťníci (Associated Amateur Actors), who give regular performances in the hall of Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš, are wont to furnish new proof of their zeal with every new appearance. Their laudable efforts converge upon one aim, i. e., to provide performances at reasonable prices, and at the same time to give the public an opportunity to aid a deserving, patriotic cause by buying tickets.

The Amateurs made another step in this direction last night. Unfortunately, it was not appreciated by our fellow citizens as far as attendance is concerned. The audience was small--far below expectations--though a really entertaining piece was on the bill, namely, Nestroy's burlesque, "The Evil Spirit--Lumpaciús Vagabundus."

The proceeds from the evening were destined to go for the Czechoslovak Army.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 14, 1918.

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The slight attendance did not dampen the spirit of the actors. They gave their best, and the result was correspondingly gratifying. The public showed ample evidence of having a good time. The three journeymen--one a carpenter, one a tailor, and one a shoemaker--who were the centers of attention, were played by Mmes. Antonie Červenka, Slávka Krejčí, and Anna Stočes respectively. The ladies not only acted very well, but extemporizing frequently, interpolated jokes in true style, as anyone who knows their former achievements in this field will easily believe.

They were, however, not the only ones in the foreground. Others in the cast also took full advantage of the manifold traits and tints with which the author colored a number of other characters in the play.

Mr. Krejčí takes the lion's share for the success of the evening, for his was the directing mind. [Translator's note: There follows a long list of individuals who were responsible for the success of the play.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1918.

"PERNÍKOVÁ CHALOUPKA"

Last night Sokol Chicago celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the Vojta Kaprstek school, in its hall on South Kedzie Avenue near 24th Street. The program consisted of three parts: J. Srp, a pupil in the fourth grade of the school, recited a prologue; Miss M. Martinek recited a poem, "Magic Bristles"; and the fairy tale "Pernikova Chaloupka" (Gingerbread Hut) was presented in dramatized form and in verses. Albert J. Havranek [news writer], who has interpolated numerous Czech folk songs, arranged the fairy tale.

The tale tells about two broomstickmakers' children, who, having broken a pot of milk, were sent to the forest to gather strawberries as a kind of punishment. They lose their way, and are caught and held by a witch in a gingerbread

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 2, 1918.

II B 3 house, who wants to roast and eat them. The children save themselves by their wits: they shove the witch into the oven.

The school children who made up the cast performed commendably. A chorus of 130 children, all pupils of the school, sang the folk songs. Dances were also presented by the children under the direction of Miss M. Krametbaur.

The teachers of the school deserve to be singled out for praise for their task of training the children, for the performance was not an easy one. Mr. F. Vlach, one of the staff, bore the brunt of the hard work.

The house was sold out, and the performers were rewarded with heart-felt applause.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1917.

### AMATEURS GIVE PERFORMANCE

The auditorium of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, South Lawndale Avenue near West 22nd Street, was the scene of two separate patriotic events. The first of them was the big reception for our guests, the two delegates of the French Government. It was held yesterday afternoon and is reviewed in another page of this paper. The second was a performance by the theatrical group of the amateur actors of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs. These two events were similar in purpose and differed only in that at the reception, the hall was packed with people, whereas only a handful attended the theater. This latter fact points to a glaring and woeful neglect of our plucky amateurs who are doing everything within their power to help the cause of patriotism and charity. Their performance last night was given for the benefit of Czech soldiers in France. This circumstance alone should have been reason enough for our people to fill the hall to capacity. We hope that this will be done at the next performance.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1917.

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"Roztomila Baruska V Zakopech Francie"/[Lovely Barbara in the Trenches of France], a burlesque prepared for the Czech stage after the pattern of a French comedy by Xaver, was given by the amateur actors. The piece is full of wit and lovely tunes. Mrs. Slavka Krejci played the title role, that of a graduate of a finishing school for daughters of exclusive society people. She engaged in charitable war activity--cooking for soldiers in the trenches. She is wooed by officers and rookies alike, among them a volunteer of the Czechoslovak Army in France.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 3, 1917.

SOKOL CHICAGO THEATER

(Summary)

"Two Little Tramps," a picture from American life, was produced by members of the dramatic section of Sokol Chicago in their auditorium last night. It is a work of a more serious nature, and it created a welcome diversion after numerous comedies which preceded it during the past few weeks. Mr. J. Weidner, director of the theatrical group, managed the stage arrangements. . . . .

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Denni Hlas tel, Nov. 26, 1917.

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CZECH AMATEURS' PERFORMANCE

The Amateur Actors, members of Sokol Havlicek Tyrs, are constantly widening the circle of their friends and patrons and continuing their patriotic and benevolent activities with the same zeal and conscientiousness that characterizes every one of their theatrical performances. They devote their time to and bend their efforts toward the good cause, selecting successful plays and doing their best with increasing enthusiasm. They are becoming aware of the fact that their endeavor is slowly but surely gaining recognition among our people. The proceeds from their performances are always turned over for some humanitarian or patriotic purpose. At one time it may be the soldiers in the United States Army, at another our boys in the recently created Czechoslovak Army, who benefit by the Amateur Actors' activities.

They are wholeheartedly supported by the Vcelky (Bees), a women's auxiliary recruited from members of the Czech National Alliance. These patriotic women

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Denni Mlasatel, Nov. 26, 1917.

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I G        hold sewing parties at which socks, underwear, sweaters, and other useful and much-needed articles are made for Czech soldiers who have enlisted for service in the Allied armies.

The latest performance by the Amateur Actors was given for the support of the activities of the Bees. A comedy by F. Mlavaty, "Mestska Rada Na Hamluvach" (The City Council Goes A-Whoing), was given last night in the auditorium. This play gave a ple opportunity to the actors to portray the various characters and to keep the crowd in a hilarious mood throughout the evening.

The play deals with the mayor and aldermen of a small town who went out "for a good time". Their efforts in this direction were, however, thwarted in many ways, so that they were finally glad to be at home again. Mrs. A. Cervenka in the role of a singer and Mrs. S. Krejci as a student were especially good. Mr. Krejci managed the stage production and Mr. Melina conducted the music.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 20, 1917.

THEATER IN CICERO

Friends of amateur theatricals were given real pleasure by the dramatic group of Sokol Karel Jonas of Cicero, Illinois, last Sunday. Moser's comedy "Mrzout," known to American playgoers as "The Hypochondriac", was on the bill, and pleased the audience in spite of its clumsiness, for it was well acted. Alois Hildebrandt was the directing spirit and did honor to his reputation as an untiring worker in this field.

Mrs. Radvanovska and Mr. Hildebrandt played the main parts, and Mr. Cerny, with his orchestra, supplied the incidental music.

The attendance was rather small, which is to be regretted, in view of the sincere efforts of the amateurs.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1917.

### CZECH ODD FELLOWS

"Španělská muška" (The Blister Beetle), a comedy by F. Arnold and E. Beach, arranged for the Czech scene by J. Nevole, was presented in the auditorium of Sokol Chicago last night. Members of the Chicago Czech Odd Fellows' lodges were the performers, under the direction of Mr. Jos. R. Krejčí.

The actors made a great hit, although the play itself is not new to our audiences. It is one of the scores of standard comedies that appear on all stages, with commonplace humor dispensed in a multitude of variations, and complications of an old vintage, and with a plot which deals with amorous blunders committed by elderly gentlemen and fathers of families.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1917.

UNITED AMATEURS PRESENT "NAŠI FURIANTI"

The United Amateur Actors gave a play by Stroupežnický in the hall of Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš last night entitled "Nasi Furianti" (Our Blustering Farmers). It deals with rural life in Bohemia.

The Amateurs are prompted by sheer good will in giving their time and talent, for the proceeds of each of their performances are devoted to some humanitarian purpose. We deem it fit to report with regret that the attendance was not what it should have been. However, the actors did not allow the audience to notice their disappointment over the comparatively slight response to their honest efforts. The play went along briskly and brought forth all the characteristic traits of Czech country life, which the players know from personal observation. The difference between well-to-do farmers of a small village and some less fortunate neighbors, the "dirt farmers," forms the background of the piece.



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Křesatel, Oct. 29, 1917.

### UNITED AMATEURS IN ACTION

The auditorium of Sokol Havlíček-Týrš served the Czech United Amateur Actors for the performance of a play which is not unknown to our theater-loving public. "The Convict's Daughter," by Wildebrandt, translated into the Czech language by Jan Tišna, was given last night. It is a picture from real life and holds the attention of the audience, for its characters are delineated in ways which do not fail to touch the spectator. It also offers numerous opportunities for the actors to set forth their own individual traits. It is considered a good drawing card by the box office.

The United Amateurs made a moral and financial success of the play, for they combined entertainment with a good cause. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of Czech soldiers serving in the eighty-third Division. No wonder

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1917.

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then that the theater was sold out!

The acting of the individual players was done very conscientiously and reflected the quality of the entire cast. The main roles were in the hands of our best amateurs, such as Mrs. Antonia Červenka, Mr. Joseph Mikoláš, a guest-performer, Mrs. A. Mirošovský, Mr. Otto Horáček, and Mr. Krejčí. The latter played the role of Fabricius, and Mrs. Červenka played the part of his daughter. Mr. Krejčí managed the staging, and Mr. Zelina directed the music.

This report would not be complete if it failed to commend the laudable effort of the Democratic Club of Czech Citizens of the Thirty-fourth Ward. This organization has boosted the sale of tickets with untiring zeal--and so has the auxiliary committee for the Eighty-third Recruiting District.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 29, 1917.

CZECH THEATER IN CICERO

(Summary)

"The ambitious amateur actors of the theatrical group of Sokol Karel Jonáš in Cicero, Illinois, gave a fine performance of 'Paličova Dcera' (The Charcoal Burner's Daughter) by Joseph Kajetán Tyl. It took place in the home of that Sokol Society last night. In spite of the fact that it is an old piece, it is still very popular, as was proved by the large audience which rewarded the players with stormy applause." Mr. Hildebrandt is the director of the amateur group. Mr. Černý's orchestra supplied the music.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1917.

SOKOL ACTORS OPEN SEASON

The theatrical group of Sokol Chicago selected "The Katakombs", a four-act comedy by Davis, for their first performance of the season. Mr. Weidner, veteran actor, directed the play in the auditorium of the Sokol Chicago, South Kedzie Avenue and 24th Street. Mrs. Slavka Svoboda, Mr. Lhotsky, and Mr. Weidner played the principal roles.

After the first act, Mr. Joseph Placek addressed the audience; he made a strong appeal in behalf of the Liberty bond campaign.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1917.

[AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE]

(Summary)

There was a performance by old-time amateurs given under the auspices of the Cesko-Slovanska Podporujici Spolecnost (Czecho-Slavonic Aid Society) in their hall at 18th and May Streets. "Trebizonda on the Third Floor," a three-act burlesque translated by J. Kuchal from the French original, was given under the direction of Mr. H. Farsky. Stage management was under the supervision of K. Kopecky, and the music was furnished under the direction of J. V. Soukup. The price of admission ranged from twenty-five cents to fifty cents. It was the first performance of this work on our Czech stage, and the evening was a pronounced success. New stage decorations were supplied by Mr. Farsky, who proved to be a skillful painter and an artist of taste.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 8, 1917.

PERFORMANCE BY AMATEURS

(Summary)

The Sdruzeni Ochothnici (Amateur Actors' Association) gave its first performance in the hall of Sokol Havlicek Tyrs, Lawndale Avenue and 26th Street, last night. The audience was large, and therefore the humanitarian enterprise of the amateurs is starting under promising auspices. The proceeds of the evening will be placed at the disposal of the Czech National Alliance and the Beseda [Club] J. V. Fric, to be sent to the battlefields and hospitals in France to alleviate the sufferings and wants of wounded Czech volunteers.

Mr. Jos. Tvrzicky, secretary of the Czech National Alliance, delivered a short lecture before the performance. He spoke on the life of Havlicek and his patriotic efforts--a fitting introduction to the play itself, "Karel Havlicek Borovsky," by the Czech actor and dramatic writer, F. F. Samberk. The drama was excellently performed under the direction of our veteran actor, Mr. Krejci.....



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1917.

### AN ALLIANCE OF AMATEUR ACTORS

The Dramaticky Krouzek (Dramatic Circle) was formed recently by enthusiastic amateurs who wish to help the national cause by their talent. The hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, Lawndale Avenue near 26th Street, has been selected for the scene of their activity. The Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs has long been accredited as a nationally conscious group, and the amateur actors will perform under its immediate sponsorship.

The Dramatic Circle will pursue humanitarian and patriotic aims. First thought is given to the Czech soldiers who were wounded on the French and the Russian fronts. The proceeds of the performances are to go to those men. This will be accomplished with the aid of the Beseda (club) J. V. Fric, a patriotic group which has won the praise and gratitude of the Czech public for having taken excellent care of Czech prisoners.

The first play to be given is F. F. Samberk's "Karel Havlicek-Borovsky".



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1917.

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The best amateur talent available in the Chicago Czech community has been procured for the enterprise. Mr. Albert Cada, president of the "California" district of the Czech National Alliance will take charge of the accounting and disposal of routine business.





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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1917.

AMATEUR ACTORS FOR THE CAUSE

(Summary)



Chicago Czech amateur actors have united into a group which proposes to open a permanent stage in the hall of the Sokol Havlíček Tyrš gymnastic association, Lawndale Avenue near West 26th Street. The proceeds from the performances will be placed at the disposal of the Czech National Alliance for the cause of liberating of the old homeland. Mr. Krejčí, a full-fledged actor, will be in charge of the artistic endeavors.....

Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1917.

(Editorial)

The theatre season is at an end, the footlights blazed on our stages for the last time Sunday. It cannot be contended that this season was a particularly successful one, either productively or financially.

News about the theatre is naturally limited to those from the old homeland but under the conditions prevailing there, not much is being written now. Consequently, our own stages did not offer any novelties. For this reason, unquestionably, the audiences were lagging behind those of former years. There are still other causes: the depressed economic conditions, the chronic insecurity, a none too hopeful outlook, and finally, the keen competition of the photoplay theatres.

Notwithstanding these handicaps we had two stages, on which performances were given at regular intervals. Besides this, there were numerous inci-



Denni Hlasatel, May 8, 1917.

dental theatrical affairs. In general, the results of the season may be termed fairly satisfactory, and that is something of which few immigrant nationalities can boast. There are, for instance, the Germans in Chicago who are unable to maintain a single permanent stage, though their numbers are incomparably larger than ours. Every effort on their part of arrive on a more stable basis failed almost invariably.--Even the fact that Czech audiences were small, this season has one brighter side, our theatrical groups deserve full credit for having held out in the face of adverse circumstances.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1917.

THEATRE SEASON ENDS

The Ludvík's Bohemian Dramatic Association [known as Ludvíkovci] concluded its activity for this season by presenting "Jarní Vody" (Springtime Waters) in its hall on 18th and Allport Streets last night. This three act drama, the work of Albert Jaroslav Havránek, has never before been presented on our Czech stage in Chicago, although it met with success when it went across the footlights of several theatres in the old homeland a number of years ago. It certainly was entitled to a presentation more than many other plays which appear annually in our theatres. Mr. Havránek depicts in it Czech student life very impressively.

The performance was given for the benefit of Mr. Anton Wagner, that able and assiduous young actor, to whose popularity the audience testified by its frequent and enthusiastic applause, an abundance of floral offerings, and many other tokens of approval. The beneficiary appeared in one of the



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Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1917.

main parts, that of "Bohuš Březina." He played with genuine emotion and remarkable skill. Messrs. Prokop and Dvořák played "Černík" and "Bíza," the two students, rivals for the love of "Boža," this part being rendered by Mrs. Horlivý, who proved again that she is an adornment for the troupe. Mr. and Mrs. Ludvík, Mmes. Splavec, and Kozlanský, as well as Messrs. Svěrák and Horlivý, gave an excellent account of their ability in the other parts. The staging was perfect.

No small credit for the success of the evening is due to Professor J. H. Čápek, conductor of the theatre orchestra, which furnished the music between acts. The troupe is going to leave in a few days for a number of performances in Nebraska.



Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1917.

DIRECTOR WEIDNER'S JUBILEE

The last word in this season of Chicago's Czech theatrical activities was reserved for Mr. Jindrich (Henry) Weidner. It was an occasion of particular significance in that the artist celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his first appearance as an actor, and the fifth year as director of the Sokol Chicago Theatre. These two jubilees, each of which has a deep meaning **for** the welfare of our theatre, caused **the** public to participate in throngs which filled the auditorium of the Sokol Chicago to its capacity. The many friends and admirers of his **art** paid a fine tribute to Mr. Weidner's popularity. They manifested their sentiments in peals of applause and also by a deluge of useful gifts.

"Monte Cristo," Alexander Dumas' renowned novel, adapted for the stage, was given last night. It is a most suitable vehicle for Mr. Weidner's



Denni Hlasatel, May 7, 1917.

histrionic skill. The main part which is very difficult, took on mighty proportions in the artist's hands. The cast of the play is large. It required the assistance of almost all of our actors. The Sokol Chicago Theatre [known also under the name Czech National Theatre] thus concluded this year's season.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 3, 1917.

### THE ENCHANTED PRINCESS

Last night a tale, adapted from the English version and given a background of music and dancing, was presented before Chicago Czechs in the C. S. P. S. (Czech benevolent society) Hall, on 18th Street. Miss Mary E. Zeman, in revising and staging the story, intended it as a gift to our young people. Members of the club Jaro (Springtime), and pupils of the Matice (Czech School), on Yeaton Street, made up the cast of the delightful play, which went across the footlights under the name "Zakleta Princezna" (The Enchanted Princess). As it was rendered cleverly and smoothly, it filled the large audience with genuine pleasure.





Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 16, 1917.

PLAY FRENCH DRAMA

The Czech National Theatre presented "Fedora," a four-act drama by the famous French playwright, Victorien Sardou, last night. The highly emotional subject of the play never fails to exert a strong attraction upon the public. The execution and the staging were really splendid. The latter was in the able hands of Mr. Henry Weidner.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1917.

## A HISTRIONIC SUCCESS

It was a great occasion for Mr. Klapka, popular comedian of the "Ludvi Kovci"(Ludvik Theatrical Company), an evening of triumphal success, when Samberk's comedy "Rodinna Vojna" (Family Squabble) was presented. Mr. Klapka, as a comic and a couplet singer, takes the first place on our foremost scene. He again demonstrated this last night in a comedy, sparkling with sterling Samberkian humor, in the portrayal of the everyday life of our people. His role was that of the lackey and as such he kept the audience in a chronic state of tittering, interrupted by outbursts of riotous laughter. His playing is characterized by unusual vivacity combined with genuine artistic ambition.

The total effect of the performance was excellent, and it was enhanced by



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1917,

the splendid rendering of the music by the orchestra under the direction of Professor Capek.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 19, 1917.

CZECH ODD FELLOWS GIVE THEATRE PERFORMANCE

The excellent four act comedy, "Palackeho Trida Cis. 27" (Palacky Avenue No 27) from the pen of F. F. Samberg was given in the Sokol Chicago hall under the auspices of the Czech lodges of the O. O. F. O. (Odd Fellows) last night. The Czech Odd Fellows are not only assiduous workers for the national cause, but count a goodly number of talented amateur actors among its **members**. The popularity of the Czech Odd Fellows lodges as shared by the Czech public was demonstrated by the large attendance at the performance which was directed by J. R. Krejci, with seasoned players, and was an unqualified success.

The play itself does not need any special recommendation. It is one of the best works of Samberg, the actor playwright. The attraction created by Samberg's plays does not decrease, as all the works are imbued with genuine humor. The play as performed gave every actor an excellent opportunity to display his artistic virtues. The gratitude of the audience manifested itself in generous applause. Mr. J. Jurena's orchestra played pieces of accredited musical quality in academic style.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

### VOJTA NAPRTEK PUPILS CELEBRATE

One of the most successful New Year's Day celebrations was held at Sokol Chicago Hall on Kedzie Avenue, where the parents and friends of the pupils of the Vojta Naprstek Free Thought School met to witness a stage play and a mass drill dance with song accompaniment; both were successfully presented.

The play is called "King of the Lilliputians," and was written by Frantisek Pravda.

It is very interesting, and is instrumental in giving those who take part in it a good opportunity to speak Bohemian. It also points out the simple truths which are easily understood by children.

The first act shows the accords and discords of children when at play. The second act takes us to the land of the Lilliputians, where a shoemaker's

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

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apprentice is made a king of the Lilliputians, and a carriage driver, for his misdeeds, is forced into slavery.

This changing of the social station of the players in this fairy tale gives the children a lesson in the necessity for sociability and equality. The children in this play were drilled and directed by their teacher, Mr. B. Hladky

The next number on the program was a dance, during which the dancers sang while in an oriental whirl. The young ladies danced with a grace quite natural to young girls.

After the curtain went down on the play, a dance called "The Dance of the Flowers" was performed by forty-two young girls. This dance was directed by the girls' teacher, Mrs. Hulka. The performers were given a wonderful ovation.

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1916.

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Both teachers received gifts from their pupils. Miss Dolezal made the presentation to her teacher, Mr. B. Hladky, and gave a little presentation speech, and Miss M. Krametbauer made the presentation to her teacher, Mrs. Hulka.

The large hall was well filled with the parents and friends of these pupils, and the management committee deserves praise for this most enjoyable celebration.

The following young ladies took part in the second act: Lillie Dolezal, Marie Batek, Libuse Zavrel, Libuse Kanak, Helena Vach, Antonia Veprek, Matilda Iastovicka, Emilie Nemec, Ella Zoubek, Helena Zid, Emilie Lupinka, and Sylvia Krametbauer.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1915.

OUR THEATER NOW AND IN THE PAST

Lately a great deal is being said and written about first-night performances, "premieres," which have been nothing very rare in every season. But the talk concerns only the two or three recent years, as if prior to that time no original play had ever stumbled upon our stage. But the fact is that such events were an unfortunate hobby of our theatrical world many years ago, and original new plays, translated ones, and also otherwise adapted and adopted ones were being played in our theatrical halls in times when our theatrical efforts were just learning how to walk without stubbing their toes. Even if at that time they were not called "premieres"--or, if they were, that word was not in such a general use as now--"premieres" they were, under any name. Anyway, that makes no difference. It will suffice to say that "homemade" new plays were finding their way up to the stage even more frequently than in the present "premiere" times. Of course, they were mostly nothing but translations, which in those days were being manufactured almost in the short-order way. This spirit of enterprise should not be lightly discounted, because many a good translated play has appeared on our stage



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1915.

in that way, and the interesting part of it is that more than one of the popular "strong" plays had been performed here before it appeared in print in Bohemia; in other words it had become acclimated in Bohemian Chicago earlier than in the old country, though it may have had its "manuscript premiere" there perhaps before it was performed here for the first time. As examples let us recall "Dva Sirotci" (Two Orphans) and "Nevinne Odsouzen" (Sentenced, but Innocent), which last was played here under the more literally translated title "Slavna Pravni Pre" (The Famous Court Trial). There were others that do not come to mind just now. The two plays mentioned were translated by one of the earliest Chicago amateurs, Captain Barcal, who in the years of his activity translated enough plays to fill a year's repertoire. Among them were also a number of American plays which are no longer considered shining examples of dramatic literature but which were very popular many years ago. Of course, most of them were plays at which the public could not help having a good cry, because a show which did not give the public an opportunity to cry over the fate of the heroine, persecuted at least through five acts and several changes of scene, was not worth putting on. Here it is necessary to recall that the repertoire of some thirty

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or forty years ago consisted principally of tragedies and serious dramas which needs must have been played in period costumes, and of so-called "scenes of peasant life," some of which at least were deserving of longer life. Light comedies were rather the exception than the rule, not because the public did not like them, but rather because the amateur actors wanted to put their teeth into something "substantial," once they made up their minds to play. And tragedies of a historical character were the most popular and had an added advantage because they were helpful in promoting the national spirit in the young Bohemian colony of Chicago.

Hence also the first-night, newly translated plays were mostly of very serious character and the old-timers maintain that they were very popular and frequently repeated. Also it would seem that there were two of what could be called new-play factories, one in the Sokol on DeKoven Street, the other in the Jednota [Translator's note: Meaning "Union," no nearer indication given, but most likely a benevolent organization with headquarters] on Taylor Street. The principal "manufacturer" in the Jednota was Barcal; in the Sokol, Eda Uhler. Uhler was

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the more active and deserving one, even if his name has long been forgotten, but these two were not the only ones. We could add a long list of amateurs and theater-lovers who were active in playwriting and translating, and who would be deserving of mention in any history of the Bohemian theater in Chicago. Some old theater fans may have remembered Uhlir when "East Lynne" was being played here recently. That play was performed in his translation more than thirty-five years ago, and one of the best amateur actresses of those days, Frantiska Petrtyl, played the heroine. She died many years ago.

In addition to translation, several manuscripts of which can still be found in the library of the Slovenska Lipa ("Slavic Linden", name of a Sokol unit) and which are deserving of preservation as interesting documents of times passed long ago, there were several attempts at original plays which, of course, were not always so very excellent, but even these would not be lacking in interest these days, even if they are just as unsuitable for stage presentation as some of the works of our contemporary "dramatists". We recall one of these "premieres" the credit for which (or guilt, we don't know which) is due to one

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1915.

of the earliest theater directors and enthusiasts, J. Papez, who, at least in honest effort and unselfish interest in theatrical matters, was more than equal to many who had been before or came after him. An extremely good man, somewhat nervous, who had the peculiarity of promising every amateur actress who was reluctant in accepting a part, that he would give her "a beautiful blue dress" to play in if she would agree to take the part she did not like. Some thirty-five years ago the idea came to him that he also should write a play. With the help of a story found in some yearbook, or newspaper "calendar," or almanac of one kind or another, he created the magnificent drama "Cinadrove Kralovice" [Translator's note: Name of a very small town in Bohemia]. The story must have hailed from a source of that kind, because the Zlata Praha (Golden Prague [Translator's note: A literary monthly appearing in Prague]) was not being published in those days, but the play was not any the worse for it. It had many acts, and still more "changes," but it drew, because there are many people here from Kralovice who were longing to hear something connected with their old home town. Unfortunately, the story in the yearbook must have been very long, and therefore it was impossible to squeeze all of it into the play, no matter how many acts

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1915.

and "changes" it had. But it was performed, and, in the opinion of experts, it was something of a success, even if it was rather long. It was long even for us who were accustomed to coming home from a play after midnight in those days.

The present "premieres" are quite different, but even yet, many of us love to call the old ones to our memory when the thoughts wander back to the past of Bohemian Chicago.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1915.

**AMATEUR THEATRICALS**

The Dorostovy Klub Vesna (Junior Spring Club) Number Four of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) has already several times presented very successful theatrical performances. The last one especially, played Sunday, August 29, was so well liked that the Club has decided to repeat it. It was the "Rychtaruv Poklad" (Judge's Treasure), a very pleasing three-act play taken from life in the time of serfdom.....

The members of Vesna, all graduates of the Jan Neruda Bohemian School on Crawford Avenue....did very well indeed;....they are justly proud of their success.....

**II**

The Chicago Sokol hall was enlivened by a carefree, gay French spirit yesterday. It was the host of a well-known French team of playwrights, Hennequin and Weber,

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1915.

in the form of one of their best three-act plays.....

The team of Hennequin and Weber is not only wildly gay; it is frequently quite indiscreet. Like Guy de Maupassant in his Darling, in which he cannot help making light of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, Hennequin and Weber show no respect for the dignity of a French minister of justice. They let the head of that refined department of government capitulate before the negligee and the little satin slippers of an attractive free lady who changes the palace of the ministry of justice into the playground of a crowd of very low-necked and rather thoroughly underdressed young women.....

It is of no use to discuss the dramatic value--or the lack of it--of such plays. But they are good for the box office, and it was no doubt for this reason that the management of the Chicago Sokol made it their choice, although it cannot be said that it was a success this time. The name of the play was "Pani Presidentova" (The President's Wife).....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1915.

The performance was at the usual level of such amateur nights.....The attendance should have been much greater.....

### III

It is one of the delightful moments which carry you away from the medium in which you spend your daily life when you see, no matter if it is only on the stage, a bit of pure Bohemian life. It has a charm which only one of us Bohemians can fully appreciate, one of us who doesn't see in it only a bit of folklore but the whole diapason of temperaments so familiar in our own dramatic literature.....

Such charm flows from Jirasek's [historical and patriotic writer of the end of the nineteenth and the first three decades of the twentieth century] "Vojnarka" (Widow Vojnar) and the romance of her life.....

That a play of this kind is able to hold Bohemian audiences both in the old

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1915.

country and in Chicago was proved yesterday by its successful presentation by the versatile dramatic group of Sokol Karel Jonas in Morton Park.....

The play was very well presented.....

All the roles were in good hands.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 9, 1915.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE NARODNI  
JEDNOTA SOKOLSKA

The fifty-third anniversary of the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union) was celebrated by means of a most successful amateur performance given by the dramatic group of the Sokol Berwyn the night before last.....

The performance consisted of three one-act plays two of which, "Jarni Sily" (Spring Powers) and "Letni Zrani" (Summer Ripening), refer directly to the Sokol ideas.....

The third, "Pro Pero Skoli" (For a Sokol Falcon Feather), deals with the Sokol organization proper.....

.....  
The musical part of the program was also most successful.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 29, 1915.

THE BESIDKA A OPATROVNA DITEK

The financial report of the amateur theatrical performance given for the benefit of the Besidka a Opatrovna Ditek (Creche and Nursery), in the hall of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Bohemian-Slavonic Benevolent Associations) April 7, 1915, shows receipts of.....\$357.35 and expenditures....of \$227.15.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1914.

CHILDREN STAGE BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

A most successful theatrical performance was presented in the hall of Sokol Slovanska Lipa last night. Under the direction of our noted teacher and national worker, Miss E. Zeman, our children staged the phantasy "Chytry Honza" (Clever Johnnie). The proceeds of the evening go to the Cesko-Americka Matice Skolska (Bohemian-American Scholastic Union). The splendid performance of our little actors was admired by a large audience.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1914.

THE "WALTZ DREAM" IN SOKOL CHICAGO

Twice before, the Sokol Chicago dramatic group has started its season with the presentation of an operetta, and it must be said that this year the idea has again proved to be most successful. The dramatic group of the organization has selected for its opening production Oskar Strauss' well-known gem, "The Waltz Dream".....

Since yesterday's performance left hardly anything to be desired, we feel sure that the next one will be quite perfect.....The house was sold out for last night's performance.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 12, 1914.

SOKOL CHICAGO THEATER SEASON STARTS TOMORROW

The ambitious amateurs of Sokol Chicago will start their activities tomorrow. They are hoping that the support they have been enjoying during their career will be continued.....

.....

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1914.

"LUCERNA"

Yesterday evening the footlights shone for the last time this season on the stage of Sokol Chicago. After seven months of hard work in the services of Thalia our amateur actors of Sokol Chicago are going to take a much-needed rest.

Yesterday's adieus were spoken in the terms of a beautiful historical story, "Lucerna" (The Lantern), from the pen of our "Bohemian Sienkiewicz," Alois Jirásek, that genial writer who has delved into Bohemian history for the most beautiful pearls of contemporary Bohemian literature.

The action of the play is set in the feudal period, in which were trained the scolding hirelings of great estates. And among the masses of a down-trodden people were found characters comparable to granite, who, at the risk of their lives, demanded of the ruling classes their rights and privileges.

Such a character is the obstinate miller, Libor, in Jirásek's play. Libor,

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1914.

conscious of his freedom, refuses to take part in the reception of her ladyship, the princess, who just then happens to visit her estate and clashes with the proud miller.

The heroic role of the miller, Libor, was played by one of our leading amateurs, Mr. Josef Mikulas. He played the exacting part with professional skill.

Mrs. Slávka Svoboda, as the princess, played her part so well that she immediately drew to herself the hearts of the audience. Majestic in appearance, democratic in deportment, exemplifying a rare combination of traits for those feudal times, Mrs. Svoboda drew much applause through her wonderful impersonation, of the princess.

The third outstanding part in this historical play was that of the school teacher, Zajicek, a typical representative of the educated proletariat. This role was faultlessly performed by Mr. Weidner.

.....

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 27, 1914.

The other roles, a considerable number, were typical of the period represented.

.....

The costuming and scenery were appropriate to the period represented, and the play was a studied, well-rounded presentation, impressing favorably all who came to be amused and instructed in Bohemian history. It was very easy to assimilate.

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1914.

### PODSKALAK

In Chicago Sokol Hall Mr. Ludva Rausar was recently honored with a benefit dramatic performance provided by his many friends and well-wishers. Mr. Rausar is one of the most popular of our amateur actors in our so-called "California" section; he is also a prosperous businessman and a sincere Sokol and as an amateur actor has many friends and admirers who yesterday, by their large attendance, showed their acknowledgment and sympathy.

Mr. Rausar chose the well-known Samberk play, "Podskalak" (Log Raftsmen), a comedy in three acts, with prologue, which depicts life in Prague, Bohemia. The choice of this play showed excellent judgment. It is a lively and popular play, purely Samberkian, which will live a long time on the Bohemian stage, as will all the works of this dramatic writer.

Mr. Rausar appeared in the charming role of the mason "Saturnia Brambora,"

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BOHEMIAN

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III A

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1914.

IV

and he played the part successfully, which proves that he had studied diligently. The popular amateur actress Mrs. L. Friedl proved her ability as the energetic wife of "Brambora, and this clever couple kept the audience in almost continuous laughter and applause. The play was very well produced, just as it should be at a benefit performance and left a very favorable impression with the audience.

Besides the above-named persons the cast included Mr. Mikulas as "Vaclav," Mr. Sulac, Mr. Weidner as the country gentleman, "Sommerfeld," Mr. Otcasky as the banker, "Iserstein," and Mrs. Svoboda in the part of "Bozena Brambora". Mr. Mikulas was perfect both in acting and in delivery; he is known as a good dependable actor. An excellent figure was Mr. Sulac as the barber, "Jaroslav Angrest"; he played the part in his own inimitable way and with great success.

There are many small parts in "Podskalak," and even these characters were generally well portrayed. Mr. Rauser may well be satisfied with yesterday's

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

II B 3

III A

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 19, 1914.

IV

benefit performance and with the greetings and the sympathy accorded to him. Many floral pieces were presented to him at the close of the play, and no doubt this attention will spur him on to continued interest in our amateur theatricals, which in the past he has so well supported. It may be noted that all the proceeds of yesterday's performance are donated to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Chicago Sokol.

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 26, 1913.

SOKOL CHICAGO PRESENTS PLAY

The dramatic section of Sokol Chicago enjoyed another very successful evening yesterday, at least as far as the proceeds were concerned. The house was completely filled by those who wanted to see the group present the poetical, popular fairy tale, "Sedm Havranu," (Seven Ravens), a play frequently performed by the Narodni Divadlo (National Theater) in Prague....

The quality of the acting was rather good, although the flowery language of its author, our own immortal poet Jaroslav Vrchlicky, who translated the play from the Swedish original, caused the actors many a struggle....

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1913.

THE "DOLLAR PRINCESS" PRESENTED AT SOKOL HAVLIČEK-TYŘ

The "Dollar Princess," an operetta by the well-known Austrian composer, Franz Lehar, was yesterday's contribution of the České Divadlo (Bohemian Theater) to the theatrical season in our California [Bohemian district]. It was a sort of farewell performance for the group of old amateurs; the České Divadlo has made many changes in its personnel....and is rapidly developing into a professional organization.....

We can offer nothing but praise to all those who contributed to the complete success of the evening.

. . . . .

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 22, 1916.

THE THEATER OF SOKOL CHICAGO

The dramatic section of Sokol Chicago repeated last night the attractive operetta "Krista z Myslivny" (Christina of the Gamekeeper's Lodge) by Buchbinder-Jarnov....We thought it a happy idea again to present this popular play....

.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 18, 1913.

THE "CESKE DIVADLO" IS AGAIN ACTIVE

The association of the Ceske Divadlo (Bohemian Theater) whose successful performances over a period of thirty-seven weeks were interrupted some time ago, started its second season at the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, on Lawndale Avenue near 26th Street, yesterday.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1913.

A FESTIVAL OF BOHEMIAN THEATRICALS  
Celebration of Fiftieth Anniversary of  
First Bohemian Theatrical Performance in Chicago

It was fifty years ago yesterday when the Bohemian language was heard from a stage in Chicago for the first time. This event marks not only the beginning of Bohemian theatricals, but also the beginning of activities toward the development of Bohemian national life in Chicago in general. It cannot be denied that the Bohemian amateur stage work has carried on successfully the important mission of uniting and centralizing our national life in Chicago for years, and that the actors of those days merit sincere thanks and a profound recognition of their efforts. The present anniversary is a particularly suitable occasion for the expression of our thanks.

Amateur actors have done a great deal for the Bohemian cause in Chicago. The value of their work will be fully recognized when we realize that the Bohemian theater was practically the only source of entertainment and education for



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1913.

the small Bohemian community in Chicago in those days. Around it was formed a group of all the self-sacrificing national worker who devoted much of their time and effort to the promotion of everything that was good, useful, and genuinely patriotic. It was they who laid the foundation for the continued, undreamed-of development of the spiritual life in the Bohemian community in Chicago; and it is they who deserve credit for the continuous functioning of one permanent Bohemian stage during the past twenty years, and also for the two more recently established and prospering Bohemian theaters.

Fifty years ago the Bohemian theater started with the performance of "Pan Strojcek" (Uncle), a comedy by Bendix, translated by J. K. Tyl (Bohemian playwright of the first half of the eighteenth century). The performance took place in the German Hall on the southwest corner of Canal and Van Buren Streets, in the immediate vicinity of the then small Bohemian settlement. It was not a large hall and had no theatrical facilities. The men and women who took the initiative in putting on this show had a task on their hands,



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1913.

the difficulty of which our present day amateurs can hardly imagine. The first director, Mr. Jan Praus, got together a small number of theater enthusiasts who started their self-less work at the beginning of January. However, the task was not easy. There was no adequate stage, no scenery, not even a sufficient theatrical library on hand from which to select a suitable play for the first night. There was no other way to meet the initial expenses but to undertake a collection of voluntary contributions from a small group of patriots. Soon, however, a play was selected, the roles distributed--mostly to people who had never acted before--and rehearsals were in full swing. What they lacked in experience was made up by good will, enthusiasm, and love of art.....

.....

The culmination of all these efforts--the performance itself--was a huge success marked with enthusiasm both on the stage and in the audience. [Translator's note: Here follow the names of the actors, and the article continues in giving the titles of the subsequent performances with remarks concerning their merits, etc.]



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1913.

On these modest beginnings, important and widespread national activities were built. During the very first year, the first Bohemian hall in Chicago was erected, the old Slovanska Lipa (Slavonic Linden Tree) at Clinton and Van Buren Streets. This early building had a decent stage. There was not more than \$300 in the treasury at that time, and the building cost \$5,500. But our patriots overcame all such obstacles easily. In two years the debt was paid, and the first Bohemian hall in Chicago was perhaps also the first one to be free of debts. In those days it was the center of all national life, and it will be of interest to note that the historical Bohemian-Slavonic convention of fifty delegates of all the Slovanske Lipy in existence at that time was held here....

In 1867 the old Lipa at Van Buren Street burned down, and in 1869 building activities were started on a new hall at Taylor Street between Canal and Beach Streets. This latter street has long since been absorbed by the tracks of railway companies. The hall was the property of the Slovanska Lipa, and the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol (Sokol Gymnastic Union) was a branch of the Lipa until 1871. Thereafter it became independent. The first performance in the new hall was "Sobeslav, Knize Selsky" (Sobeslav, The Peasant Duke). In 1871,



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1913.

on the day of the great Chicago fire "Sirotek Lowoodsky" (The Orphan of Lowood) was being given....when a little girl--later one of the foremost amateur actresses--came running into the hall shouting, "Fire"! She announced the terrible catastrophe which befell our city. The Lipa was saved, but later on it met a similar fate--it was destroyed by fire just twenty years ago last Christmas; and today it is difficult, even for the oldest settlers, to find the site of the second Bohemian hall in Chicago.

The hall of the Cesko-Americky Sokol (Bohemian-American Sokol) on De Koven Street, the Slovanska Lipa of our days, was built in 1869. It is now the oldest Bohemian public building in Chicago. It probably is not a very great mistake to say that the Cesko-Americky Sokol hall is perhaps the oldest piece of existing Bohemian property in this city. It was dedicated July 1, 1869, and since then it has been used, almost without interruption, for amateur theatricals. A handful of theatrical pioneers still keep faith with their old love and give plays occasionally in the old hall, notwithstanding the fact that it is almost entirely out of reach of the Bohemian center and does not



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1913.

meet with modern theatrical requirements. Perhaps it is out of piety toward the cradle of the Bohemian theatre, so to speak, that the Sokol hall is still the headquarters of the old amateurs, and that it is the site of this year's anniversary celebrations.

The Slovanska Lipa and the Cesko-Americky Sokol hall were the scenes of many a theatrical success. They educated innumerable amateurs who in turn were founding new theatrical societies which, some twenty-five years ago, were at the height of their worthwhile activities. Here we must mention the amateur theatrical society Thalia which was founded in 1874 and was active without interruption until the time of the final decline of amateur theatricals in the Pilsen district. In 1889 Thalia celebrated its fifteenth anniversary and presented on that occasion Subert's "Probuzeenci" (Those Who Have Awakened) under the direction of C. V. Jerabek. Many an old Bohemian amateur participated in this performance. Another exceedingly active group was that of "Kolar" [name of a Bohemian patriot of the first half of the eighteenth century who



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1913.

was particularly interested in the theater as a means of reviving the dormant national consciousness in Bohemia/ which started in the old hall at 20th and Brown (now Sangamon) Streets and then moved to the Cesko-Americka Svobodomyslna Skola (Bohemian-American Free Thought School). For several years the Kolar group was active as an independent body, but later it merged with Thalia, the combination being known as the Thalia-Kolar society.

Also the Ceske Narodni Ochotnicke Druzstvo (Bohemian National Amateur Association) was founded some twenty-five years ago. Its leadership in the theatrical field is well known. Of equally long existence is the society of Boleslav Jablonsky [again a name of an old patriot]. Also our amateurs in the Town of Lake district have done and are still doing a good deal of useful work. The Tyl society and other successful, though smaller, groups should also receive mention here. There are a number of active Bohemian amateur theatrical societies still in existence in Chicago, but their activities at present are limited. However, they have not perished, and it is to be hoped that they will at least keep on in communities where they are needed most.



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 23, 1913.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Bohemian theatricals in Chicago was celebrated in 1888 in the hall of the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol on Taylor Street.....

Since then, of course, many changes have taken place. Amateur societies are dwindling, but they have not disappeared altogether. The old enthusiasts still cling to the stage with as much devotion as they did in their youth. They all look forward to another chance to perform--perhaps for the last time--and our public will be glad to see them, if for no other reason than to show our appreciation for their splendid work in promoting the Bohemian cause in Chicago.

[Translator's note: The article is accompanied by photos of three prominent amateurs: B. Klimt, F. P. Barcal, Jos. Nedoma.]





Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1913.

AN ANNIVERSARY OF BOHEMIAN THEATRICALS

An important meeting of Bohemian amateur actors was held last night in the hall of the Slovanská Lípa (Slavonic Linden Tree) [a Sokol unit]. It was called to prepare for the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of Bohemian amateur theatricals in Chicago. It will be one of the most significant events in the life of Chicago's Bohemian community, and our amateurs are getting ready to arrange for as dignified a celebration as the occasion demands. The interest which our older settlers have in this matter was proved by the participation in the meeting of many a veteran of the Bohemian stage....and by numerous letters from those who could not be present but offered their co-operation. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Jos. Lang.....In order to provide sufficient time to get in touch with all those who were active in amateur theatricals in the early years, the celebration was deferred until March. A detailed program for the evening will be worked out during the coming week....An attempt will be made to present to the public those who laid the foundation of Bohemian amateur theatricals



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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Feb. 10, 1913.

in Chicago. The next meeting of the organizers will be held next Friday....



Denní Hlasatel, Jan. 28, 1913.

## THEATRICAL ANNIVERSARY

Yesterday we mentioned the fact that this year is the year for Bohemians in Chicago to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Bohemian amateur theatricals in Chicago. According to some of us, the first performance in Chicago took place March 17, 1863, which date is given in Mr. Václav Lenocho's "Paměti" (Memoirs), and will be found even in some of the old records of the Slovanská Lípa [name of the oldest Sokol unit in Chicago--meaning Slavonic Linden Tree]. It seems, however, that our historians of the theater have made an inadvertent error. Announcements in some of the preserved issues of contemporary newspapers indicate that the first performance was given February 22 of that year in the former dance hall on Canal and Van Buren Streets. Of course, they had no stage scenery at that time, and no doubt many other necessary properties were missing. But in spite of all this, the show was a success, which is proved by the fact that several more were put on during that season.



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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 9, 1912.

SOKOL CHICAGO RESURRECTS AN OLD PLAY

Yesterday the dramatic group of Sokol Chicago presented the almost forgotten play, "Pražský Hadrník" (Ragman of Prague), which used to be played more frequently under the title of "Věrné Srdce Židovské" (The Faithful Jewish Heart).

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 6, 1912.

THE FINANCIAL OUTCOME OF SLAVIC BENEFIT  
PERFORMANCE OF "ŽERTVA NA BALKÁNĚ"

The performance of the play, "Žertva Na Balkáně" (Balkan Oblation), staged by the dramatic group of Sokol Chicago last November 17 for the benefit of the Balkan Slavs....netted \$57.54. The total proceeds were \$342.95; expenses, \$285.41, consisting of \$108.80 for rental of the hall, drinks, and draft license, \$34 for the music, \$5 for printing of tickets, \$19 for posters and window cards, \$5 to the prompter, and the balance for sundries.

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1912.

THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE OF THE JEDNOTA ČESKÝCH DAM

The grand lodge of the Jednota Českých Dam (Unity of Bohemian Ladies) presented its annual theatrical performance yesterday. It was held for the Jednota's own building fund, and the play was "Maloměstští Diplomati" (Small Town Diplomats), one of František Štolba's lesser works, but one offering considerable difficulty for mere amateurs.....

The performance, in spite of the fact that the play is not particularly fitted to our conditions, pleased the enormous audience, and the organizers may be fully satisfied with the night's moral and financial success.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1912.

FROM OAK PARK

The Vzdělávací Klub Pavla Čechová (Educational Club Pavla Čechová) of Oak Park staged a new play last Saturday under the name "Zrzava" (A Redhead).....

This play was first presented by the Oak Park Club in the hall of the Česko-Anglická Svobodomyslná Škola (Bohemian-English Free Thought School) at 18th and May Streets on November 24.....

.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 29, 1912.

"DÍVKA ZLATÉHO ZÁPADU" A SUCCESS

The success of the performance given by the dramatic group of Sokol Chicago in its hall on Kedzie Avenue last Sunday night was tremendous. The "Dívka Zlatého Západu" (Girl from the Golden West) proved to be a very attractive play. This admirable picture of American life will be repeated this coming Sunday.....

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1912.

"ŽERTVA NA BALKÁNE"

It was expected that yesterday's performance by the dramatic group of Sokol Chicago would turn out to be what it should have been--a Slavic demonstration. By that demonstration the Chicago Bohemians should have proved that they are Slavs and that they can become enthusiastic and inspired for a common Slavic cause, if need be.

A great deal was expected from the demonstration, but the results were very disappointing. Apparently there are very few Slavs among Chicago Bohemians, because they could not fill more than one half of the hall. This is a sad fact, because it must be taken as an indication of the degree of our national consciousness, our sincerity of feelings, and particularly of our willingness to help.....

However, notwithstanding this mediocre attendance, the theater was permeated with a peculiar, festive atmosphere which grew in intensity with each act of

II B 1 c (1)

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1912.

I G

the splendidly performed play, "Ľertva Na Balkáně" (A Balkan Oblation).

The program started with a prologue.....

After the prologue, the song "Šumí Marica" (Marica [River] roars [Bulgarian national anthem]) was sung and the tableau, "Bulgars before Constantinople," ....was presented. A festive overture composed of national songs was played ....and then came the play itself.....

Although somewhat antiquated....it ranks above the average in plays of its period.....

.....

We do not yet know how large a share of the net income of the play will go to the Slavic Red Cross. But we do know that its moral success is great.....

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3626

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1912.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS

The dramatic group of Sokol Chicago, so ably led by its director, Mr. Jindrich Weidner, has been particularly fortunate this year. The group's performances have constantly been given before sold-out houses, and the choice of plays has been pleasing to the public.....

In selecting the plays, Mr. Weidner likes to delve into the past of the Bohemian theater.....as was demonstrated by yesterday's performance of "Jiříkovo Vidění" (George's Vision) and "Strakonický Dudák" (Piper of Strakonice [town in southeast Bohemia]).....

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1911.

THE "JINDRICH MOSNA THEATRICAL AND BENEVOLENT CLUB"

Several days ago, we published a report about the developing of unusual activities of Bohemian amateur actors, even in the newest local communities. Today, it should be mentioned that in the very midst of our own Czech element, in Pilsen, quite a number of young enthusiasts of both sexes have organized so that in the coming fall season they intend to give theatrical performances, lectures, and recitals for the entertainment and mental recreation of our Bohemian people. The membership consists of persons to whom the stage is not new for they have appeared on various stages of the old homeland long before this. Many of them attended the dramatic schools of the foremost actors, and there is no doubt that even now they will be able to demonstrate their talents, if their efforts are sufficiently appreciated by our countrymen.

This theatrical club will appear under the name: "Jindrich Mosna

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- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 30, 1911.

Theatrical and Benevolent Club" and will give its performances in the Lad. Klacel Bohemian-American School at Nineteenth and Leavitt Streets. That which Mosna was to the theater-loving people of Bohemia, these amateurs, with their endeavors and unselfishness in this sphere of human activity, want to be for all Bohemians who have chosen this land as their new homeland. They aim to furnish them with sufficient entertainment in their mother tongue, the Czech language.

This club really will not be only theatrical, but benevolent also, which is best proven by its last resolution, which states that the net profits of its first performance is to be donated to the Bohemian Charitable Association.

Officers of this club are: Frank Brazda, president; Mrs. M. Riha, secretary; Bohuslav Linka, treasurer; J. Stoces, director. We wish these industrious, unselfish workers much luck so that their efforts may be crowned with success.

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IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 17, 1911.

THEATRICAL AMATEURS OF CHICAGO JOIN IN THE PROPOSAL  
TO ORGANIZE A NATIONAL THEATRICAL AMATEURS ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Chicago theatrical amateurs was called last Saturday, chiefly those old amateurs who for many years past have been and still are active upon our amateur stages. The occasion being the picnic of Sokol Slovanska Lipa, headed by our old amateur theatrical pioneer, Mr. Joseph Jurka.

The following named persons were present in response to a special circular sent out: Mmes. Libuse Bilek, Daskocil, Fligl, Frelich, Hladovec, Nechansky, Piper, Stejskal, Stolf, Uher, Vanek, Zarobsky, Zeman, Messrs. Bartizal, Cerny, Cizkovsky, Dusek, Fligl, Fricek, Hospodsky, Legat, Nechansky, Ort, Vanek, Jar. Mayer, Vlach and Jurka. Those present made known their approval to such an organization, and those absent sent an excuse in writing by Messrs. Filip, V. Nemravek



Denni Hlasatel, July 17, 1911.

and A. Pregler.

Mr. Jurka began the meeting in the open air of Mr. Opatrny's park. He explained that the organization of Bohemian theatrical amateurs in the United States is a necessity in order to concentrate amateur theatrical forces and attach our youth to the heart of Bohemian Thalia. He spoke in favor of taking steps toward that end, mentioning that in the organization of a Bohemian Amateur Theatrical Association there would be given a more forceful expression to the honoring of the memory of Jindrich Mosna, the greatest Czech comedian on the legitimate stage. Mr. Hospodsky then spoke, saying that in this respect that the entire West looks to Chicago, to that center of large communities and colonies of the West, where there are so many theatrical societies and associations in need of sources of new talent.

The proposal of the amateur associations of New York, which is as follows,

Denni Hlasatel, July 17, 1911.

was adopted: "Let the various amateur theatrical associations in Bohemian America unite after the example of the Central Amateur Association of Bonemia into one family, lead by an organization under the name Central Union of Bohemian-American Theatrical Amateurs Jindrich Mosna in order to work toward the regeneration of amateur acting in Bohemian America."

It was then decided that Mr. Joseph Jurka temporarily perform the office of president and secretary, transacting all matters which come up and call the next meeting.

A motion by Mr. Jurka was unanimously adopted that the amateurs gathered here express deepest sympathy and sorrow over the tragic death of one of their most zealous members and also a friend of the Bohemian theatre, Mr. Vaclav Cervenka, who died in Lipska, Germany. This expression of sympathy is sent to his immediate family and all surviving friends. The meeting was then adjourned.



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1911.

RESULT OF THE DRAMATIC COMPETITION SPONSORED BY THE  
AMATEUR CIRCLE "JOSEF KAJETAN TYL"

The Amateur Circle, "Josef Kajetan Tyl," of Town of Lake, in February of last year, offered two prizes for the best Bohemian-American comedy and a portrayal of life. Four works were entered in the competition, two plays from life and two comedies.

A five-man jury composed of Messrs. Otto R. Fuerst, editor of Denni Hlasatel; Jos. Jiri Kral, editor of Spravedlnost; F. L. Motsky, a member of "Ludvik's Theatre"; R. J. Psenka, editor of Svornost and Dr. Jar. E. S. Vojan, manager of C. A. T. K. (Bohemian-American Press Bureau), disqualified both comedies, "Anarchists," and "Pulnocaci," (Night Owls) as being unsuitable. In the case of the other two works, the judges decided to accept them for the competition, because they show exceptional merit, and are assured of great success upon the stage.

PROJECT  
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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 26, 1911.

Neither one of them is perfect, both will need rewriting in some parts to heighten the scenic effects, and neither is so deeply Bohemian-American as to cut into our life and show some characteristic trait, but both have many good parts, and more than once Bohemian-American influence appears. As a result, both prizes, fifty and twenty-five dollars, were awarded to these two works. "Obeti Jpadku" (Victim of Defalcation) received first prize, and "Za Velkym Cilem" (High Aims) received second prize. The authors of these plays are requested to send their names to the secretary of the Circle, (Mr. Jarda. V. Burian, 1502 West 18th Street, Chicago), at their earliest convenience, so that the names may be announced to the Bohemian-American public, which has followed the contest with sincere interest.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 26, 1911.

### AMATEUR PLAY MEETS WITH SUCCESS

The dramatic and singing club, Antonin Dvorak, had great success with the play "Hospodar a Vymenkar" (Farmer and Trader), in the "Theatre California" last night. The place was sold out long before the beginning of the performance; every one of the 900 seats was occupied. The songs of the farm-hands, boys and girls, were acknowledged with hearty applause; the costumes were a feast for the eyes of the audience. The play itself was in the hands of seasoned amateurs who knew the atmosphere and the background for the action from experience and instinct.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. XZ13

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1909.

AMATEURS PLEASE IN COMEDY.

p. 2--"Palackeho Trida Cis. 27," a comedy by the never to be forgotten actor and playwright Samberk, was presented by the Amateur Players to an appreciative audience at the hall of "Slovanska Lipa," the evening before last.

The success of the performance was guaranteed by the excellent humoristic features of the play, and in no less degree by the artistic skill of the Amateurs. Throughout the performance the audience was shaking with laughter. The individual players outdid each other. Let us take, for instance, the character of "Bunka," the owner of four tenement houses; did not Mr. Mulac act the landlord in an ideal manner, just as Samberg had intended him to be? In the impersonation of the ruler over forty-seven tenants--of the bloated rich man--who is innocent of his success, there is hardly any professional actor who could excell or even equal the achievement.

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 27, 1909.

This should not mean, however, that he alone deserves praise. Mr. Drmola, in the role of the public porter-messenger "Fersky," used the would be diplomatic language of the flunkey, prescribed in the play, in an inimitable manner. Mr. Jurka as "Kulisek," the orderly, honest member of the shoemakers' guild, Mr. Vanek as "Vroubek," his plaintive and enamoured help, Mr. Lang as the shoemaker's apprentice with the urchin's behavior and the constant smirk on his face, they all played their parts with a humorous natural ease. Other players also were in their own element.

Among the actresses there was Miss H. Ruzicka as "Nanyinka," the master shoemaker's daughter, who attracted general attention by her talent and charming appearance.

During the intermission a band of six musicians led by Mr. Kostka entertained.

The success of the affair naturally calls for more frequent theatrical performances by the ambitious Amateurs.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1909.

**CREATE THE AMATEUR ACTORS' UNION.**

p. 12--When the Chicago Bohemian amateur-actors recently commemorated the hundredth birthday of Joseph Kajetan Tyl, the founder of Bohemian literature, they unanimously expressed their opinion, that the celebration should be the impulse to new and organized activities for the perpetuation of the name of the great Czech, and also to instill into their work the ardor of former times.

It was suggested to unite the amateurs into a solid organization, first in Chicago, and gradually to propagate the idea among the Bohemians of the whole country.

The respective appeals we had made before proved not in vain, and we are glad to announce that an unification is anticipated in the near future.

The time-honored association "Ochotnici Slovanske Lipy," has undertaken the task of centralizing the diverse groups of amateurs.



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1909.

These pioneers of Bohemian amateurdom met Sunday in their old home on De Koven street and after a chat about former times of theatrical life, settled down to ponder over the means for the recuperation of their art which admittedly is not prospering now as it had in former years.

Mr. Joseph Jurka, one of the oldest amateurs, spoke words as can only he who has known the Bohemian stage thoroughly, and who firmly believes that the theatre is the mainstay of Bohemian national sentiment.

After the discussion Mr. Kapsa was elected chair<sub>m</sub>an, Mr. Jos. Lang, secretary, and Mrs. Ant. Cervenka, treasurer. First consideration was given to the question of how to keep the cash box of the amateur organization from being perpetually empty. It was pointed out that the actors very often forgot their own needs while devoting their time and labor to the entertainment of others. It ~~has~~ happened that when one from their ranks was called into the great unknown there was not money enough left to put a note of condolence into the newspapers, to buy flowers for the dear departed colleague, or to pay for the most primitive burial.



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 2, 1909.

It was decided to arrange a performance for which the Sokol-organization would furnish the hall in the Slovanska Lipa rent free. Then Mr. Horacek proposed the creation of an amateur-union and all those present agreed upon its absolute necessity if amateur-acting is not to be doomed to gradual but certain disintegration.

A committee of three is to select amateurs for the formation of a body of actors worthy to represent the new union.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1907.

### THEATRICAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN SETTLEMENTS

There was much activity in the theatrical field during the Christmas holiday season. On some days plays were presented in five different halls, and all of the performances were well attended. Although most of the performances were given by amateurs, most of the acting was remarkably good and the plays were well selected.

Amateurs rarely repeat their performances, although learning lines and characterizations require much work and time. Amateurs, don't you think that better use should be made of your work and that your rewards might be greater? Would it not be advantageous to you if you did not limit yourselves to only one performance, after having gone to the trouble of studying?

Suppose the theatrical group in the Pilsen district paid a visit to the little theatre of the Tabor district, to "Bohemian California," or Town of Lake? If these visits were returned, if the groups frequently exchanged

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 29, 1907.

friendly visits, thus fostering a co-operative spirit, we believe that the theatre interests of the individual Czech settlements of Chicago would derive lasting benefits. In this way, the amateurs could offer a more varied, colorful, program with alternating performances. They would not have to study too many new plays in one season, and thus they could conserve valuable time which they could apply to the penetration of characters and the painstaking mechanics of staging.

This suggested collaboration would naturally have to be worked out systematically, and all the Czech amateurs of Chicago would have to join forces for the creation of one large theatrical family.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1907.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF HISTORIC ACTIVITY.

The Ludvik Theatrical Association opened its fifteenth season by Jos. Stolba's "Jegi System" (Her System) last Sunday. The Bohemian audience assembled in Thalia Hall showed that it intends to support future performances, that it has retained its predilection for dramatic art, which, especially in our new homeland, should be a school for us Czechs and a place of sociable recreation and intellectual delight. Diverse human traits are represented upon the stage, the good ones and the bad; it may, therefore, be called "The Theatre of the World."

Every lover of the art eagerly anticipates the opportunity to visit the theatre. Not only may he enjoy a laugh if the performance is good, but he will always carry away a bit of instruction, while the gestures and words of the actor may linger in his memory for his lifetime. The theatre is a necessary item in human life, and for some a downright indispensable one. The public fills the house, and then it is up to the actor to prove his value.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1907.

The good actor, the artist, reigns over the audience. Our Theatrical Association has been active among us Czechs for fourteen years a long span of time. The public manifested its esteem for the actors, and many of those who support them today have been, during the fourteen years, educated by them.

For the fifteenth time the Association assures the Bohemin public of its earnest intention to keep the Czech Muse of the drama upon a pedestal, the highest possible.

The public and the actors will take this proclamation to their hearts, and we hope the Bohemin people of Chicago will give the efforts of the actors their enthusiastic support.

The play, "Her System" chosen for the opening, was written by Stolba in the year of 1905, and represents one of his most recent works.

Stolba is known to theatrical circles as a dramatist of remarkable genuineness and individuality.

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 18, 1907.

The study of his characters means a hard nut to crack for every actor; his figures are full of healthy humor; we meet them all in his "Her System." But there is no caricature in the plays; an actor given to exaggeration and extemporizing is amiss.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1907.

FROM BOHEMIAN CALIFORNIA

Theatrical performance given by children of the  
Vojta Naptstek Bohemian School

p. 1, Col. 2 -- Yesterday evening the children of the Bohemian School of Vojta Naptstek presented two theatrical plays. The children and the patrons of this school are very active and ambitious.

The children played their parts happily, courageously and with such sincerity as only the children can express. Roles for these plays were assigned to those most capable to perform them, therefore the plays were very well presented and entirely successful.

The first performance was a comedy, in which both girl and boy students participated. This was not a very difficult play, but it was very comical and interesting. Some of the young actors played their roles in an original manner. They took these roles rather seriously, which made it amusing.

The entire cast of the second play consisted of girls, who presented a simple children play very nicely. The audience which was laughing and shouting

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 29, 1909.

during the first performance suddenly became very quiet and attentive because of the wonderful picture that these girls portrayed upon the stage. They were dressed in attractive and colorful costumes, adapted to their roles, which gave the stage a magnificent appearance. Music played during the greater part of the play, forming a pleasant background to the entire program which was enjoyed immensely by the large audience.

The children were taught these plays and directed by Mr. Hladek, who is a teacher of the fourth grade at the Bohemian school. Mr. Brousek's orchestra furnished the music, and other adults assisted in the arrangement of the program.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 10, 1907.

CHILDREN'S THEATER.

p. 1. col. 4.. The Bohemian Children's Club and Nursery of Chicago, will give an old favorite play, "Cinderella." It will be played in the Bohemian language.

Our children are very active and talented, presenting their plays quite often and always successfully. Whoever has once seen our children (our hope to the stage) act, will always take the opportunity to see them again. It is inspiring to watch their clever and talented acting, especially when the play is given in the Bohemian language.

All these plays are examples of skill and very interesting. The teachers at the clubs and nursery teach and direct all plays. One must see these plays by our children before one can value the work of the teachers and the students; therefore we invite all who can possibly come to be present.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 13, 1907.

PLAYS FOR BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN CHILDREN

P.1--Mr. B. Hladky, the well-known and ambitious teacher of the fourth grade in the Vojta Naprstek Bohemian School, has written and arranged plays to be presented by the students of the School.

A collection of his plays will be published in book form by a publishing company of Chicago.

Mr. B. Hladky has taught Bohemian at this school for several years, achieving more success with the students than any teacher had done before. He teaches his scholars thoroughly and is well liked by them.

His book of dialogues is recommended for all Bohemian schools. It contains plays for all occasions.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1906.

CHILDREN'S THEATER.

p. 1, col. 1.. Children from the Bohemian children's clubs and nursery will present a very well known play called "Snow White." This play is especially prepared for children although adults will also find it very humorous and interesting. It will be staged today in the Thalia Hall located at 18th and Allport Streets.

Parents of the children which are participating in this program are requested to be present so that they may see what their children are taught at these Bohemian clubs and the nursery. The general public is also invited to come and above all to bring as many children as possible. This play was arranged and will be conducted by the teachers of the children's clubs and nursery.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Vlasatel, June 14, 1905.



SILVER JUBIL . OF KLUB BOLES LAV JABLONSKY

P.1--The commemoration of the Foundation of our Bohemian dramatic society, the Klub Boleslav Jablonsky, was celebrated yesterday. It was an event of great importance not only for the club itself but for all amateur players as well. It cannot be denied that there is a cessation of activity among our amateur actors; gone are the delightful evenings which they so often used to provide for us. The amateurs have gone to sleep, it seems, either because of their own lack of interest or on account of unfavorable circumstances. But the Jablonsky Dramatic Club still holds up the banner of amateur art. Not even in times most adverse to their activities has that banner ever wilted; it has reared itself with virile sturdiness as if proclaiming to all Bohemians: "Our amateur art still lives and with God's help will never perish!"

And for twenty-five years the Klub Boleslav Jablonsky has kept on in grand style. What a countless number of performances have been arranged; what a wealth of education and entertainment has been provided for our people! The Club has gained unusual favor and affection among Chicago Bohemians of all

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, June 14, 1905.

classes; what wonder, therefore, that a multitude gathered last night in the Bohemian-American Hall on Eighteenth Street to show their appreciation of the tireless activities of its members!

The meeting was opened by Mr. Joseph Beran, who in sincere and unaffected phrases described all the Club's activities, referring to its foundation twenty-five years ago, its frequent struggles for existence, and its final victory.

II B 1 c (1)Svornost, Jan. 13, 1890

## THREE MUSKETEERS



The theatrical performance given yesterday by the capable dramatic Club, "Thalia", in the hall of the "Ces. Angl. Svob. Skola", (Bohemian-English Liberal School), was not so well attended as was expected, nevertheless, in view of the unfavorable weather it was satisfactory and for those who came there was certainly arranged a nice enjoyable evening.

The drama, "Three Musketeers", is new on the local stage, based on Historical facts and boundless ecclesiastical intrigues in the court of Louis XIII. The scenes portrayed are artistic and truthful and the entire play so well arranged as to compel the spectator to wait for the finish to see how it ends.

The leading roles were in the hands of some of our older proven actors and were well acted. The Three Musketeers (Jos. Jurka, F. Taraba, and E. Benes) D'Artagnan, the novice (Vac Lench), Richelieu (Mr. Adamek), Willers (Mr. Meyer, Anna (Miss Kucera), Constance (Miss Bedlanova) and Lady Winters (Mrs. O. Tradovaska) are all deserving of praise for their work.

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BOHEMIAN

Svornost, March 24, 1885.

DRAMATIC SCHOOL.

Last Sunday we visited with pleasure the dramatic school on 18th Street, where the director of this theater, Mr. Fr. Kosak, has gathered thirty pupils, fifteen boys and fifteen young girls, whom he is coaching in declamation, recitation, rhetoric, and dramatic art. He educates them as good amateurs for our Bohemian theater, which will interpret to the Bohemian people the works of Bohemian dramatic authors.

They will make their first public appearance in a short time to demonstrate the progress they have made by their zealous and diligent studies. By doing this they will enlist themselves in the national service, by cultivating the dramatic art they will educate themselves and help to educate and elevate the entire nation.

Svornost, April 14, 1884.

## THE THEATERS

Six successful plays were given by the Bohemians yesterday. In the Sokol Hall was produced a very difficult play, "Rewisor" (The Comptroller), played to the complete enjoyment of the audience. The dramatic society Kolar (Cyclist) played "Svedove Na Morave" (The Swedes in Moravia), with great success. Those that played the major roles were without reproach. In the hall of the Bohemian-American Sokol was played the drama "Katovo Posledni Dilo" (Hangman's Last Deed). The citizens on the West Side had a wonderful entertainment arranged by the All-Bohemian Youth. We expressed here our opinion generally, a more detailed explanation would demand too much space.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, Sept. 24, 1883.

HAMLET ON THE BOHEMIAN STAGE.

Yesterday the society, Jednota presented "Hamlet". The main character was played by one of the best amateurs, Josef Kerner, who bade us farewell. This explains the extremely large attendance. - The Bohemians have proved that they understand how to honor an amateur, who always has offered his services with extreme zeal and unselfishness, and always responded, when he was summoned for a public appearance.

Not long ago we expressed a decision on the serious responsibility of featuring Shakespeare on the amateur stage, and we have decided not to write any criticism of similar enterprises. But to our surprise the play of last night was exceptionally excellent. It was a quiet glorification of our most diligent worker of the stage and, at the same time, the farewell to him.

That Mr. Kerner had studied, especially, the part of "Hamlet" was easily seen from his interpretation and only yesterday, we understood what a big portrayer of dramatic character will be lost to our Bohemian amateur theater.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30273



Svornost, Sept. 24, 1883.

It is too bad, so much the worse, as we never will have an amateur who would sacrifice so much. Mr. Kerner's interpretation of any character was absolutely conscientious. - He was, so to say, a white raven, a blessed exception. - We are very sorry to be losing such an authority. The audience expressed its satisfaction by loud applause, and Mr. Kerner was much applauded after each appearance on the stage, but that was all.

Anyhow, the world is ungrateful. For so many sacrifices, for such faithful work for our people, not a little wreath, not a green leaf, was presented to our beloved amateur as a proof of the gratitude and appreciation of our community.

The Bohemians are not sensitive, they have good will, but must be animated by someone.

In another city, where there is, maybe, one half of the numbers of Chicago's Bohemians, such an occasion would not pass so coldheartedly.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Svornost, Sept. 24, 1883.

Our amateur earned, certainly, an open public gratitude, and yesterday was the right day to show to him our appreciation and gratitude. In spite of unfavorable weather the hall was filled to capacity. There was no room to stand. "Hamlet" was a surprise to us. We never expected such a good performance.

While we don't intend to spoil the good impression we will not mention the mistakes, which in many instances were, alas, not small, that's why we are finishing this article with our heartiest wishes to Mr. Kerner for best success and prosperity.

WPA (ILL) PHOTOGRAPHY

SVORNOST, November 11th, 1879.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30270

The Pastoral Play "Kriz V Potoka"

(The Cross By The Brook) given last night was enjoyed by an overflowing attendance of a select part of our public. The play presents a charming picture of country-life, and the participants were accorded a hearty acknowledgement for their efforts. Especially "Evicka" (Eva) as played by Mrs. M. Vaskova, and "Stepan Potockych" (Stephan Potocky) as played by Mr. Koerner, who were accorded the highest laurels of the evening.

Though we have not seen Mrs. Marie Vaskova play in recent years we were able to recognize in her characterizations the same dynamic force as of yore. Mr. J. Benes played the part of "Ambroz" with utmost perfection, and Miss Papik playing the part of "Marian" was also very much liked. Mr. E. Basse was very original in his portrayal of the "Landlord." Miss A. Jurkova was excellent in her characterization of the "Miller's Daughter." The various other characters were a great help in rounding out

II B 1 c (1)

BOHEMIAN

SVORNOST, November 11th, 1879.

a fine performance. The decorations were beautiful. Since this is the last performance under the direction of Mr. James Kostner, it is hoped that under the new director the Bohemian Theatre may be equally successful.

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II B 1 c (1)  
II B 3

BOHEMIAN

SVORNOST, November 11th, 1879.

Entertainment.

The first theatrical entertainment to be given by "Sokol Cechie" (Bohemian Gymnasts) proved to be successful as was expected. The entire program was excellently given, if one takes into consideration, that this was the Sokol's first such effort. The comedy of itself was enough to keep the public satisfied.

With this fine beginning, enthusiasm for the "Sokol Cechie" among the public will no doubt be multiplied many fold.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



SVORNOST, October 27th, 1879.

Theatrical in Sokol Hall.

The director of the play given in "Tel. Jed. Sokol" (Gymnastic Society Sokol) Hall last night could not have<sup>1</sup>any other manner ingratiated himself so much with our theatre-loving public than by last night's performance of Tyl's drama "Stare Mesto A Mala Strana" ( Old Town and Small Town ) in it the author describes with his own distinctive cleverness the trials and tribulations which befell "Praha" (Prague) and our native land under the governments of invaders and through the internal dissensions among the Bohemian Masters themselves.

We saw that the many enthusiastic, individual patriotic utterances of love and respect toward our native country and its<sup>1</sup> glorious history had their influence even among the older American settlers, encouraging their patriotism and their sense of nationality.

The version of patriotic love and devotion portrayed in the characters of "Eliska"

II B 1 c (1)  
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BOHEMIAN

SVORNOST, October 27th, 1879.

(Ella) played by Miss A. Koerner, "Jana Z. Wartenberku" (John of Wartenberg) played by Mr. J. Jurka, "Opata Kunrada" (Abbott Kunrad) played by Mr. A. Palda, was delivered with enthusiasm and acknowledged in a like manner by a large audience.

The parts of "Jakuba" (Jacob) by Mr. J. Benes, "Aufenstein" by Mr. J. Hass, were well liked and there is no doubt that when Mr. Hass becomes accustomed to the stage he will be a fine actor.

We would be pleased to see them more often as we did last night. In fact the production last night can serve as a standard of comparison of the progress our players have been making year after year. In the name of the public we thank our amateurs for the enjoyment derived through their efforts.



SVORNOST, April 21st, 1879.

[SOKOL SOCIETY GIVES "ZMATEK NAD ZMATEK"]

The farce "Zmatek nad Zmatek" (Error upon <sup>an</sup>error) was performed in the hall of "Telocviene Jednota Sokol" (Gymnastic Society Sokol.) The acting was carried out in such a manner as to indicate that our actors need more time to familiarize themselves with comedy.

The performance seemed to incline throughout to the tragic. It became monotonous and somewhat gloomy in spots.

Even at that, the play was quite humorous and brought forth considerable laughter from an enthusiastic public.





SVORNOST, December 9th, 1873.

[DRAMA "DEBORAH" AT SOKOL HALL]

"Deborah" a drama given at the "Telocvicne Jednota Sokol" (Gymnastic Society Hall) last night was played to the satisfaction of the public. After diligent preparation, all characters were quite capably enacted especially Deborah, Hannah and Joseph. One fault we noticed was when Godfather Mathew came rolling from the church with the other people, he held a pipe in his mouth upon which he puffed like a small railroad engine. Another was when the Surgeon who in spite of his high standing on the stage forgot himself and spoke the English word "Well."

The attendance could have been just a little better.

Svornost, Chicago, September 17th, 1878.

[TYL DRAMATIC CLUB GIVES PLAY]

The Dramatic Club "Tyl" enacted in V. Czech's Hall last Sunday with great success "Flieglovo cino-hru Mila" (Fliegl's play "Sweetheart".)

The actors carried their respective roles through with ability. The play was well attended as it was a benefit performance for our unfortunate countryman, Mr. J. Lisky. The public left the hall very much pleased with the way the play was carried through.



II B 1 c(1)

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, June 24, 1878.

BENEFIT FOR L. FVORAK

There was a theatrical performance at V. Czech's Hall yesterday. This was a benefit affair for L.D. Vorak, who is a teacher at the Bohemian-American School.

The play would have been much better acted had there been less dependence upon cues.

It is also regrettable that so few members of C. S. P. S. (Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Society) were present in support of this worthy purpose.

Svornost, June 7, 1878.

[NEWSBOY BENEFIT SUCCESSFUL]

The "Strakosovy" concerts given a short time ago for the benefit of the Newsboy's home were very successful.

After paying off a sizeable debt there remains a cash fund of £1000.00.

II B 1 c (1)

BOHEMIAN

Svornost, May 18, 1878.

REHEARSAL

Rehearsal of "celebrated case" (Slavna Pravni Pre) at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. Amateurs will kindly come to the stage at 7 o'clock in the evening as the play will start at 8 o'clock without delay.

Fr. Kozak-Director.

BOHEMIAN

II. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(2) Dancing

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1922.

NEWS FROM THE LIBUSHKA BOHEMIAN  
BALLET SCHOOL

Last Wednesday the Libushka Ballet School gave a performance in the hall of the Sokol Chicago. The concert and ballet were managed by Mrs. Libuska Bartusek-Brown. The audience was a select one. Miss Milada Krametbauer was a co-operating artiste. It was an unforgettable evening, truly beautiful, for the pupils' performances bear proof of the great industry devoted to the art of the ballet by the directress. Everybody in the audience recognized the fact that much intelligent and painstaking labor must be spent to bring forth such amazingly fine results, particularly as regards the very young tots whose number exceeded the rest of the ensemble in precision and grace.

The reason that the Libushka Ballet School is so very popular is that our Bohemian parents take great pride in having their youngsters trained, and we

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II B 1 c (2)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 15, 1922.

cannot take up this space to name every single performer, however great their merit may be.....

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II. CONTRIBU-  
TIONS AND  
ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(3) Festivals, Pageants,  
Fairs and Expositions

II B 1 c (3)

II B 2 f

II D 10

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 13, 1922.

REPORTS MADE BY THE FEDERATION OF BOHEMIAN  
FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS OF CHICAGO

[Abstract]

The Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol v Chicagu (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago) arranged a Posviceni (Old Czech Country Festival) on September 17, 1922.

The receipts, gifts, etc., are listed below in detail. [Here follow the names of collectors and contributors, amounts collected, and in many cases also the objects contributed. The list is three full columns long and is omitted in translation.] The total receipts were \$6,171.93, the total disbursements, \$1,753.67, the net receipts, \$4,418.26.

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II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

II B 1 b

I A 1 a

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1922.

A FESTIVE BOHEMIAN DAY IN THE HARRISON HIGH SCHOOL

The Czech students of the Carter H. Harrison High School, in co-operation with the faculty of that school, have prepared a splendid program for a Czech festival day. The Czech Festival is to entertain the members of a conference of high school principals and teachers of Chicago which is to be held next Friday, November 24. There will be about two thousand school superintendents and teachers attending this conference. This occasion is of particular significance for us, since the program prepared by the Czech students is to be purely Czech in nature, as the management of the Harrison High School is desirous of presenting to the great number of guests examples of Czechoslovak music, song, and folk art. The [concert] will be given between the hours of 12 noon and 2 P.M. on the day mentioned above, and also on the day preceding the conference the same program will be presented to the general public in the assembly hall of the school. It will consist of the following numbers:

1. Czech melodies by Safranek played by the Czech students of the school;

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- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1922.

II B 1 b

I A 1 a Three things: Their love of truth, and an unshakable faith that  
IV some day that truth would finally be victorious; their love of  
beauty, which they saw in nature and reproduced in the folk orna-  
ment and the folk song; and, finally, their love for their native soil, which  
they cultivated by the sweat of their brow and with their eyes full of tears,  
until the plains, the hills, and the valleys blossomed out like a garden.

"In this exhibit one will have an opportunity to see samples of folk art, as  
much of it as could be obtained in this city, an art which originated under  
the thatched roofs of the Czech, Moravian, and Slovak peasants, and was  
handed down from one generation to another. These simple peasant huts were  
the studios, and the peasant mothers living in them were the art teachers of  
this sort of folk expression. The natural scenery surrounding these people  
furnished much inspiration to these 'schools of art'. America has a right to  
hope that this spirit of Czechoslovak art will not die in the hearts of those  
who come to our shores, but that it will enrich American life and culture.

"Besides these creative arts, there was also music and song. The Czechoslovak

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 18, 1922.

II B 1 b

I A 1 a folk songs are rightly placed among the best [examples of folk song].

IV Only the Irish and the Scotch tunes equal them in beauty and in feeling, and none surpass them in these respects. No wonder that the Czechoslovak nation has contributed so much to the music of the world! Its great composers, Smetana, Dvorak, Novak, Fibich, and many others, found inspiration for their work in the songs of the folk.

"The greatest of all the ethnic characteristics of the Czechs is their passionate love of truth. Bohemia was almost annihilated for its ideals of progress; it may be that it will suffer again for the same reason, but the love of these people for truth will never be destroyed, no matter how great their suffering and the sacrifices which they have to face. I have presented the highlights of the Czech character, traits which ought to be cultivated and utilized in the creation of the American character."

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1922.

III H

IV

YESTERDAY'S FESTIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN LADIES' UNION

We are still far from having a complete history of Bohemian-Americans; but should some able and unbiased writer ever record such a history, he would have to devote considerable space to a description of the development of the club life of our Bohemian-American branch [of the Czechoslovak people]. That this branch is rapidly growing is a well-known fact; a manifest proof of it is given by [some] of our great benevolent and mutual aid organizations; a still more eloquent proof is found, however, in the reports of the various brotherhoods and sisterhoods of an increased number of members. That most heartening phenomenon is observable, in the first place, in the truly astonishing growth and development of our greatest women's organization, officially known as the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Bohemian Ladies Union).

Yesterday that great body of women and girls, which by its long and successful career, and by its nationalistic and charitable work undeniably occupies one of the foremost positions in the life of the Czechs of America, reached

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1922.

III H

IV the high-water mark in its membership, when it signed up its twenty-five thousandth member.

It was to be expected that our ladies would celebrate such a significant event in an appropriately dignified and brilliant manner. After weeks of extensive preparation the actual celebration finally took place yesterday in the spacious hall of the Sokol Chicago, Kedzie Avenue and West 24th Street. The celebration was attended by a great number of members and friends of this, our largest women's organization, and was characterized by a program which was truly representative of the significance of the great event. The program began with the playing of the American national anthem. As soon as the inspiring strains of that hymn began to vibrate, there appeared an electrically lighted sign on the stage bearing the legend "25,000".....

At the end of the anthem, during the playing of which the audience patriotically rose to its feet, the president of the Grand Lodge of the state of



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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1922.

III H

IV Illinois, Mrs. Anna Brychta, addressed the assembled members. In a brief but hearty speech she recalled the bitter beginnings of the life of the organization, greeted the assembly, and then introduced Mrs. Karolina Rychlik, one of the original charter members of the Jednota, who came specially from Cleveland, Ohio, to be present at the celebration.

Mrs. Rychlik, who is the only surviving member of the group of women who founded the Jednota, had intended to thank the president for her words of praise and respect, but found it impossible because of the long-lasting and vociferous applause which greeted her appearance on the stage. When at last the storm of applause calmed down, the aged lady delivered her festive address, which was considered the gala number of the program. Mrs. Rychlik proved herself to be an excellent speaker, and it was a pleasure to listen to her address, which follows:

"Dear guests and sisters! With a certain feeling of national pride but likewise of gratitude, springing from a knowledge of a patriotic duty done, I

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1922.

III H

IV take this opportunity to address you on the occasion when the Jednota Ceskych Dam, the strongest women's organization of our nation, has reached the unheard-of number of twenty-five thousand members. It was ever the love of their native land, coupled with the desire to improve the lot of that people, that gave us our origin, that surround the entire being and consciousness of the Czech immigrants. That this is so was demonstrated chiefly by the most famous Czech immigrant and teacher of the nations' Jan Amos Komensky (John Amos Comenius). That master spirit, imbued with a prophetic vision during Bohemia's greatest debacle, predicted a victory for his beloved Czech nation attended by a new glory yet to come. That prophecy has been fulfilled due to the effort of the greatest living Bohemian--Professor Masaryk, the efforts of the Czech legions, and the strong support given to the cause of liberation by America; and last but certainly not least, by the ample support given that cause by our sisterhood.

"One could have spoken with an equally prophetic spirit about the future of our Jednota at the time of its birth. Yes, we had a prophetic vision when

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1922.

III H

IV we stood around the cradle of our glorious organization. Fifty-two years ago we planted a seedling of a tree from the tree of Bohemia between the Atlantic and the Pacific--in the city of Cleveland. That seedling sprouted, grew, increased in growth, became mighty in its growth, flourished and blossomed out in the red and white blossoms of Bohemia; it bore fruit and soon the songbirds inhabited its branches and built nests among them. We prophesied to the women of Czech origin that some day that tree would afford a shade within which they might rest pleasantly. O yes, it was all a dream, but a very live one, for it turned out to be real: The seedling actually grew, and mighty was its growth. It was the tree of the Jednota with its great wealth and its 145 strong branches, and what is more, with its 25,000 members, each member a lush green twig on that mighty tree. And what do the red and white blossoms of that tree symbolize? They are our national gifts, the patriotic names of the 145 branches, and, what is still more important, they represent the patriotic feelings of our Czech sisters. And the fruits borne by that tree? They are our benevolent acts in sickness and in death, and the shade of that tree affords protection to the unfortunate

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III H

IV sisters who become widows, or to the orphaned children of the sisters.

The tree finally bears the slogan of the Jednota: 'Enlightenment gave birth to woman's freedom'.

"And now a question crosses my mind and clamors for an answer: What were the causes of, and the conditions for, the successful growth of that gorgeous tree? Who was the gardener; who was its cultivator and protector? It was, first of all, the healthy trait of Czech human nature, which was ever characterized by its humaneness, its morality, and its desire for enlightenment. The second cause of the development of the tree of the Jednota was the free and fertile soil of the United States of America, a soil into which the healthy Czech seedling was glad to sink its roots. Finally the third cause of the successful growth of the tree of the Jednota was its conscientious nurses, the industrious women and gardeners, all of them women who were imbued with the spirit of Czechdom which, in its last analysis, is the spirit of sincerity, of truth culminating in sisterly love and in Free Thought. These women gardeners and nurses not only pruned away the sterile and dry shoots that

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1922.

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IV /occasionally/ developed, but they were also able to rid the tree of all undesirable cankerworms; they cleared away the weeds which sought to grow alongside, and they aptly controlled the intrusive insects which might endanger the life of the tree by their parasitism. It was often a difficult and an unpleasant task. Let us hope that such tasks will not ever have to be performed again. Darkness and ignorance was, is, and will be the real reason for so much misery in this world, and, according to our own constitution, it is only the enlightened, freethinking woman who may have a place in our organization. Let the shining light of the Jednota cast its salutary, inspiriting beams first upon our own membership, and then upon our whole nation; let it enlighten us and our paths, so that we may soon be rid of our internal enemies and parasites. At the beginning of my speech I touched upon the greatness of our Comenius; it is now my desire to finish the speech by mentioning him again. That mental giant, when exiled in a foreign land, blessed his Czech people and, amongst other words, said the following: 'Live thou, O nation sanctified, and do not die. Let thy manhood increase constantly. Have faith and hope; yea, be assured that after the storms and

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1922.

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IV      hurricanes have passed, the control of thy things shall return to thee.' And lo and behold! His bold prophecy came true after three hundred years, during the World War. As he thus called to his own folk so do I now call to the members of the Jednota: Live thou o beloved union; do not die but flourish and become mighty for the good of all Bohemian-Americans, and for the glory of the homeland, the old and the new. And let thy womanhood increase constantly."

When this inspired address had been rewarded by a renewed burst of applause, and when Mr. Jurena's orchestra had displayed its musical abilities anew, there followed the presentation of an allegorical tableau representing the foundation and growth of the Jednota. It was preceded by a short and appropriate poem which was recited by Miss Olga Skaloud, who is one of the younger set of promising organizational powers which the Jednota harbors among its membership. Both the poem and the tableau were well rewarded by applause, which was meant for both the actual participants and for the special committee which arranged the scene of the festival. Then followed the

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1922.

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IV presentation of a diploma granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York to the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. The diploma was granted because of the very deserving organizational and other work done by the Illinois Grand Lodge for the welfare of the entire Jednota. It was handed over to Mrs. A. Brychta as the president of the Illinois Grand Lodge by Mrs. Anna Stolf, the retiring secretary of that lodge, and was accompanied by an appropriate speech by the retiring secretary. This ceremony was followed by the reading of a congratulatory message sent by the Ceska Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Bohemian Benevolent Sisterhood) and expressed verbally /again/ by Mrs. Marie Liska, the president of the /central/ Grand Lodge of the sisterhood. This tense moment commanded the attention of the assemblage and was loudly acclaimed. The next item on the program was another allegorical tableau representing the numerical strength of the Jednota in the State of Illinois. It was as artistically arranged as its predecessor. When finally awards were presented to individual lodges for their publicity work.... the program ended, and the entire assembly rose to sing the hymn "Hej Slovane!" (Hi, Slavs!) after which it was time to go home.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1922.

III H

IV Taken as a whole, the success of the festival was great, and it will, no doubt, serve as a further inspiration to the members of Jednota. Especially deserving of mention were the stage decorations, consisting of flags belonging to the various lodges whose members attended the celebration. The effect these flags made was really grand and speaks well for the good taste of the festival committee. The orchestra, too, ought to be lauded for its faultless playing of the various operatic and concert pieces. Due to an unfortunate circumstance a congratulatory telegram sent to the Jednota by one of our foremost local countrymen, Mr. Anton J. Cermak, reached the hands of the festival committee too late to be read before the assemblage. It was received with gratitude, nevertheless, and a mention shall be made of it upon occasion.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 10, 1922.

### THE CZECHO-SLAVONIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES GIVE A BAZAAR

The managing board of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) has arranged a splendid bazaar, the proceeds of which will be used for the preservation of their own hall located at 1126 West 18th Street. The many friends of this historically famous old building should visit it. The Spolky hall is one of our oldest nationalistic and club centers, in which our public and social life was concentrated for many years. It has fond memories for a great many of our countrymen and club workers, and there is a lively interest to preserve the historic institution for future times. The board of managers of the Spolky hall is tireless in its efforts to retain it for all the important nationalistic and charitable activities of our Czech organizations, and these efforts ought to be fully appreciated by every one of our countrymen. It is therefore anticipated that the bazaar which is given for the benefit of the Spolky hall will be well attended.

.....The bazaar is well equipped with a great number and variety of beautiful

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BOHEMIAN

II D 6

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 10, 1922.

and valuable objects, and, as an additional incentive for attending, there are many entertaining items on the program. The question of questions now is the one which will be answered by the award in the form of a beautiful American flag. Which one of the societies will win the award? The bazaar, which has been on for several days, will terminate tomorrow night with a splendid ball. The admission to this last event is fifty cents.....

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II B 1 c (3)

II B 2 f

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1922.

### BOHEMIAN FREETHINKERS HAVE A BAZAAR

The board of the Cesko-Anglicka Svobodna Skola (Bohemian-English Free Thought School) on West 18th Street has made preparations for a bazaar beginning today and extending through November 9 and 10, 1922. There will be a rich program consisting of music. You may be able to win many beautiful and useful gifts for both young and old. Visit the bazaar, therefore, and rest assured that you will be satisfied.

The bazaar opened today and is for anybody who has money to spend. Wednesday is the day named for our merchants. Thursday is to be the day for the Bohemian Free Thought organizations, and Friday is for the Sokols. It should also be made known that an orchestra, consisting of twenty members of the musical department of the Sokol Slavsky, will perform gratis on Friday evening. On Saturday there will be a splendid ball to mark the ending of the bazaar. All friends of the Czech cause ought to attend.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 6, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN-AMERICAN UNION PREPARES FOR A  
COUNTRY FESTIVAL

The Rad Petr Chelcicky cis. 18 Ceske Americke Jednoty (Petr Chelcicky Lodge No. 18 of the Bohemian-American Union) has made preparations for a real country festival which is to be held on Sunday in the Pilsen Park pavilion, West 26th Street and Albany Avenue.

The entire membership of the Lodge will meet here on this occasion, and we are assured that the entertainment will be really splendid. The festival is open to all who would like to spend a few pleasant hours among neighborly people; these, we can assure now that their time will be well spent. Mr. Vavrinec's orchestra will furnish the music in the afternoon and at night, and we are sure that there will be great activity in the park from the early afternoon till late at night. The festival begins at 3 P.M. Admission is 50 cents per person.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 29, 1922.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK ALLIES CLUB ARRANGES A  
HARVEST FESTIVAL

Those who enjoy a good old-fashioned type of entertainment will be pleased to hear that the Klub Ceskoslovenskych Spojencu (Czechoslovak Allies Club) has been busy preparing an old Czech harvest festival. The festival will be held in the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies') Hall, West 18th and South May Streets, tomorrow night at 8 P.M. Many of our countrymen who will attend this festival will come in national peasant costumes, and the committee has already prepared some special prizes to be awarded for the most typical peasant costume, (both male and female.)

In brief, it will be a true old Czech entertainment characterized by its hearty good humor and lack of restraint. There will be fun from beginning to end. The music will be furnished by Mr. Konvalinka's orchestra. Admission is 50 cents per person.

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II B 1 c (3)

II B 2 f

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1922.

OLD CZECH COUNTRY FESTIVAL A SUCCESS .

The Staroceske Posviceni (old Czech country festival) held on Sunday by the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools) met with such success as must have warmed hearts of all who were interested in the progress of our Bohemian school system. The Sdruzeni has for a number of years endeavored to keep the system up to a high level, and this was not easy when we consider that it involved great expense--debts which were liquidated chiefly by contributions made by our patriotic societies.....

The festival was to provide more of such support for those educational institutions of ours which are so important to our national life. Those countrymen who attended it were not only highly entertained but, at the same time, discharged their duty towards these schools in which a national feeling is aroused in our children, and where these children have an opportunity to learn the language of their parents.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 20, 1922.

The festival proper was preceded by a parade which started from the Vojta Naprstek School, crossed 26th Street and proceeded to Pilsen Park where large crowds of our countrymen had assembled. Soon the festival was in full swing. The festival committee provided various attractions such as booths in which all kinds of delicacies were sold; and it need not be emphasized that there was much buzzing activity around these places, just as at an old country festival. The committee deserves full recognition for their great work; thanks also are due to those who in any way contributed to the success of the venture.

It is indeed desirable that those people who derived so much pleasure from this festival last Sunday continue their interest in the welfare of our schools and aid the work which the Sdruzeni is doing so that it might continue to develop.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1922.

THE BOHEMIAN TRAVELERS AND POSTAL  
CARD CLUB ENTERTAINS

The Pohlednicovy a Zabavni Klub Letem-Svetem (Globe-Trotters [Bohemian] Postal Card, Travelers and Social Club) arranged its first great vintage festival for next Saturday, and the friends of this very active organization may be assured that a splendid entertainment awaits them, as is usual with all public affairs sponsored by this club.....By its support of all of our charitable and patriotic institutions and by arranging a number of good entertainments, the club has gained the friendship of a large number of our people, and we are certain that this friendship will again be made manifest on this occasion. The vintage festival will be held in Pilsen Sokol Hall on Ashland Avenue and 18th Street. Admission will be fifty cents per person.



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1922.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENT  
OF THE SEASON

The times in which we live are full of surprising phenomena and events, some of which act depressingly upon the human mind while others exalt the soul. In the latter category belongs the "Staroceske Posviceni" (Old Czech Country Festival) which is a joyful and refreshing event for our entire Czech colony of Chicago.

The Posviceni which was planned by the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol v Chicagu (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago) for the benefit of the Free Thought school system, will be held on Sunday, September 17.

Many an aged Czech grandfather or grandmother looks dreamily upon the charming cover design by Mikolas Ales which we have utilized for our

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1922.

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publication, the Svobodna Skola (Free [Thought] School); **this** wistful look is accompanied by sigh when the grandad or grandmother in question tries to recollect his or her childhood. And what of our Czech schools in America, the schools which implant in the souls of our children and adolescents a feeling of respect for the nationality of their parents; schools which endeavor to sow the seeds of the highest Bohemian idealism in the hearts of children brought up in an English-speaking school?

Surely everyone will find it most refreshing next Sunday to spend his time among the romping youth, to be amused by the charming folk dances, to taste the delicacies of Bohemian cooking. "O posviceni vsecko to voni" (At a country festival everything smells good [Translator's note: This is the first line of an old Czech folk song]) will be intoned by many a gourmet on this occasion when passing the booths filled with gingerbread, and others exuding the odors of smoked meats and sausages, and, finally, when he lands in the cozy dining hall [of the pavilion]. Fishermen will be given an

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1922.

opportunity to fish for a small fee, and the fattest possible carps will be swimming around in the tank on this occasion.....There will be many thousands of our people who will watch the parade of our children whose procession will start at 1:30 P.M., pass over West 26th Street, and end in Pilsen Park.

Nobody will regret having acted as a host to our children, but anyone who stays at home on this occasion will be sorry. Therefore, let our next rendezvous be at the Pilsen Park pavilion, Sunday, on the occasion of the Posviceni arranged by the Bohemian Free Thought school system. We know, indeed, that the joys of that day as well as the net proceeds of it will belong to those who are dearest to us--our children.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1922.

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE  
CZECHO-SLAVONIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

The brotherhood of the Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky (Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies) is hereby advised to attend the Staroceske Posviceni (Old Czech Country Festival) next Sunday, September 17. This festival was arranged for the benefit of our Bohemian Free Thought schools. It is our moral duty to attend this festival in the greatest possible numbers, and thus to aid the work of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol v Chicagu (Chicago Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools), and to make possible the continuance of the upbringing of our Bohemian children in the Czech tongue and in the spirit of Free Thought.

We ask you, therefore, to come in large numbers, proving thereby that you are true Bohemians and Freethinkers. Au revoir, Cespesaci! Translator's note: The term 'Cespesak', plural 'Cespesaci', is of local coinage. It is composed

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1922.

of the four initial letters C S P S (Cesko-Slovanske Podporujici Spolky),  
and signifies simply a member of that association.

Otto Pergler, president;  
Josef H. Filip, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 8, 1922.

NOTICE TO THE FESTIVAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Delegates who have accepted the responsibility of acting as members of the festival committee at the forthcoming "Staroceske Posviceni" (Old Czech Country Festival), which is being arranged by the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools), are urgently requested to come to a meeting today (September 8) at 8 P.M. The Meeting is to be held in the Vojta Naprstek School. Your presence at this meeting is required! Only ten more days remain before the Old Czech Festival will take place, and there is still much work to be done. At this meeting committees will be augmented by new workers, and work will be assigned to every committee member.....Therefore let every one who promised to work for the good of our schools be in his place on Friday.

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1922.

NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE SUCCESSFUL

The Narodni Pout (National Pilgrimage), which was held last Sunday for the purpose of raising a fund to purchase a Sokol athletic field, was successful above all expectations. It proved to be highly satisfactory to the committee on arrangements and to all our countrymen who attended. The Pout proper was preceded by a parade which started in the afternoon in front of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs; it passed up 27th Street to Crawford Avenue, then over 26th Street to the Pilsen brewery. During its entire course, the parade was greeted by thousands of people who followed its gay pageantry of paraders and floats with interest. The parade was headed by three brave lads on horseback, dressed in peasant costumes. Following them came Mr. Rubringer's band, then the police, the members of the Slovacky Vzdělavajici Klub (Slovak Educational Club), and finally a number of decorated automobiles and floats. One of the allegoric floats was decorated by the Slovaks, another by the Czech Postal Card Club; both of these floats were distinguished by their picturesqueness and the splendor of the allegorical groups. Before the parade reached its destination--Pilsen Park--it drew great

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1922.

masses of spectators; the crowd continued to grow so that in a short time the spacious park was crowded and buzzing with activity. Gaiety prevailed everywhere.

The booths attracted special attention. There were many of them, each more interesting than its neighbor, but all of them enjoyed much popularity among the visitors. Our Czech butchers had their booths where they sold hot wieners; they were hard put to satisfy the demands made on them. Another booth, put up by the Vcelky (Little Bees ladies' auxiliary of the Czechoslovak National Alliance), sold pickled cucumbers and herring. There was a booth selling gingerbread, managed by the Cicero Bohemian ladies. Booths were also operated by the Slovak ladies' auxiliary, the ladies of the Pilsen Sokol, the members of the Pohlednicovy Klub Svornost (Travel and Postal Card Club Svornost Concord), the Pamatik Odboje (Revolutionary Memorial), etc.

Later in the afternoon the grounds were visited by United States Senator Medill McCormick whose visit we mentioned in yesterday's issue; it goes without saying that he attracted wide attention. The Senator arrived in Chicago on



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 22, 1922.

Sunday afternoon and was met at the station by a committee of our Chicago countrymen who took him to the park. He made a brief speech to the visitors at the Pout and was applauded enthusiastically. He could not stay very long for he had to return to Washington on the same night.

As already stated, the Pout was organized for the benefit of the Sokols and the purchase of a summer athletic field; in this the committee handling the affair was greatly successful, for we may expect that the financial gain will be considerable.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 21, 1922.

HE CAME A GREAT DISTANCE  
TO ATTEND THE POUT

We had a rare guest at the Narodni Pout (National Pilgrimage) at Pilsen Park yesterday. It was United States Senator Medill McCormick, who came especially and by a special train from Washington, D. C. to spend some time among our countrymen. At the Union Station he was met by a committee consisting of the following: Messrs. Stepina, Frank G. Hajicek, Karel V. Janovsky, Kohout, Pelikan, Sikyta, secretary to the postmaster, the postmaster, Mr. Lueder, and United States Marshal Levy.

The committee brought the honored guest to Pilsen Park, where he was greeted by the managing committee of the Pout, and by festive music, and was presented with a bouquet of flowers. Because Congress is unusually busy at the present time dealing with some very important legislation, the Senator could not remain with us very long. He looked over the Pout, delivered a brief speech, and returned to the depot. By 6 P. M. he was already on his way back to Washington.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 20, 1922.

SENATOR McCORMICK TO VISIT THE  
NARODNI POUT

The office of the committee of the Narodni Pout (National Pilgrimage) has informed us that one of our guests will be U.S. Senator Medill McCormick. The senator has promised to attend the Pilgrimage at 4 P.M. to witness the festivities of the Czechoslovak people.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 19, 1922.

TOMORROW IS THE NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE IN  
PILSEN PARK

[Half-tone, two column-fifth of a page, showing, in three-quarter profile,  
two Moravian peasants.]

The Czechoslovak people of Chicago will meet tomorrow afternoon in Pilsen Park, located on West 26th Street and Albany Avenue, to rejoice and to amuse themselves in a true Bohemian country fashion. The occasion will be a real Narodni Pout (National Pilgrimage), which was organized to help to facilitate the purchase of an athletic field for the Sokols. Everybody who attends this festival will re-live and re-experience all the joys of Czech pilgrimages, such as he always looked forward to in his youth. At this Pout he will see all those objects and situations which entertained him so much on similar occasions, such as gingerbread booths, harmonica players, pretzel venders, a circus, and all those usual attractions which one meets at a pilgrimage. It goes without saying that there will be a Czech village band, etc.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 19, 1922.

In the afternoon there will be a parade in which our gay and variegated national costumes will cause much admiration. The Pout itself will begin at 2 P.M. admission is fifty cents.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1922.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGION POST OF CHICAGO

Brothers! On Sunday, August 20, 1922, there will be a Narodni Pout (National Pilgrimage) in the Pilsen Park pavilion. We have promised to turn out on this occasion in full parade regalia. Since it is a national festival it is our festival, and it is, consequently, the duty of every member, who is a good Czechoslovak, to attend....Our post will meet in front of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs promptly at 12:30 P.M., and the parade will start promptly at 1 P.M. and proceed to Pilsen Park. Come one, come all, thereby proving that you are able to appreciate this national effort--the fruits of which will benefit all the Chicago Czechoslovaks. Remember that when we went to war we were always on time in order not to miss the trains. Let us not "miss the train" next Sunday.

With fraternal best wishes from the Post of Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago, Illinois,

Albert Houska, secretary;  
3222 West 23rd Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1922.

### EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE

Before we know it, the time for our Narodni Pout (National Pilgrimage) will be at hand. In feverish activity the days pass; all preparations are completed, and all that remains now is our concern about the weather. Will it rain? That is the question now, for we have arranged a parade, a parade of such magnitude and variety as has not been witnessed since the days of the liberation of our old homeland. Now, that pageantry will be repeated. Men and women in their peasant costumes will take part in the parade which will also be under police protection. Should any one get hungry while marching, even that exigency has been provided for, there will be pretzel vendors and wiener sausage vendors along who will supply fresh and delectable food furnished by our butchers who were always helpful whatever our national problem happened to be.

Our friends from Moravian Slovakia will march in the parade together with our brothers, the Slovaks. The whole parade will be flanked during the marching by the sokols, both men and women. Under the banners of the sokols, the parade

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1922.

will wend its way to its destination--Pilsen Park. Ample provisions have already been made to care for the comfort and refreshment of the marchers after their arrival at the park.

....There will be enough to drink should thirst bother you, and should hunger disturb you, that too, will easily be cared for, for we shall have a fine variety of foods: roast beef, ham, and sausages galore.

We have not forgotten the youngsters; they will have their fill of ice cream, popcorn, and whatever else there is that makes a child's heart glad. The older boys and girls will find dancing their chief attraction, but there will be other attractions besides, which will fill your time with pleasure so much so that when the time arrives to go home you will want to stay. The aesthetic needs of man have likewise been provided for. The program prepared by the sokols will be truly grand. There will be folk dances by the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs; the now famous "sixteen" by Erben, [Translator's note; A choregraphic gymnastic feature] in which sokols of both sexes will take part; there will



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1922.

be precision drills by the Pilsen Sokol; "balloon" dances by the members of the Karel Jonas Sokol; the drill of the junior teams; Indian club exercises; in short, it is a program such as one sees on rare occasions. A cabaret has been provided for the older gentlemen, something truly glamorous! Besides our old Rubringer's band, music will be furnished also by the music department of the Sokol Slavsky, and you will have an opportunity to hear them and be convinced of how soothing they are! There will be a circus, something to look forward to; a harmonica player, a "King's shoemaker"; vendors of pickled cucumbers, and the rest of the picturesque falderal usually found at a county fair.....You may be certain that everything will keep you cheerful....And when you consider that all this has been arranged for the benefit of the sokols, that is, for the benefit of the whole Zupa Stredni (Central District of the American Sokol Union); when you further consider that the admission is a mere **fifty** cents, you will not wish to stay away, and, indeed, there will not be any of our people who would wish to remain at home on so significant an occasion as this. The parade will start promptly (and we mean it!)

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 16, 1922.

at 1 P.M. from in front of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs. Let your slogan be therefore: "To Pilsen Park next Sunday; to the National Pilgrimage. "Na Zdar!" (To Success!)

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1922.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SAINT WENCESLAUS  
FESTIVAL ARE IN FULL SWING

Last year the Distriktni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Chicagu (District Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of Chicago) adopted for its program for this year the slogan "Vse pro mladez!" (All for our youth!) All of our endeavors and conferences touching upon this problem are to be realized and crystallized at the great church festival, otherwise titled Svatovaclavska Slavnost (Saint Wenceslaus Festival), which is to be held on Wednesday afternoon and evening, September 27, 1922, that is, one day before the feast of Saint Wenceslaus. The festival is to take place in the beautiful garden and hall of Pilsen Park, South Albany Avenue and West 26th Street.

Certain preparations have already been made at previous meetings of the District Alliance, and the advisory committee of the Alliance, consisting of the clergy of our Bohemian parishes, unanimously approved the program

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Denni Mlasatel, Aug. 15, 1922.

submitted and will fully co-operate. The executive committee....has progressed so far in its work that the actual operations relative to the festival may now be started. In fact it has started already. Last Friday night the executive committee, the labor committees, and the delegates of our youth organizations met in the conference hall of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) to take the necessary steps in launching the work connected with the festival. The idea of a church festival was unanimously agreed upon by those present, and everyone was enthusiastic about it. No one in this group seeks personal profit or glory, and that alone assures us that the festival will be successful. Tickets were mailed to all men's and women's unions and organizations. We anticipate that everybody who has any understanding of this great idea will purchase at least one ticket. The ladies' societies and youth organizations have already signified their desire to manage booths and other attractions. The committees have divided their responsibilities as to work, so that with sufficient comprehension of this task lying before us, and

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1922.

full use of the time left to us, until September 27, we may expect the festival to be a success and a surprise to all the Bohemians in Chicago.

For the information of all our societies who might wish to join us in the work, we publish the following names: chairman of the labor committee: Mr. Frantisek Smejkal, 2809 South Kildare Avenue, telephone, Lawndale 5840; secretary of the arrangements committee, Mr. Vaclav Jedlicka, 2313 South Millard Avenue, telephone, Rockewell 9041. Send the money for tickets to: The president of the finance committee, Mrs. Marie Hanzlik, 2120 South Throop Street, telephone, Canal 5691.

The publicity committee of the  
District Alliance.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 12, 1922.

NOTICE FROM THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF THE SOKOL  
UNION

The Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance) has decided to have a joint Narodni Pout (National Pilgrimage) on August 20, with the Zupa Stredni (Central District of the American Sokol Union). The start of this pilgrimage will be at 12:30 P.M. sharp in front of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs. It was further decided that all members taking part in the parade are to be dressed in the Sokol uniform. All of the national and charitable organizations will take part in the parade and the Pilgrimage. Let us not make any promises but let us attend this pilgrimage instead, and attend in full numbers. In this manner we shall not only hasten the purchase of our own athletic field, which we now so sadly lack, but also we shall show the public that a promise made by a Sokol, his punctuality, and his honor are to be depended on.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1922.

JOHN HUSS' MARTYRDOM COMMEMORATED IN THE  
JOHN HUSS MEMORIAL

The Free-Thought community commemorated the martyrdom of John Huss in a celebration which took place in the Jubilejní Husův Dům (John Huss Memorial) yesterday afternoon. The memorial, which is located at 4236 West 22nd Street, was also the scene of the July Fourth celebration, commemorating the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, as well as the celebration in memory of the famous battle of Zborov (July 2, 1917), and in commemoration of the death of Karel Havlíček Borovský on July 29. [Translator's note: Karel Havlíček Borovský was Bohemia's most famous publicist who was persecuted by the Austrian government because of his inflammatory nationalistic articles and speeches, and was finally imprisoned.] The celebration was a dignified affair attended not only by the regular members of the Svobodná Obec (Free-Thought community) but by a great many men and women freethinkers as well. The program began at 2 P.M., with a speech of welcome delivered by the president of the Free-Thought community, Mr. Josef W. Egermayer. Grill's orchestra then

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played several compositions.... after which the chairman introduced the main speaker....Mr. Vaclav J. Petrzelka. The speaker mentioned four significant events which took place during the month of July. He said that these events were similar in character because the same basic idea motivated all of them: Faith in the victory of truth, justice, and human rights; [faith] in an ideal. "John Huss insisted," the speaker said, "that truth must never be abandoned. Though he was imprisoned for eighteen months at Constance, though he was ill and worn from imprisonment, he defied the council again and again, and refused to recant..... John Huss, a native of that part of Bohemia which has been characterized by a people of unflinching and stanch character [Southern Bohemia], looms up before us as he goes to his death at the stake. He met physical death, but morally, he gained eternal victory." [Translator's note: Much of this speech, which is devoted to a discussion of the life and heroism of John Huss, is omitted in translation.]

"~~Here~~ is a lesson to be learned: To speak the truth and to defend it, even if it cost us our lives, and ~~dammned~~ be he who for a crust of bread, abandons the

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Denni Hlasatel, July 5, 1922.

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truth." [Translator's note: The speaker then discussed the battle of Zborov (July 2, 1917). I have translated one short paragraph to convey the general tenor of the speech.]

"The Czech people must never forget the significance of the great battle of Zborov; it was a remarkable struggle of our border armies in Russia against the armies of Karl [the Hapsburg], and Wilhelm [the Hohenzollern], and their glorious victory....."

Two poems were recited; "Svetlo V Temnotach" (Light Shineth in the Darkness) by Svatopluk Cech, was recited by Miss Miluse Splichal, and "Americka Neodvislost" (American Independence) by Miss Anna Mirosovsky.....The audience then sang the [famous nationalist song] "Hranice Vzplala Na Brehu Ryna" (A Pyre Blazed on the Banks of the Rhine). [Translator's note: The song referred to has become one of defiance against the Roman Catholic Church.] This very successful festival ended with a speech made by the chairman. The band played again, and as a final gesture, Miss M. Zeman recited a poem describing the tragedy which took

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place on July 21, 1621, on the Staromestske Namesti (old town square) at Prague. [Translator's note: Shortly after the battle of the Bila Hora (White Mountain) in which the Catholic army was victorious, twenty-seven Bohemian nobles, all of whom were Protestants, were beheaded.]

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 5, 1922.

NEWS FROM THE CESKOSLOVENSKA  
OBCHODNI KOMORA v CHICAGO

The board of directors of the Oriental Commercial Exposition of Bratislava, Slovakia has requested the Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Komora v Chicagu (Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce of Chicago) to inform the commercial interests in its vicinity that the second Oriental Commercial Exposition will take place during the week of July 9-16, 1922. We deem it our duty, therefore, to inform all our countrymen who are about to leave for their old homeland to visit this exposition and to spend a few days in Bratislava. By so doing, they will gain experience and valuable information on the quality and advantages of such commercial contacts as they will be able to make on this occasion. According to the information received by the Komora, all kinds of goods will be exhibited at the aforesaid fair, and many of our countrymen will have an opportunity to make valuable business contacts which promise to bring mutual advantages.

The board of directors of the exposition requested us, at the same time, to

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 5, 1922.

ask our local manufacturers and businessmen to send their catalogues and other commercial literature in case they could not attend the fair personally. We advise our countrymen, therefore, not to omit doing so, and to take advantage of this invitation, for businessmen from all parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa will meet at the Oriental fair, and it will be possible to make good contacts with them.

We are further requested to furnish reviews, periodicals, and other pertinent literature. Our countrymen may mail this literature, no matter whether it has been read or not, to Orientalsky Trh (Oriental fair), Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Our problem is to develop this important institution, and every one of us should put his shoulder to the wheel to make this possible. Let us endeavor to make the fair as famous as the Prazsky Vzorkovy Veletrh (Grand sample fair of Prague), so that it may attract all the businessmen of the world. We shall thus be rewarded with the knowledge that we have helped to develop the Republic of Czechoslovakia into a commercially self-sufficient state to which others will

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 5, 1922.

look with confidence. Do not forget that it is still necessary to be on guard so that the fruits of our independence may not be plucked by the enemies of our republic. Their hostile propaganda is very active, and we must therefore meet it with every possible resource. And do not forget that the Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Komora v Chicagu performs its duties faithfully.

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1921.

IT WAS A SUCCESS

Last Wednesday was the day scheduled for the Svatovaclavska Pout (St. Wenceslaus Pilgrimage) for the benefit of the Utulna Svateho Benedikta (St. Benedict Old People's Home.) It was held under the auspices of the Distriktni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (District Federation of Czech Catholics) in Pilsen Park on West 26th Street and South Albany Avenue. After the lively publicity given the Pilgrimage by the Svaz it was to be expected that the attendance would be most satisfactory, and consequently a considerable profit will be added to the coffers of the institution.

Even before noon a multitude of people began flocking into the Park, which in the early afternoon took on the appearance of a true pilgrimage place, so filled with people that they were like bees in a beehive. They were walking hither and yon between the rows of stands and booths abundantly

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1921.

supplied with useful household goods donated by our generous businessmen, and very few articles had to wait long for a buyer.

The afternoon was filled with an interesting program consisting of musical selections most successfully presented by a band of pupils of St. Procopius College of Lisle, Illinois. Also interesting was the drill of the youth of the several participating parishes performed under the leadership of local teachers. Before dusk, the place became the goal of friends of those actively participating and the general public, so that the Park became filled to overflowing.

The evening program was held in the pavilion and pleased everybody. It was opened by Mr. Tesar, director of the office of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (National Federation of Czech Catholics), who delivered a short and most fitting address on the significance of the day's celebration. His talk was followed by a musical selection after which a dance number by a wee

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1921.

little girl fascinated the audience, and was rewarded by enthusiastic and well-merited applause.

The principal speaker of the day was the Reverend V. Mikolasek of Lankin, North Dakota, who in kind response to the invitation by the Distriktni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku undertook the long trip in order to make his contribution to a good cause. He is one of our very best speakers. His speech centered in the appreciation of the fine work done by the Utulna Svateho Benedikta and the plea to our public for not only occasional but continued support of the organization.

The principal number of the whole program was the appearance of our well-known and popular violin virtuoso, Miss Hedvika Kovarik, who undertook a long journey from St. Louis, Missouri, to contribute to the success of the day. She had been stopping in St. Louis while on tour with a group of artists whom she joined some time ago. We have written about her on other occasions,



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1921.

and today we cannot do more than again to stress the fact that our public may be justly proud of having in her an accomplished artist who will no doubt have a very brilliant future. Accompanied on the piano by Miss Moser, she presented a number of musical gems that were most enthusiastically received by the attentive audience.

The Pout was an occasion for a contest of collections by the various participating parishes, the money to go to the Utulna. It was managed by the tireless worker and zealous leader, Reverend F. Bozek, chaplain of the Parish of St. Cyril and Methodius. As in the case of everything he ever undertakes, it turned out a fine success, and will bring the Utulna a considerable amount of cash. The St. Procopius parish was first, the second in generosity proved the Parish of Sv. Anezka (St. Agnes), the third, the Parish of St. Cyril and Methodius.

Our account would not be complete if we were not to mention the splendid

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 30, 1921.

work of the organizing committee and the tireless efforts of the ladies who have done all they possibly could to assure the success of the affair. They have every reason to be fully satisfied.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1921.

TO ALL CZECHOSLOVAK ORGANIZATIONS IN CHICAGO  
AND SUBURBS

Countrymen! The Pamatnik Odboje (Memorial of Insurrection), which is a department of the Ministry of National Defense in Prague, has sent to America a collection of documents pertaining to the activities of the Czechoslovak Legions, and forming an exhibition which will be open for public inspection in the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs on Lawndale Avenue and 26th Street from October 25 to October 28, 1921. This historically very valuable collection constitutes a visual description of the formation, development, and activities of all our Legions on all fronts of the World War. It is being sent to this country in order that our countrymen may see how our Legions lived and fought while the whole of Czechoslovak America was helping in such a substantial way in the liberation of our old country. The Czechoslovak Legions know how to appreciate the immense work done by Czechoslovak America for the independence of our old country, and the sending of the above-mentioned collection to America is an act by which the Legions want to show their gratefulness for the help that

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

III H

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1921.

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IV Czechoslovak America has been giving to make our revolution on the soil of the Allies successful.

In order that the exhibition of the Pamatnik Odboje may fulfill its mission it must have as large a number of visitors as possible. It is therefore the national duty of all Czechoslovak organizations in and around Chicago to use their influence in promoting the attendance at the exhibition. In that way they will prove that they have in grateful memory all the heroic deeds and sacrifices of our boys who did not hesitate to give all, including their lives, in order that our nation might be liberated.

We suggest that all our organizations to whom admission tickets to the exhibition have been sent sell these tickets in advance among their memberships, and if need be, order an additional supply from the office of the exhibition committee at 3646 West 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois. Organizations which for some reason or other have not received a supply of these admission tickets should send their names and requirements to Mr. Vincenc Vrdsky, secretary of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

III H

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1921.

I G

IV the committee. For the Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru (Fellowship of Czechoslovak Legionnaires) in Chicago, Jan Vosatko, president; Vaclav Ruml and Ant. Wagner, organizers of the exhibition of the Pamatnik Odboje; Dr. J. F. Smetanka, Czechoslovak Consul; for the Svaz Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru (Federation of Czechoslovak Legionnaires), Ludvik Kadera; Marie Cervenkova, for the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru; Josef Place, for the Sokolska Obec Americka (American Sokol Community); Albert Cada, for the Svaz Svobodomyslnych (Federation of Czechoslovak Freethinkers); for the Ceskoslovenske Podporujici Spolky (Czechoslovak Benevolent Associations), Otto Pergler; for the Grand Lodge of Czechoslovak Taborites, F. Had; for the Czechoslovak-American Foresters, Zikmund Chobot; for the Svaz Ceskych Katoliku (Federation of Czech Catholics), Jan Straka; for the Ceskoslovenska Jednota (Czechoslovak Unity), Dr. K. Neumann; for the Jednota Ceskych Dam (Unity of Czech Ladies), Anna Brychta; for the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Czech Benevolent Sisterhood), Marie Smrcka; for the Ceskoslovenska Bratrskaa Podporujici Jednota (Czechoslovak Benevolent Brotherhood), Dominik Pesice; for the Okresni Sbor Slovanske Ligy (County Board of the Slovak League), Martin Huska; for the

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1921.

IV Sdruzeni Ceskoslovenskych Bankeru (Czechoslovak Bankers' Association),  
J. F. Stepina; for Czechoslovaks of Evangelical Confession, Rev. Vaclav  
Vanek.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1921.

### CULINARY ARTS IN THE COLISEUM

During the first week of October the opening of the exposition "Kitchens of the Nations" will take place in the Coliseum. The exhibition is being given for the benefit of a fund for the building of a home for deserted girls, or girls arriving in Chicago in their search for employment, who have no friends in this city and no means with which to pay for lodgings. Such girls will be taken care of in the home and will be given help and advice in their search for work. A similar institution is now in existence in San Francisco, and it renders most valuable services there. The organizers of the exhibition, all of them ladies who are well known in Chicago society, are hoping that they will assure the building of the home from the profit of the "Kitchens of the Nations". There will be real kitchens in the exhibition, and they will be run by almost all nationalities whose settlements are in Chicago. In these "national" kitchens dishes will be served that are the most tasty and most popular, as well as characteristic of each individual nation. Also the best of bakery goods will be prepared and served there.

II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

I C

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 19, 1921.

The Czechoslovak section will be in charge of Mrs. Bessie E. Jirka, a lady who is very well known both in Czech and American circles in the city. Mrs. Jirka is the widow of the late physician and School Board member, Dr. F. J. Jirka, and mother of the popular Czech physician. She will certainly see to it that the Czech kitchen surpasses all the rest of them.....

The individual nations will have their own "days," and the Czech day will be October 5.....

. . . . .



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1921.

A PROCLAMATION TO THE BOHEMIAN ORGANIZATIONS  
AND TO THE BOHEMIAN PEOPLE OF CHICAGO

At the special meeting of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol v Chicagu (Federation of Bohemian Free Thought Schools of Chicago), held August 13, it was resolved that support be given to the Bohemian Free Thought School Teachers' Association, which association took over the arrangement of the Posvicenska Slavnost (Country-wake Festival). The association will arrange the same festival under a new name, the Ceskoslovenske Posviceni (Czechoslovak Country Wake), for the benefit of our Free Thought schools and with the co-operation of the Bohemian Free Thought people of Chicago. In the name of the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol, we appeal to all our societies, lodges, organizations, and to our Bohemian Free Thought people of Chicago in general, to work harmoniously for the benefit of the schools. We are convinced that none of the societies or the Bohemian Free Thought people will refuse their co-operation, because the progress of our schools is a mutual goal of us all. We also appeal to all the representatives of our

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

III C

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1921.

societies, who were appointed by them and who were in charge of the Posvicenska Slavnost, to attend a meeting which will be held Wednesday, August 17, at the Vojta Naprstek Bohemian Free Thought School.

Our principal organizations are requested to erect and supply, if that is possible, their own booths and our societies, without exception, are requested to work and put forth their best efforts and see to it that the Ceskoslovenske Posviceni be crowned with success. We hope that our organizations, our societies, and our Bohemian Free Thought people will put their shoulders to the wheel, and, although the time is limited, if we say to ourselves that we are willing to work and that we will use our energy, which is inborn in us Bohemians, then the Ceskoslovenske Posviceni must meet with success. For that reason we request your co-operation, for that reason we invite the Bohemian Free Thought people of Chicago to come to Pilsen Park, August 21, and attend the Ceskoslovenske Posviceni.

For the Sdruzeni Ceskych Svobodomyslnych Skol v Chicagu:

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1921.

Joseph Tichava, chairman;

Karel Soukup, secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1921.

II A 1

III C

IN BEHALF OF OUR AGED MEN AND WOMEN

It is generally known that the Bohemian Catholics of the city of Chicago established, with the permission of the Most Reverend George W. Mundelein, archbishop of Chicago, the so-called "Domov pro starce a stareny" (Home for the Aged). This home, which was most urgently needed, is located in Ceska Plzen [a Bohemian district in Chicago], at Paulina Street and Eighteenth Place, near St. Vitus Church. In order that the Home shall meet all modern requirements and that it be really a shelter for our aged men and women, where they can spend the last days of their lives in contentment, it has been necessary to repair the building thoroughly. The work on these repairs was started in June of this year under the supervision of the well-known Bohemian architect, Mr. Vaclav Rezny, who has promised us that next month the work on the building will be so far advanced that our Home for the Aged may be opened for its intended purpose.

The repairs and the inside equipment will cost a good deal of money--about

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1921.

II A 1

III C      fourteen thousand dollars--which amount we hope to scrape together, as soon as possible, from our numerous patrons and philanthropists and at the Svatovaclavska Pout (St. Wenceslaus Pilgrimage), which will be arranged by the Chicago district of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America) for the benefit of the Domov pro starce a stareny. It will take place on St. Wenceslaus Day, September 28, in Pilsen Park, at 26th Street and Albany Avenue.

All our Catholic societies, courts, and lodges--of both sexes--are represented in the Chicago district, and we are convinced that the officers and the delegates of these societies, courts, and lodges will put forth their best efforts and will see to it that the Svatovaclavska Pout meets with success.

The program of the festival will be very dignified and interesting for us --the Catholic Czechoslovaks of Chicago and vicinity.

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II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1921.

II A 1

III C      An excellent band, composed of students from St. Prokopius College of Lisle, Illinois, will participate in the program, and famous Bohemian speakers will deliver suitable speeches.

The afternoon program will be given by the children of our Catholic schools and by Catholic Sokols of both sexes. The members of our women's societies will take care of the booths, which will be filled with various useful articles, and the members of our men societies will try their best to quench the thirst of those who will be thirsty.

The admission tickets to the Svatovaclavska Pout can be bought at any parsonage in Chicago and vicinity, or at the office of the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe, 3205 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

From this day on, let the following be the motto of all the Bohemian Catholics of Chicago and vicinity: "Everything for our aged men and women at the Svatovaclavska Pout, September 28!"

II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 15, 1921.

II A 1

III C      Zdar Buh! (May God prosper it!).

With countrymen's greetings,  
The Reverend Frantisek Bozenek.

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III C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1921.

ALL ABOARD!

Let the Posvicenska Slavnost be an Example of the  
Enthusiam of Our Countrymen for the Bohemian Free Thought Schools

At last an accord has been reached. It has been agreed that the Posvicenska Slavnost (Country-wake Festival) will be arranged under the auspices of the Bohemian Free Thought teachers, and that all the sincere patrons of the schools and the Bohemian people in general be asked to put their shoulders to the wheel and help to make the success of this Festival possible. By this action also all the disputes will be settled. This agreement has met with the approval of the Bohemian people and a new harmonious activity can be seen everywhere.....

The only things which are yet needed to make the success of the Posvicenska Slavnost possible, are favorable weather conditions and the attendance of our countrymen in great numbers.

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

III C

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 14, 1921.

Therefore, let the following be the motto of every honest and good Bohemian soul: "All for one and one for all," and let us meet next Sunday at the Posvicenska Slavnost in Pilsen Park.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 22, 1921.

A REPORT ON CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD A NEW BOHEMIAN  
SCHOOL IN MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Upon the urgent call of the bazaar committee, the following Bohemian societies of Chicago sent their contributions to a bazaar which will be held to help provide funds for the erection of a Bohemian school in the Bohemian settlement of Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

The Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Pilzen (Sokol Pilsen Gymnastic Association), \$5; the Svornost Lodge No. 6 of the Bohemian-Slavonic Union, \$5; the Lincoln Lodge No. 52 of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies, \$2; the Devin Lodge No. 26 of the Bohemian Benevolent Sisterhood, \$2; the Vitezstvi Lodge No. 122 of the Unity of Bohemian Ladies, \$2; the Sokol Havlicek Tyrs, \$5; follows the names of Bohemian societies from other cities which also contributed to the fund. Total, \$95.08.

I hereby thank all the above-mentioned societies for their aid. Their names

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 22, 1921.

will be recorded in the minutes of the bazaar committee so that in the future our youngsters may see for themselves who it was that helped build our school.

I beg to be excused from sending letters of thanks to individual societies because we want to save on postage. At the conclusion of the bazaar, every society which contributed toward the fund will receive a financial report of the bazaar.

Respectfully yours,

A. Jecmen, secretary.

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II B 1 a

II D 10

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1921.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL  
IN PILSEN PARK PAVILION

It has been a long time since the Pilsen Park pavilion was host to such a select group of ladies as gathered there yesterday at the strawberry festival arranged by the Damsky Odbor Ceske Dobrocinne Spolecnosti v Chicagu (Ladies Auxiliary of the Bohemian Charitable Association of Chicago). The noble and beautiful purpose for which the festival was arranged attracted so many enthusiastic workers from all of our societies that the spacious pavilion was overcrowded. This enormous attendance was a satisfaction to the arrangements committee as it shows that the work and significance of the Ceska Dobrocinná Spolecnost is being understood and supported by our people. Such evidence of public support will also be an encouragement to further energetic work which will be so much needed this year.

The excellent program which was prepared by the chairman of the arrangements

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BOHEMIAN

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II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1921.

II D 10

committee, Mrs. Antonie Cervenka, started shortly after 2 P. M. The president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Mrs. Josephine Beranek, delivered a brief speech and welcomed the audience. First on the program was the zither virtuoso, Mr. Vaclav Fisher, who played two beautiful solos. He was rewarded by a storm of applause. The next number was an aria from the opera "Mignon," which was sung in real operatic style by Miss Helena Weiner. Mrs. Novy-Fiala was the accompanist. The ballet solo of little Miss Vlasta Vesely was a real surprise for the audience, and her performance gave proof of dilligent training and the great progress of our future prima ballerina. Miss Frances Adamek then sung an aria from the Bohemian opera "Rusalka". Miss Adamek and Mr. J. Janota sang a duet entitled "Ty, Ty, Ty" (You, You, You).

The Armour Ladies' Orchestra, consisting of twenty-five pieces, was the main attraction at the festival, and held the attention of the audience. In the meantime, when a group of little dancers was preparing for the last two

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1921.

II D 10

numbers of the program, Mr. Charles Novak, chairman of the tag day committee, spoke a few words on the significance of the Ceska Dobrocinná Spolecnost. The pupils of Miss Libuse Bartuska's dancing school appeared in the last numbers of the program. It was really a charming miniature ballet and Miss Bartuska, as an arranger and teacher, may be justly proud of it. Mrs. A. Cervenka then thanked the audience and a real strawberry feast followed, lasting until almost 6 P. M.

The arrangements committee was completely satisfied with the results because the proceeds of the festival were great. We congratulate the arrangements committee on their success.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

II D 10

III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 12, 1921.

TO THE ATTENTION OF BOHEMIAN AND SLOVAK ORGANIZATIONS  
OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

The arrangement committee for the Ceskoslovensky Karneval (Czechoslovak Carnival), which will be arranged by the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America), May 21 and 22, 1921, at the Ashland Avenue Auditorium, Van Buren Street and Ashland Boulevard, recently sent invitations to all the Bohemian and Slovak organizations of Chicago and vicinity to attend a special meeting. This meeting will be held on Wednesday, April 13, at 8 P. M., in the Bohemian-American Hall, 1440 West 18th Street, Chicago, and each organization will be asked to appoint a delegate to represent it in the said meeting. We again call the attention of all the presidents and the secretaries of these organizations to this meeting, and ask them to attend it as delegates of those organizations which, in the meantime, had no opportunity to hold a meeting and elect regular delegates.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

III H

Denni Masatel, Apr. 12, 1921.

At this meeting, very important preparatory work will be discussed and no one will be obligated by attending. We also invite all our self-sacrificing national workers, whether they are representatives of any organization or not, to attend this meeting.

This Ceskoslovensky Jarneval will be arranged for the purpose of gaining the greatest possible amount of money which will be used for educational purposes--for the establishment of a modern educational institution in Czechoslovakia where such a institution is badly needed if our nation is to succeed in the fields of international competition with other nations, and in all phases of human endeavor. This year's Carnival will be something altogether different, and by it we will step before the American public in a very dignified way. The Carnival will be visited by many famous persons.

Therefore, attend this meeting on Wednesday April 13, at the Bohemian-American Hall, and help us show what the united Czechoslovans of Chicago can do!

The arrangement committee.

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III C

IV

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1921.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE  
SVOBODNA OBEC (BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT COMMUNITY OF CHICAGO)

Yesterday the auditorium of the Husuv Jubilejni Dum (John Huss Memorial Building) witnessed an unusually enthusiastic audience of our countrymen and their children who came in large numbers to prove that they are interested not only in the success of the fiftieth anniversary celebration itself, but also in the success of the bazaar which is arranged in connection with the celebration. The celebration was scheduled to last three days, and yesterday, Sunday, the main event was held.

Long before the afternoon program started, people began to arrive from all parts of the city, and soon the Husuv Jubilejni Dum, 4236 West 22nd Street, was filled to capacity. Before the program started, a picture of all the members of the Svobodna Obec was taken by Mr. Maly, photographer, whose studio is located at Ridgeway Avenue and 26th Street. Mr. Joseph W. Egermayer then opened the program with a brief speech. After his speech, the children attending the

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- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 g

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1921.

III C

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Maticni Skola (a Bohemian Free Thought school), under the direction of their teacher, Miss M. Eliska Zeman, sang a number entitled "Vitezna Cechie" (Victorious Bohemia). This was followed by a tableau.....

The program continued with an address by the principal speaker of the afternoon, Mr. Vaclav V. Petrzilka, official orator of the Svobodna Obec. Mr. Petrzilka, in a lengthy speech which attracted the attention of the audience, discussed the significance of the two pioneers and leaders of our freethinkers in America, Professor Ladimir Klacel and Frantisek Boleslav Zdrubek. The speaker recounted the difficult period of the beginning of our Free Thought movement in America. He also pictured the hardships and sufferings of those who, being directed by the motto of our never to be forgotten Klacel, "Osmelme se zmudreti" (Let us be not too wise), propagated his teachings and philosophy, and who often reaped only ingratitude for their good will. Following the lecture, Mr. V. Carhoun and Mr. A. M. Grill rendered a violin number, "Pozdrav ze Sumavy (Greetings from Bohemian Forest), which was faultlessly executed.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1921.

III C

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The afternoon program was followed by the bazaar, the center of which was a booth decorated with a number of valuable articles, attracting the attention of prospective buyers from all parts of the building. The bazaar activity veritably hummed as though touched by a magician's wand, drawing to it all those who were present. Judging from all this activity, the proceeds of yesterday's bazaar were assured, and it is only to be desired that the profit be as great as possible since the purpose of the bazaar--the amortization of a mortgage which still encumbers the Husuv Jubilejní Dum--requires it.

The evening program opened with a piano solo, presented in an artistic manner by Miss B. R. Tichý. This number was followed by a solemn recitation by Mrs. A. Stajer. The well-known national and association worker, Mr. Joseph Jurka, then spoke on the future of the Free Thought movement. Following Mr. Jurka's speech, the activity around the booths was resumed in a lively fashion and articles on exhibit were rapidly sold. Liveliness and feverish activity reigned until late into the night when the visitors finally betook themselves to their homes, determined that today, Monday, they would go to

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 g

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1921.

III C

IV

the Husuv Jubilejni Dum again to listen to a beautiful program and to spend a few more dollars for the benefit of their representative building, their only Free Thought bulwark in Chicago.

The Svobodna Obec, which celebrates this significant anniversary of its foundation, accomplished much for the Free Thought movement during the time of its existence. After being founded through the efforts of Ladimir Klacel himself, it experienced hard times in its existence, and today it stands as one of the vanguards of the aforesaid movement. By erecting the Husuv Jubilejni Dum, about five years ago, the Svobodna Obec made it possible to establish a Bohemian Free Thought school in its building, a school which is now attended by about thirty pupils. The teacher in the school is Miss M. Eliska Zeman, our well-known countrywoman from Pisek, Czechoslovakia, who, for a period of thirty-five years, taught our children to learn our mother tongue, and whose only modest desire is that our Bohemian parents, all adherents of the Free Thought movement, will at last become conscious of the fact that it is not only in their own interest, but in the interest of the children themselves

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 g

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 28, 1921.

III C

IV to speak the tongue of their forefathers fluently, and therefore finally recognizing this truth, will send their children to this school.

The Svobodna Obec has, according to the report of its president, Mr. Joseph W. Eggermayer, approximately two hundred members. Mr. Vaclav V. Petrzelka has been its third official orator during the fifty years of its existence.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3277

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1920.

### SUCCESS GUARANTEED

Lively activity was in evidence in our memorial Pilsen Park pavilion yesterday during the early forenoon. Legionnaires, members of the Bazar Svobody (Liberty Bazaar) committee and members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago were busy classifying and putting in order articles which arrived, after some delay, and which must be sold before Christmas. The sight of all these notions, beads, miniature statues, legionnaire emblems, glassware, articles of porcelain, etc., really electrified everyone of those workers who were present, and inspired in them the desire to finish the hard task of preparing such an enormous number of articles for sale in a short period of time. Taking into consideration the fact that the goods were received late Tuesday night and that yesterday, at noon, the sale was merrily going on, we must acknowledge that our legionnaires still retain a sense of duty toward their brothers beyond the sea.

Beginning at about eleven o'clock in the morning, individual buyers were coming

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1920.

in with the intention of purchasing some of the articles on exhibition. Most of them came through curiosity. But they were so very surprised with what they saw that they bought until their pocketbooks were exhausted. The laughter and shouts of juniors and grownups echoed from all sides. At the sight of the articles on exhibition, the children, especially, could not be restrained, and they begged until their fathers or mothers bought something for them.

Yesterday's weather was detrimental to the efforts of the arrangements committee. But toward evening, when the rain ceased and it began to snow, throngs of prospective buyers came in, and soon the spacious auditorium was crowded. When finally, late in the evening, the pavilion was almost empty, the managers of this Christmas sale stated with smiles that almost half of the articles were sold. Today, weather permitting, the legionnaires hope to bring this sale to a close, and in the knowledge of a well-accomplished duty, they intend to wish a joyous Christmas to all goodhearted Czechoslovaks.

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BOHEMIAN

II D 10

III H

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 23, 1920.

Therefore, whoever intends to visit the pavilion today to soften the misery of orphans and poor cripples with pennies, should take a good hint and go there at once while there is still a chance to buy something.

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II D 10

III H

BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1920.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE BAZAR SVOBODY  
(LIBERTY BAZAAR) HELD IN CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 1920

Receipts:

Cash gifts, . . . . .	\$2,115.93
Tickets, . . . . .	3,371.34
Chips, . . . . .	7,359.49
Tickets to cabaret, . . . . .	209.90
Court-martial [attraction], . . . . .	426.53
Court shoemaker [attraction], . . . . .	173.04
Booth of the wives and friends of Legionnaires, . . . . .	2,028.11
Booth of the Czechoslavonic Union, . . . . .	370.35
Booth of the Slovak Educational Club, . . . . .	260.36
Booth of the Central District of the American Sokol Union, . . . . .	1,649.04
Booth of the Czechoslovak Aid Committee, . . . . .	812.95
Booth of the National Socialist Society Frič, . . . . .	637.20
Booth of Butcher's Union, Local 638, . . . . .	764.00
Booth of the Priadky, . . . . .	343.35

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BOHEMIAN

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III H

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1920.

Contest of politicians, . . . . .	\$1,774.15
Lodge Osvěta No. 58 of the Slavonic Benevolent Union, . . .	78.75
Restaurant and tearoom, . . . . .	1,350.55
Program advertisements, . . . . .	225.00
Booth of the Bohemian Branch of the American Red Cross, . .	540.31
Flowers, candies and miscellaneous, . . . . .	195.06
Total receipts, . . . . .	\$24,685.21

Disbursements:

Hired help, . . . . .	\$ 369.80
Postage and correspondence, . . . . .	68.71
Transportation of articles, . . . . .	198.02
Engraving, . . . . .	170.41
Posters, . . . . .	175.00
Programs, . . . . .	160.00
Printing . . . . .	586.50
Rental, to Sokol Havlíček Tyrš, . . . . .	24.00

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BOHEMIAN

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III H

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 21, 1920.

Musicians, . . . . .	\$ 381.00
Rental for pavilion and goods, to Pilsen Park Brewery Company, . . . . .	2,625.10
Decorations, . . . . .	119.00
Lost wardrobe, . . . . .	33.00
Crawford Athletic Club for withdrawal, . . . . .	125.00
Miscellaneous expenditure, . . . . .	122.74
Goods bought for the bazaar, . . . . .	<u>1,070.98</u>
Total disbursements, . . . . .	\$6,229.26
Net proceeds, . . . . .	\$18,455.95

The sum of \$1,188.70 has been sent to the Federation of Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Prague, Czechoslovakia; the sum of \$50 to the Jedlička's Institution for cripples, and the sum of \$12,500 has been deposited with the Živnostenská Banka of Prague, Czechoslovakia. Cash on hand, \$4,717.25.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1920.

DECISIVE STEP TAKEN

The executive committee of the Americká Obec Sokolská (American Sokol Union) in its meeting held October 25, 1920, unanimously decided to follow the Prague example in organizing the Všesokolský Slet (Mass Sokol Festival and Exhibition) which will be held in Chicago next year. Therefore the Chicago Slet will be conducted in a manner similar to the Prague Slets, and consequently it will be a miniature of those great national holidays celebrated in our old homeland.

Also approved was the proclamation to Czechoslovak-American Sokols as proposed by Brother Vladimír Struppl. According to this proclamation, various units of the central district of the Americká Obec Sokolská will be asked to

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BOHEMIAN

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III H

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1920.

select prospective members for the Slet committee, which will be officially appointed in the latter part of November. I should like to take this opportunity to request members of each unit of the central district to consider twice before sending in a list of selected brothers who would be willing to co-operate upon this great task. They are confronted with a great responsibility, because upon their selection depends the success or failure of the Slet.

The work in connection with the Slet is not delightful, and it is not easy. Only brothers who are really willing to work not only in weekly meetings, but also all of the time; who have in mind only the success of the whole; who are positive that they can discharge their functions honorably; brothers who are indefatigable and steady should accept the invitation of the

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BOHEMIAN

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III H

Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1920.

executive committee and join the circle of those who are ready to work. If such workers are selected and sent to us, then I am not afraid of anything; then I shall be convinced that the next Slet will meet with a success which will be a sweet reward for those who have worked to make it successful.

But the best and most disciplined committee would be of no use if there were no workers in Sokol halls, in units, and districts. These bodies are the foundations of all the success because, besides proper administration, a proper technical leadership must be displayed. Therefore all the Bohemians of America are urged to put their shoulders to the wheel.

Do not think for a moment that there is plenty of time. On the contrary, it is high time to begin the preparatory work in our Sokol halls at once.

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1920.

A solid foundation can be given to this project by unwavering attendance at gym classes in our Sokol halls, by unparalleled discipline, and by obeying the instructors' commands. Only in an organization where order and discipline prevails is there a possibility of reaching the goal. Do not miss a single gym class, and prepare yourselves for the national holidays. Show the world that the Sokols will never betray the principles of the Sokol movement, that they will always work for the benefit of all, until the highest aim is reached.

In conclusion, I make the following appeal to all the Czechoslovak people of America: Support this great Olympiad of ours with all your might; follow the example of your brothers in Czechoslovakia who, in spite of much worse circumstances, were so successful in financing the Prague Slet that no Government or City of Prague subventions were needed. During the World War you were the vanguard of our national causes--may you be the protectors of

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Oct. 31, 1920.

this 3let which will signify a further milestone in the history of the  
Czechoslovak people of America!

Vladimír Struppl.

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III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1920.

THE SOKOL SENTINEL

Vsesokolsky Slet To Be Held in Chicago in 1921

by

Vladimir Struppl

The executive committee of the Americka Obec Sokolska (American Sokol Union), in its past meeting, decided to arrange a Vsesokolsky Slet (Mass Sokol Festival) in Chicago in 1921. It will be a review of the ranks of the Czechoslovak-American Sokols--a review of their growth and a review of accomplishments of the Czechoslovak nation of America in the cultural fields. Therefore we must work diligently, right from the beginning, in order to make the Vsesokolsky Slet a success and prove that even we in America can honorably pass the test, and that we can boldly take our place beside the Czechoslovak Sokols in our old homeland.

There will be greater festivals than any ever seen before in Chicago, because the Vsesokolsky Slet will be held in connection with the celebration of the

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III H

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1920.

unification of all Sokols of the entire world into one inseparable unit. We shall show the world that even we are a universal element which must be taken into consideration, that we are able to appreciate the might of a single united organization. Those will be historic days which we shall live through in the presence of the representatives of the whole world, in the presence of our dearest brothers from beyond the ocean, from our old homeland. They will surely be glad to repay our visit to the Vsesokolsky Slet held in Prague this year, and we will prove to them that even we, the youngest branch of the Ceskoslovenska Obec Sokolska v Praze (Czechoslovak Sokol Union of Prague), are a creative unit which has the ability to survive. We will open our hearts to them just as they opened theirs to us at the time of our visit to our old homeland. In work we shall unite and in work we shall stand fast and inseparable in spite of snares and difficulties.

Such a program should be our aim and therefore we must not hesitate, but start upon the preparatory work instantly. Of first importance is the organization of the Sletovy Vybor (Slet Committee). It surely will be

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III H

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 30, 1920.

to our advantage if we follow the beautiful example of the Ceskoslovenska Obec Sokolska v Praze and organize everything according to their experience. As a member of the administration and foreign committee of the past Vsesokolsky Slet, I propose that the Prague example be followed.

The work should proceed as follows: The Americka Obec Sokolska should appeal to all the Chicago units to nominate prospective members for the Sletovy Vybor. The individual units should pick out tried and conscientious workers and recommend them directly to the Americka Obec Sokolska. This organization then, after careful consideration, should select and appoint these brothers to the Sletovy Vybor, which then would be established. The executive committee of the Americka Obec Sokolska should be fully represented in this committee. The Sletovy Vybor then should elect its officers, consisting of the chairman, two vice-chairmen, probably two secretaries, and the recording secretary. At the first meeting of the Sletovy Vybor, the chairmen of various committees should be appointed. These should be appointed in such a manner that the chairman of the Sletovy Vybor would be chairman of the foreign committee,

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1920.

the secretary would be chairman of the administration committee, and all the other members of the Vybor would be chairmen of various committees according to their knowledge and their abilities. These chairmen then should appoint those brothers who are really willing to help and to participate in these activities as members of their respective committees. The membership of various committees would depend upon the existing circumstances.

Besides the Sletovy Vybor, the following committees are to be appointed: Finance committee, technical committee, business committee, administration committee, foreign committee, transportation committee, lodging committee, arrangements committee, and building committee. The first three mentioned committees must be appointed immediately and must start the preliminary work at once. Besides these above-mentioned committees, a Slet office, under the management of the secretary of the Vybor, should be established and provided with sufficient help. The secretary should take care of the correspondence and fulfill the wishes and wants of individual committees.

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III H

Denni Ilasatel, Oct. 20, 1930.

He must be informed about everything, and therefore he is a regular member of the Sletovy Vybor.

The administration committee is the real center of activities as far as administration and organization work is concerned. It is the duty of every committee to consult this committee for advice upon all matters.

Besides the plenary Sletovy Vybor, the chairmen of various committees hold their own meetings and are authorized, in case of necessity, to pass upon various matters.

If the work is so divided, only success can be the result. A proof of this was the Vsesokolsky Slet held in Prague this year. Nowhere was there the slightest mark of hindrance; really astonishing accuracy was apparent everywhere. Each committee worked hand in hand with other committees just like clockwork. It was an organization tried by many years of experience which brilliantly withstood the test. Therefore, in the interest of the

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III H

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1920.

whole project, I ask that this be used as an example.

With this Vsesokolsky Slet we intend to invigorate our Sokol organization; we intend to avert the slow process of decay in our units. We firmly believe that the Vsesokolsky Slet in Chicago in the year 1921 will be a great success; we believe that the interest and enthusiasm of a majority of our honest and enthusiastic members of the Sokol organizations of America will be greatly strengthened.

The Sletovy Vytbor must be supported by all means, not only by Czechoslovak-American Sokols, but also by every Czechoslovak. The Czechoslovak people of America must take into consideration the enormous significance of this Vsesokolsky Slet for the Czechoslovak nation.

I hope that what I have said is not in vain, that the Bohemian and Slovak heart, which proved to be so generous during the period of the greatest distress and misery of our brothers beyond the ocean, even now will prove

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III H

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 20, 1920.

and show the world that it fully comprehends its standing in the Czechoslovak nation--to be its vanguard. Therefore, all of us, without exception, should begin to work for the benefit of the Vsesokolsky Slet in Chicago in the year 1921!

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BOHEMIAN

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III D

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1920.

III H

I E

THE LAST DAY OF THE BAZAR SVOBODY

IV

IV (Jewish) Our boys of the local Czechoslovak legionnaire groups, on many occasions, had convinced themselves that they enjoyed the confidence and favors of our people. This had been proved by the large attendance at every project so far undertaken by them. The same has been proved again, this time by the greatest project undertaken by our legionnaires--the Bazar Svobody (Liberty Bazaar)--by which our boys submitted **themselves, in a certain sense, to the test of public opinion.** The Bazar Svobody **really was such a test.** From Wednesday until last night our people have been voicing their opinions, and they finally have spoken out in such manner that, although it will be vexatious for somebody, it will encourage our boys to further work, which, if crowned with the same success, will bring the utmost satisfaction to our legionnaires.

This last Bazar Svobody has brought just such satisfaction to them today. According to the results, the people are apparently backing our boys. Our people offered not only their moral support in this project, but also--and this

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III D

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1920.

III H

I E is the most important thing--they gave financial support which

IV will be a great help to the widows and orphans of our fallen

IV (Jewish) legionnaires who at present are suffering in Czechoslovakia.

Just how large this assistance will be is impossible to state today. But it may be said now that it will be much larger **than** anybody had ever expected. An accurate statement of the total proceeds will not be available for several days until all the bills are audited. Temporarily we can say that the total proceeds will exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

Yesterday was the final day of the bazaar and therefore one of the most successful. Notwithstanding the fact that yesterday was a torrid day with threatening storm clouds, throngs of people gathered in Pilsen Park in the early hours of the afternoon.

At the same time, still greater throngs of people assembled in front of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs Hall and formed a gigantic parade which started to move forward at about 2 P. M. The parade was headed by a strong detail of mounted police, followed by the mounted marshal of the parade, Mr. Goldstein, a colonel

II D 10

III D

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1920.

III H

I E of the regular United States Army. To the tune of brisk marches  
IV by Mr. Rudolph Rubringer's band, the various sections of the  
IV (Jewish) parade marched by, stirring the enthusiasm of the great throngs  
of people who crowded the sidewalks of every street through which  
the parade passed. Our legionnaires, of course, were strongly represented and  
were greeted with real joy. They were accompanied by three allegorical floats  
portraying "War and Mobilization," "Our Soldiers at All Battlefronts," and  
"Captivity and Final Liberation". Besides this they also had with them a  
mounted machine gun. It also deserves mention that even a battle tank was to  
be seen at the head of the parade.

The legionnaires were followed by veterans, of whom two Civil War veterans,  
Messrs. William Kaspar and Stejskal, drew the greatest attention. Fairly repre-  
sented also were the veterans of the Spanish-American War and American legion-  
naires of the World War. Ladies of the Bohemian section of the American Red  
Cross marched in blue uniforms with white caps. Strongly represented were the  
Sokols of the Central District of the Bohemian-American Sokol Union, dressed in  
their uniforms. Further, we saw among the marchers many of our benevolent  
societies, organizations, and various clubs, which would take too much space to  
mention individually.

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III D

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1920.

III H

I E

IV The parade moved south to 27th Street, west to Crawford Avenue,  
north to 26th Street, east to Albany Avenue, and finally, at about  
IV (Jewish) 3 P. M., to Pilsen Park. At the Park all the marchers came to a  
halt before the main pavilion and listened to the strains of the  
American, Bohemian, and Slovak national anthems.....

The popularity contest aroused a great deal of interest among our people, as it is apparent from the number of votes given to individual politicians. Democrats received the following number of votes: John A. Cervenka, 82,055; John Toman, 21,210; Anton J. Cermak, 20,860; Michal Rosenberg, 8,750; Joseph Placek, 1,260; Adolph J. Sabath, 1,240; John McAndrews, 640; and J. W. Rainey, 560. Republicans: Joseph Z. Klenha, mayor of Cicero, 15,140; Frank Houcek, town clerk of Cicero, 7,000; August W. Miller of Chicago, 1,750; Eugene Debs, a Socialist, received 5,790 votes; and Mr. Frantisek Urban, who ran independently, received 25,380 votes. When the result of the contest was publicly announced, Mr. Frana Klepal called Mr. John A. Cervenka to the stage and decorated his breast with a gold star set with a ruby. Mr. Cervenka thanked the audience and assured them that this recognition given to him will force him to still greater

II D 10

III D

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 27, 1920.

III H

I E

efforts for the benefit of the legionnaires and for the whole Czechoslovak nation. Messrs. Klenha and Urban each received a gold star also. The announcement that a gold star will be sent to Mr. Debs, a Socialist, aroused great enthusiasm among the

IV

IV (Jewish)

people.....

Yesterday's attendance at the bazaar was colossal and did not dwindle even when threatening clouds appeared overhead and several squalls passed over.

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III B

BOULLE

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 26, 1920.

First Day of Bazar Svobody Draws Great Throngs  
of People

Our legionnaires did not work and hope in vain. The first day of their Bazar Svobody (Liberty Bazaar) has proved that their efforts will be crowned with success and that their hope to eliminate the misery of widows and orphans of their fallen comrades will not only be fulfilled, but also surpassed.

Although yesterday was only a weekday, although our fighting people long for a rest after the day's struggle, nevertheless, the attendance was great and gradually will be larger and larger until it reaches its climax on Sunday, when it will surpass anything that Wilsen Park has heretofore witnessed. The bazaar is such a colossal, such a perfect enterprise, that there has been

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 23, 1920.

nothing like it among us before. Whoever visits it once will go back every day. He will also bring his friends and relatives along, and he will work for this project to the best of his ability. And at the same time he may rest assured that he is agitating for a project which is most meritorious-- a project which is the best project ever arranged by the Bohemians of Chicago.

We do not wish to write a great deal about what there is to see at the Bazaar. Everybody should come and see it for himself. . . . .

. . . . .

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1920.

THE BAZÁR SVOBODY IS OPEN

The Great Project of the Czechoslovak Legionnaires  
of Chicago Opens Today

Today the gates of our historical Pilsen Park will be opened to a project whose foremost purpose is to lend aid to those crippled and sick warriors who fought for Czechoslovak independence, and to widows and orphans of our fallen legionnaires. Czechoslovak-America is expected to help. During the war, and in the period following, the Czechoslovaks in America gave a great deal, but this was almost nothing in proportion to their might and wealth. In order to get more, the golden key to the Bohemian-American pocketbooks must be found.

Today, the key is in the hands of our legionnaires.

At the time when the gates of Pilsen Park are opened, a stream of gold, silver, and currency will also start to flow; and each drop of this merry

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1920.

stream is designated to fill some hungry belly, to clothe some ragged person, to kindle a fire in some cold fireplace, to wipe away tears from some weary face, to enliven hope and faith in many a despondent bosom. Anyone who would hesitate to enrich this beneficent stream would really not be worthy of the name of Bohemian, Slovak, or of man.

Our American Czechoslovak legionnaires, with the help of many hundreds of our willing countrymen, initiated this project. But the creators of the Bazár-Svobody (Liberty Bazaar) did not for a moment depend upon the assumption that only a simple call to our countrymen to fulfill their duties would be sufficient and that the Bazár-Svobody would successfully accomplish what is expected of it for the benefit of those who suffer. They initiated a project of such a nature that, in itself, without any appeal, it is a great attraction for thousands and thousands of our countrymen, and which will be a meeting place for all the Czechoslovak people of Chicago and vicinity during the next five days.

Never in the history of our Pilsen Park have there been so many attractions

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1920.

and entertainments as there are in the present bazaar. Surely it might be said that all the previous projects combined have not had so many actual attractions of such unusual style as there are in the legionnaires' bazaar.

Below we present to our readers a total list of attractions which everybody will be able to see at the bazaar. It is a long list and includes many things which nobody but legionnaires could acquire. It means that anybody who is going to see this bazaar and who will spend a couple of dollars or quarters there, whether it be for his education or his entertainment, will do more for himself than for the cause for which this bazaar is arranged.

Look at the list of things to see at the Bazár Svobody:

A war exhibition: Thousands of souvenirs from battlefields--guns, grenades, gas masks war necessities, various souvenirs made by soldiers, etc.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1920.

Battle tanks: Moving forts which turned many a severe combat to the advantage of the Allies.

Reflectors: Apparatus used to throw light beams to a great distance, and which in modern warfare is indispensable.

A soldiers' camp: Replica made of tents which were loaned by the United States Army.

A field kitchen: Here every visitor can really taste a soldiers' ration.

An army band: It will play in the park and lead the parade.

A dance hall: This is for legionnaires and nonlegionnaires.

A registration place where every Czechoslovak of Chicago may register and pay the national tax.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1920.

A popularity contest among our Chicago Czechoslovak politicians.

War films which so far have not been shown in Chicago. They will show life in our legions in motion pictures.

Foyer du soldat, a place where our legionnaires and their guests will be entertained.

Restaurant and tea room with a rich bill of fare and an adequate supply of good drinks.

Booths: Various booths will be managed by the following organizations: The Czechoslovak Aid Committee, the Central District of America Sokol Union, the Legionnaires, the Bohemian-American Red Cross, the Master Butchers' Association, the Priadky, and the Slovak Educational Club.

A great parade is being arranged for Sunday afternoon. A contest of Slavonic

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III H

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 22, 1920.

singing societies will be held at the bazaar on Sunday afternoon.

This is only a general, brief outline of the bazaar's attractions. Who then, after seeing this long list of attractions, could doubt that the bazaar will be a chain of brilliant successes during its five days? Who will dispute the fact that every visitor will find this a place where he will enjoy himself and from which he will carry away unfading memories?

Therefore "Vzhuru do bazáru!" (Let us go to the bazaar!) today or any other day before Sunday!

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 19, 1920.

AMERICAN SOKOL UNION AND THE BAZÁR SVOBODY OF  
THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGIONNAIRES OF CHICAGO

Next month the Czechoslovak legionnaires of Chicago will arrange a Bazár Svobody (Liberty Bazaar), the proceeds of which will be donated to widows and orphans of our fallen legionnaires in Czechoslovakia.

Most of the legionnaires are graduates of our junior Sokol classes, exponents of Sokol principles, and most of them are still members of our Sokol units. Therefore we, the Sokols, are morally bound to co-operate with our brother legionnaires in their humanitarian project. We must help them to bring this Bazár Svobody to a most successful end.

The central district of the American Sokol Union has decided to erect its own booth at the Bazár Svobody. In order to equip and to operate this booth, many gifts will be necessary, and the services of many sister and brother Sokols will be needed. Each Sokol unit should appoint at least one

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Denní Hlasatel, Aug. 19, 1920.

II B 3

brother or sister to help operate this booth. This has already been done by some of our units. A joint meeting of these brothers and sisters who would be willing to co-operate will be held Monday evening at 8 P. M. at the Sokol Chicago Hall.

Each unit must be represented! Na zdar! (Success!)

For the central district of the American Sokol Union:

Dr. Antonín Mueller, President,  
M. Brichta, Secretary.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1920.

FIFTH CZECHOSLOVAK AUTUMN FESTIVAL

The arrangement committee of the Pate Ceskoslovenske Posviceni (Fifth Czechoslovak Autumn Festival) held its regular meeting on Tuesday, July 27, 1920. At the meeting it was unanimously decided to donate that share of the net proceeds of the Festival to which the Chicago district committee of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America) and its ladies' auxiliary, the Vcelky (Bees), are entitled. That part of the proceeds which was originally earmarked for the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage), will be given to the committee for the erection of a new Bohemian school building in Cicero. The second half of the net proceeds to which the Slovak League and its ladies' auxiliary, Priadky (Spinners), are entitled, will be given to seven Slovak schools of Chicago as was announced once before.

In regard to the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec, it was resolved to publish the following explanation in the newspapers, so that the Bohemian people may be

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III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1920.

II D 4

II D 5 properly informed about the existing circumstances and can form their own opinions.

In the month of April, the board of directors of the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec sent a communication to the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe. This communication was read and discussed at the plenary meeting held May 5, 1920, according to the minutes of the meeting which were published in our monthly organ, the Poselstvi (Message), No. 8, page 9:

"A communication from the board of directors of the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec of Chicago, requesting monetary aid for this humanitarian institution, was read. Inasmuch as it was a matter local importance, it was decided to notify the board of directors to send the request to the Chicago district committee of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe."

In the month of May, the board of directors of the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec again sent a request to the Chicago district committee of the Ceskoslovenske

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1920.

II D 4

II D 5 Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe, which discussed the matter at the plenary meeting held June 4, 1920. At the meeting it was decided to arrange a public project for the benefit of the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec in the near future. The board of directors of the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec was notified of this decision by a communication dated June 5. This communication was read at its meeting held in June, and because we did not receive any negative reply, the natural result was that we continued with our preparations for the Pate Ceskoslovenske Posviceni. Inasmuch as our share of the net proceeds had been promised to the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec, it never occurred to us that an institution depending upon charity and collecting nickels and dimes at the tag days would refuse a contribution of several hundreds or probably thousands of dollars.

In the middle of July when our preparations were in full swing, we again notified the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec, and we asked for their co-operation. The result was that their board of directors formally announced in Bohemian newspapers that the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec would not participate in this project. We do not wish to criticize the parliamentary procedure through which

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 f

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1920.

II D 4

II D 5 this decision was arrived at. We only refer to the fact that the board of directors of the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec themselves asked us for a help twice, and that they were properly and sufficiently informed about our project. Hence it follows that if the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec does not need any monetary help now, we should have been notified by the directors before all the posters and admission tickets were printed and before we began to advertise this project in the newspapers. We bring this explanation to our people in order to prevent the spreading of false reports designed to harm our endeavor.

At the same time we ask all the secretaries of our friendly societies and lodges to whom the admission tickets to the Pate Ceskoslovenske Posviceni were sent to report this matter in the very next meetings of their respective organizations, so that our people are properly informed about the state of affairs and about the above-mentioned change. The proceeds of the Pate Ceskoslovenske Posviceni which had originally been earmarked for the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec, will therefore be donated to the committee for the erection of a new Bohemian

II B 1 c (3)

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1920.

II D 4

II D 5     school building in Cicero. Several hundreds of Bohemian children who are attending the Bohemian language classes were deprived of the use of the public school building by the Cicero School Board and were all but thrown into the streets. In the life of nations the school is the most important institution, and therefore it is our duty to help the committee for the erection of a new Bohemian school building in Cicero in its effort to provide a new structure for the Bohemian classes where the children of our countrymen would be taught the principles of national consciousness and character development.

The Pate Ceskoslovenske Posviceni in Chicago will be held in the Pilsen Park pavilion on Sunday afternoon, August 15, 1920, under the auspices of the following organizations: The Chicago district committee of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe and its ladies' auxiliary, the Vcelky, and the first district committee of the Slovak League of America and its ladies' auxiliary, the Priadky. Naturally, all the branches of the Ceskoslovenske

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

- 6 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 2 f

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, July 29, 1920.

II D 4

II D 5 Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe and the Slovak League will participate.

The arrangement committee's meetings are held every Tuesday evening at 3734 West 26th Street. Everybody who is interested in this project is cordially invited. We invite all our old and tried workers to come!

Julie Hrych, Chairman,  
Stanislav Hromadka, Secretary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

I A 2 c

II D 4

II D 5

III B 2

BOHEMIA

Denní Mlasatel, July 23, 1920.

THE ČESKÁ ÚTULNA A SIROTČINEC

The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Česká Útulna a Sirotčinec (Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphanage) was called to order by the chairman, Mrs. Antošina Gruemwald, at 8 P. M., yesterday. The minutes of the last regular monthly meeting were approved as read.....

The Československé Národní Sdružení v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America) reported that plans are being made to arrange a Posvícení (Autumn Festival) in the month of August, the net proceeds of which are to be equally divided between the Česká Útulna a Sirotčinec and the Slovak schools. After a lengthy and lively debate, it was decided to publish the following proclamation in our Bohemian newspapers:

"To the Bohemian people! The board of directors of the Česká Útulna a Sirotčinec hereby notifies the Bohemian people that it will not participate in the proposed Posvícení which is being arranged by the Československé

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302

II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

BOHEMIA

I. A 2 c

II D 4

Denní Hlasatel, July 28, 1920.

II D 5

III D 2 Národní sdružení v Americe i the month of August, inasmuch as the  
Česká Útula a Birotčinec itself intends to arrange a concert in the  
near future, just as in former years, and the Bohemian people will be asked  
for their assistance.".....

"For the board of directors of the Česká Útula a Birotčinec,

"Mateřina Gruenwald, chairman,

"V. K. Soukup, secretary"

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 a

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, July 20, 1920.

III B 2

III C

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAKIAN  
BAZAAR AND EXPOSITION

We hereby present a financial statement of the first Czechoslovakian Bazaar and Exposition which was arranged by the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America), the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America), the Slovenska Liga (Slovak League), and the Cesky Umelecky Klub (Bohemian Arts Club) in Chicago, May 27-30, 1920.

The auditing committee, at its meeting on July 9, 1920, examined all the bills and items and prepared this statement, which is now being presented to the Czechoslovak people.

Receipts

Advanced by the Chicago District committee of the Czechoslovak

WPA (ILL) FCJ.302.3

II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 a

II D 10

Denní Hlasatel, July 20, 1920.

III B 2

III C	National Alliance	\$ 400.00
	Advanced by the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics	100.00
	From various booths:	
	The Včelky (Bees)	574.12
	The National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics	713.21
	The California and Pilsen Branches of the Czechoslovak National Alliance	453.70
	The Cicero Branch	317.08
	The Priadky (Spinners)	101.83
	The Včelky's fishing contest	174.12
	For tickets:	
	Advance sale of tickets	12.50
	Tickets sold to societies	242.75
	Tickets to cabaret	50.20
	At the entrance	674.95
	Chips <u>[good for drinks and ice cream]</u>	562.50

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



II B 1 c (3)

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 a

II D 10

Denní Hlasatel, July 20, 1920.

III B 2

III C

Receipts from restaurant	\$ 931.00
From contest for the Včelky's trophy	553.55
From contest for the Priadky's trophy	441.48
For one hundred copies of the <u>Czechoslovak</u>	
<u>Review</u> sold by Mr. E. Ružek	20.00
Donation of Mr. Jara Kubiček	42.20
Donation of Mr. Jan Mrázek	7.50
Returned compensation for the carpenter work,	
Mr. F. Randák	10.00
Donation of the Pilsen Product Company	3.50
Donation of Mr. Fr. J. Říha	7.00
Total receipts	\$6,393.19

Disbursements

Advance returned to the Czechoslovak National Alliance	\$ 400.00
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APA (11) PROJ 30235

II A 3 a

II D 10

Denní Hlasatel, July 20, 1920.

III B 2

### III C

### Advance returned to the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics

**\$ 100.00**

Rental and beverages from the Pilsen Product Company

530.95

## Music

230.00

## Frankfurters

**35.95**

**Cigars**

63.75

Bar help

20.00

## Trophies

62.00

Carpenter work

10.00

### Notions for Včelky's booth

65.12

## Gingerbread

240.00

Ice

10.80

## Ice cream and Cracker Jack

49.40

## Flags and ribbons

29.70

## Printing

55.00

## Insurance

24.66

APR 11 1976

II B 1 c (3)

- 5 -

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 a

II D 10

Denní Hlasatel, July 20, 1920.

III B 2

III C

Linen

\$ 62.21

Various essentials

15.30

Advertisement in the Národ

8.00

Advertisement in the Spravedlnost

18.00

Various necessities for the booth of the

National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics

39.77

Decorations

290.00

Nails

1.13

Posters

64.60

Poster design

25.00

Compensation for the secretary

366.00

Postage

25.22

Articles for the wheel of fortune

35.00

Distribution of posters

2.00

Two watchmen

40.00

Miscellaneous

16.45

Linen for the butcher's booth

2.70

Total disbursement

\$2,938.71

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II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

II A 3 a

II D 10

Denní Hlasatel, July 20, 1920.

III B 2

III C	Total receipts	\$ 6,393.19
	Total disbursements	<u>2,938.71</u>
	Net proceeds	\$ 3,454.48

The above-mentioned net proceeds, equivalent to 144,400 Czechoslovak kronen, were sent to the president of the Czechoslovak Republic, who will distribute the money among the widows and orphans of our fallen Czechoslovak legionnaires.

Chicago, July 9, 1920.

Mrs. Berta Patera, Joseph Jedlička, Jan Mrázek:

The auditing committee.

Karel Kouba, Chairman,

Frank Roučka, Financial Secretary,

Martin Húska, Treasurer.

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

II D 10

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 11, 1920.

### LIBERTY BAZAAR

The Druzina Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru v Chicagu (Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Chicago) did not participate in the First Czechoslovak Bazaar and Exposition, sponsored by the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America) and other national organizations, for reasons published in the daily newspapers. The legionnaires decided to arrange a different project, the proceeds of which would be donated to the same cause, that is, to the Svaz Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru v Praze (Czechoslovak Legionnaires of Prague).

At the last meeting of the arrangement committee, the time when the project will be held was decided. The selection of a name for this project presented many difficulties. Such names as fairs, expositions, and bazaars became common during the past World War. Therefore, it was decided to advertise this project under the name of Bazar Svobody (Liberty Bazaar), which not only

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, June 11, 1920.

is timely, but also corresponds with the fixed purpose.

This Bazar Svobody will not be an ordinary fair, but it will be something original and attractive; and because of its national and wartime features, it will attract the attention of our Bohemian people. Several hundreds of our legionnaires who are doing the preliminary work at this time, will see to it that the Bazar Svobody surpasses anything of its kind undertaken so far.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

BOHEMIAN

II A 3 c

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1920.

II D 10

II A 2

BAZAAR TOMORROW NIGHT

II D 1

The First Czechoslovakian Bazaar and

III C

Exposition to be Held in Chicago Will Open

III H

Tomorrow, May 27, in Pilsen Park Pavilion

Only a few hours' time remains until the opening of the First Czechoslovakian Bazaar and Exposition tomorrow, Thursday, May 27, at 8 P. M. Mr. Jan Masaryk, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Republic to the United States, will be present.

The Bazaar and Exposition will be held in the Pilsen Park pavilion, and final preparations will be completed tonight by many of our generous men and women, national workers from the following organizations: the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America), the Slovenska Liga v Americe (Slovak League of America), the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe (National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics of America), the Cesky Umelecky Klub v Chicagu (Bohemian Arts Club of Chicago), the Vcelky (Bees), the Priadky



Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1920.

(Spinners), and the Cesko-Americka Obchodni Komora v Chicagu (Bohemian-American Board of Trade of Chicago). The pavilion, under the skilled hands of the architects of the Bohemian Arts Club, has been changed beyond recognition, and the unanimous opinion of those who watched the preliminary work is that nothing of the kind has ever been accomplished before. Among the various attractions there is an imitation of the "Prasna Brana Prazska" (Prague Powder Tower); replicas of Bohemian and Slovakian cottages; and a special section reserved for the Bohemian Arts Club of Chicago exhibition, the decoration of which has been a matter of great importance to our architects.

Various booths will be occupied and taken care of by the following organizations:

- 1: The Pilsen and California branches of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe;





Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1920.

- 2: Cicero branch of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe;
- 3: Priadky;
- 4: Vcelky;
- 5: Slovenska Liga v Americe;
- 6: Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe;
- 7: Cesko-Americka Obchodni Komora v Chicagu;
- 8: Smoked meat products and hot dog stand;
- 9: Cesky Umelecky Klub v Chicagu, whose members will exhibit about one hundred sculptures, paintings, and other artistic works.

The Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Komora v Chicagu will exhibit luxurious, imported, handmade articles recently received directly from Czechoslovakia. These will be for sale and ten per cent of the gross receipts will be donated to the legionnaires' fund.

The Bazaar and Exhibition will be open from Thursday, May 27, until Sunday, May 30. Tomorrow will be the day for the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v



Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1920.

Americ; Friday is reserved for the Cesky Umelecky Klub v Chicagu; Saturday will be the day for the Slovenska Liga whose president, Mr. Albert Mamatej of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, will come to Chicago to address members of the League. Sunday will be the day for the Narodni Svaz Ceskych Katoliku v Americe. Reverend F. W. Jedlicka, who recently returned from Czechoslovakia, will be the speaker.

Net proceeds will be donated to the "Svaz Ceskoslovenskych Legionaru" (Czechoslovak Legionnaires' Alliance) of Prague for the fund which is used to support the widows and orphans of fallen heroes. These widows and orphans deserve general aid, and therefore we expect that our people will patronize this project wholeheartedly. The proceeds will be used to dry the tears of those who are in want, the poorest of the poor in Czechoslovakia. Let there be none of us who would retreat, who would not contribute to so sacred a cause as this one. Today it is our duty to give aid to those whose supporters--husbands and fathers--sacrificed their lives upon the altar of the homeland; who by their blood and their lives helped to restore the liberty of the Czechoslovakian



Denni Hlasatel, May 26, 1920.

nation and the independence of their country. Therefore we say, "Success to the Bazaar!"



II B 1 c (3)

II D 10

III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 28, 1920.

THE FIRST CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BAZAAR AND EXPOSITION IS OPEN

It is a Sacred Duty of the Czechoslovaks of Chicago to Bring it to a Successful End and to Prove Their Gratitude and Love for the Czechoslovak Legionnaires

The First Czechoslovakian Bazaar and Exposition was opened in the Pilsen Park pavilion yesterday. The promoters may well be proud of their accomplishments. Now it is up to our people to recognize this work; to use it for their information, amusement, and inspiration so that they can be proud of the proceeds which will be donated toward the fund to support widows and orphans of our fallen legionnaires, the best sons of our nation.

The Bazaar and Exposition was opened at 2 P. M., although the program did not start until 8 P. M. when the chairman of the Bazaar committee, Mr. Karel Kouba, explained in his brief, distinct speech the purpose of the Bazaar and announced its official opening. The well-known dramatic artist, Mr. Frantisek Horlivy, presented a melodrama, "Kde Domov Muj" (Where Is My Home), and into his presentation he put all his artistry, his love, and longing for his native land.



II D 10

III H

Denni Hlasatel, May 28, 1920.

Mr. Joseph P. Pecival, president of the Ceskoslovenske Narodni Sdruzeni v Americe (Czechoslovak National Alliance of America), then introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Jan G. Masaryk, diplomatic representative of the Czechoslovak Republic at Washington, D. C., who came here officially to open the Bazaar and Exhibition. When the enthusiastic applause with which Mr. Masaryk was greeted quieted down, he commenced his speech amid a deep silence, and he brought forth many wonderful ideas. We regret that it is not possible to quote his speech, and that we have to be satisfied to print only what seemed most significant to us.

He said, "I am one of you, one of those who are willing to work for the benefit and happiness of our Czechoslovak Republic. Work and only work is the need in the present state of affairs. We overcame all obstacles and difficulties which arose during our struggle for independence, and today we are a free nation. We have a republic which has the most democratic constitution possible under present circumstances. We have gathered today to pay tribute to our legionnaires to whom, in the first place, we must be thankful for all that we have gained.



II B 1 c (3)

II D 10

III H

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 28, 1920.

We have met today to bring help to those who were very dear to them in this world--their wives and children. These widows and orphans must be taken care of by their country and nation, because their supporters sacrificed their lives for the country. I am convinced that in this respect the Bazaar and Exposition will fully accomplish what is expected of it. However, we also have sacred obligations to our whole nation and to our native land. The democratic ideals for which the legionnaires fought, suffered, and died must be carried out first. We must not split for worthless reasons, and we must not forget the great causes and tasks. Elections in Czechoslovakia are over....."

If only a matter of little importance were being considered, we would call yesterday's attendance large; but because the project ahead of us is so important, we cannot deny the fact that we had expected a much greater attendance. We firmly believe the attendance during the next few days will be much larger and that the Bazaar and Exposition will be crowned with deserving success not only because of its purpose, but also for its beautiful arrangement.



II B 1 c (3)

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1920.

II B 1 a

### MAY FESTIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN FREE THOUGHT SCHOOLS

Many people came to the Harrison High School yesterday afternoon to witness the joint production of Bohemian free thought school pupils. The school year is almost completed, and our children introduced themselves to our people not only to call attention to the activities and tireless efforts of their teachers, but principally to illustrate the importance of Bohemian free thought schools and the necessity for general aid which should be given by the Bohemian freethinking people. A countless number of times attention has been called to the significance of our schools today, when there is no immigration to strengthen our national activities and when the schools must be recognized as one of the most important factors of our future.

Yesterday's May festival should encourage interest in our schools, and it is hoped that this purpose will be fully attained. The program was opened by an excellent singer, Miss H. Weiner, who sang the American national anthem, "Star-Spangled Banner," and then "Kde domov muj!" (Where Is My Home?).



II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 2 f

Denni Hlasatel, May 24, 1920.

II B 1 a

This was followed by an enthusiastic prologue by Miss Vlasta Vavra. The school children's first number on the program was a beautiful fairy tale "Vrisci Jara" (From the Realm of Youth), successfully presented by the pupils of the Vojta Naprstek and the Town of Lake schools.....Our people were provided with wonderful entertainment and enjoyed the progress of our school children.





Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 14, 1918.

FESTIVAL IN OAK PARK

Preparations for a Posvícení (an old fashioned, plain people's festival), to be held tomorrow, are in full swing. The committee is taking good care that the young and the old, the thirsty and the sweet-toothed be fully satisfied. We are inviting our associations, and requesting mothers to let their children take part in the parade, which will start from 16th Street and Oak Park Avenue at 12:30 P.M. Boys and girls should, if possible, come in peasant costume.

We hope that there will not be a single Czech missing, for each unit counts toward the success of the event. The parade is to demonstrate that there are large numbers of Czechs in Oak Park. The feast will be held in the garden of Sokol Oak Park.

The Arrangements Committee.

WPA (H.I.) PQ01 20775

II B 1 c (3)

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

III C

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1918.

III H

I G

FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAK DAY AT THE WAR EXPOSITION

I C

IV

III B 2 (Slovak)

Last evening was one of the greatest in importance in all Czechoslovak history. The hour in which the Czechoslovaks were acknowledged as an ally by the

United States will be written forever in the annals of our subjugated nation. This meant the death knell for that most anomalous monster, the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy. Czechoslovaks will be entitled to sit in the peace conference and claim what the nation has been seeking for more than three centuries--Czechoslovak independence. The proclamation of independence for our homeland issued by the mightiest people in the world--the American people--filled us with joy and exceeding pride. This event is naturally bound to be commemorated by all Czechoslovaks in a truly magnificent style; the first preparations began last night.

WPA (11) PROJ 30275

II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

III C

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1918.

III H

I G

I C

IV

III B 2 (Slovak)

Representatives of the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, and the Slovak League, met in the offices of the Czech National Alliance, 26th Street and Millard Avenue. The scene of the Czechoslovak public manifestation will be the site where the War Exposition is being held at Grant Park. The date has been set for September 14, which has been named "Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Day". Arrangements are being made so that on that day, which is a Saturday, and one most convenient for everybody, all Czechoslovak organizations and outstanding individuals will be present both afternoon and evening. They are expected to come not only from Chicago but all surrounding settlements, also.

Two committees, one on arrangements and one on publicity, were formed. On the former, Professor Jar. Zmrhal, Vojta Benes, and Sindelar will represent the Czechs; the Reverend Father Vanyscak the Catholics, and Ondrej (Andrew) Sustek the Slovaks. An appeal will be directed to all Czechs and Slovaks to

II B 1 c (3)

- 3 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

III C

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1918.

III H

I G

take part in the march to Grant Park. Details on the place of rallying, and the time, will be announced later.

I C

IV

III B 2 (Slovak)

Representatives of the Czechoslovak Government and of the Czechoslovak Army--Colonel Hurban and others--will address the crowds at the Exposition. The Czech National Alliance and the Slovak League are going to urge all the people in our settlements in the United States to meet and celebrate either on Sept. 14 or 15.

The arrangements committee further decided to hold a "peoples' banquet" in one of the largest halls in Chicago, in which all three organizations, the Czech, Czech-Catholics, and Slovak, will participate, and at which the head of the Czechoslovak Government, Professor T. G. Masaryk, will speak. This banquet will be sponsored by the State Council of Defense, and the American Security League. Invitations will be issued to federal, state, county, and city officials, and also to consuls of the Allied governments. A splendid program will be offered on this occasion.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 63275

II B 1 c (3)

- 4 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

III C

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1918.

III H

I G                      Officers of our Czechoslovak organizations have been re-  
I C                      requested to meet in the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs next  
IV                      Friday evening for a discussion of the best means to  
III B 2 (Slovak)      make the parade on Sept. 14 a truly representative one.

Last night's meeting was adjourned at 9:30, and the members left for the offices of the Military Committee, 26th Street between Ridgeway and Hamlin Avenues, from where thirty-five new recruits of the Czechoslovak Army were being accompanied on their way to the railroad station. We shall report on this farewell later. The representatives of the Czech National Alliance returned to continue the meeting. Their deliberations will surely result in arrangements which will make our appearance in Grant Park a memorable event.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 3 b

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1918.

### ECHO OF THE POSVICENI

Our businessmen contributed very generously to our popular festival, the Posviceni, which did not draw the expected crowds on account of bad weather. As a result of this, large quantities of the goods donated have been left unsold. In order to dispose of them for the benefit of our patriotic cause, the arrangements committee invites our public to a celebration which is to be an aftermath of the festival. It is to be held on Sunday, September 8, in the Pilsen Brewery Park. This affair will no doubt be much better attended, and the weather is expected to be much better.

Goods promised by some of our businessmen were not called for on account of the bad weather. The donors are requested to hold them over for the festival next Sunday. Our ladies are asked to leave word at the committee's office, 3639 West 26th Street, whether they would like to donate some bakery goods for the second festival.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

III H

III C

I G

IV

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1918.

## CZECHOSLOVAK POSVICENI

II B 1 c (3) (Slovak)

[Translator's note: The Posviceni, formerly an annual feast commemorating the consecration of a Catholic church, and in honor of its patron saint, is now celebrated as a people's festival of national character.]

One of the most unsympathetic persons in Chicago yesterday was undoubtedly the weatherman. He upset all the beautiful plans for outings, picnics, and other outdoor recreations. He also marred the success of the parade which preceded our Posviceni. This popular festival was held in the Pilsen (Plzen) Brewery Park yesterday, for the third consecutive year. It was intended to be of a national patriotic character, and was arranged under the auspices of the Czech National Alliance, the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America, and the Slovak League.

The rainy weather spoiled the parade. That it did not do so completely, was

II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

III H

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1918.

III C

I G

IV

II B 1 c (3) (Slovak)

due to the fact that some of the patriotic participants  
braved the untoward elements and marched on, determined  
not to let this manifestation, which was to usher in  
one of our most beautiful and noble national enterprises,

be a complete failure. The procession was scheduled to start at 12:30 P. M.  
from the home of Sokol Chicago, Kedzie Avenue near 24th Street. Had it not been  
for the inclement weather, the parade would have turned out to be one of the  
most magnificent spectacles in our national life, since very large numbers of  
organized and individual participants had announced their intention of co-  
operating. However, it happened that just when the paraders were beginning to  
assemble, a rain came pouring down which transformed the streets into veritable  
pools. Thus the manifestation became only a faint reflection of what our people  
of the Czech California district saw on other festive days. Most of our or-  
ganizations were missing, and so were the crowds of friends and sympathizers  
who used to view the parades from sidewalks and windows.

Czech and Slovak Sokols, including many girls, marched in the colorful Sokol

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II B 1 c (3) (Slovak)

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1918.

attire. There were some brotherhoods and glee clubs in automobiles decorated with the national colors. The Sokol Komensky appeared in a particularly attractive group, featuring "The Ride of the Kings"; the Slovak Club, always zealous and sacrificing, represented a "Group of Harvesters". Three "policemen" in medieval garb acted as funmakers. They let their presence be known by frowning at people and mumbling in an uncanny voice: Kdo Smeje Se.. (Whoever is caught laughing is going to get arrested and locked up!) By incessantly repeating these words in a threatening tone they reminded us of the unforgettable Mosner, unsurpassed comedian of the Czech National Theater in Prague. Later they asserted their authority in the Brewery Park; arresting violators of their injunction by the dozens, and without warrant.

The marchers reached the gates of the Park in a downpour of rain, and, thoroughly soaked as they were, hastily sought shelter in the Park pavilion. When, finally, the weather cleared up in the late afternoon, the prospects seemed better for the festival. Crowds of people began to arrive and gather in

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 3, 1918.

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clusters in and around the pavilion. Booths and stands

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were besieged by eager buyers. The downpour of the

II B 1 c (3) (Slovak)

afternoon was transformed into a rain of gold for patriotic aims. Every possible provision was made for

the personal comfort and pleasure of the visitors. The stands and tables abounded with solid and liquid foods, including marchpane, ice cream, and other delicious edibles. Those who believe in the ancient Roman proverb In Vino Veritas (There is truth in wine) vied with each other in putting it to test. They gathered around the booth of the Korbel Brothers, where Mr. J. E. Stach, acknowledged authority in the realm of the grape, conducted business. The inn, operated by the Slovak Club, was another strong attraction. Members of the Association of Czech Brewers took charge of dispensing their beverages.

War food, which was in accordance with the ruling of the Federal Food Administration, was sold in the tents of the Catholic Men's Central Unit, Czech-American Foresters, Workingmen's Council, the Czech-American Unit, and the Voelky (Little Bees), which is the Czech National Alliance women's auxiliary.

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II B 1 c (3) (Slovak)

Several regular restaurants were operated by ladies of our Free Thought and our Catholic organizations. In a tent operated by the Catholic Ladies, embroidery and various other kinds of handiwork were sold. Ice cream was distributed by ladies of the Royal Neighbors.

In spite of the large crowds clamoring for accomodation, service was first rate in every respect, and everything went off smoothly, without the slightest disturbance. On this latter point, however, the opinion of the three medieval constables obviously differed widely from ours, for hundreds of offenders were arrested and penalized.

The great popularity of the Posviceni may be seen by the fact that two people voluntarily undertook the ungrateful roles of impersonating Kaiser William II, and his superhangman Hindenburg. Both these sworn enemies of the Slavonic element rendered highly valuable service to our cause and contributed materially, against their will, to the financial success of our festival. Their pictures,

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perfect representations of the crowned head of his nutty "Majesty," and Hindenburg's piggish anatomy were raffled.

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II B 1 c (3) (Slovak)

They became prisoners of the Slavs, and the lucky winners will keep them as souvenirs of this year's national

festival.

This people's festivity may be called a very good financial success, although the proceeds will not reach the high figures of the similar affairs of last year and two years ago.

Our Catholic organizations and our brothers, the Slovaks, have certainly done all in their power to support the enterprise. They made their appearance in impressive numbers. The pleasant sound of the Slovak language filled the pavilion all afternoon and evening. Slovak native costumes and dances helped to lend color to the scene. The dances were executed by members of the Slovak Educational Club, who were rewarded with reverberating applause. Our Czech national dance Beseda was also presented.

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II B 1 c (3) (Slovak) Sincere Czechoslovaks celebrated a get-together, all inspired by one idea, and fully convinced that only combined efforts spell success for our cause and a better future; that all the sacrifices made by us in our new homeland are placed upon the altar of our most beautiful ideal, which is Czechoslovak independence.

Several speakers addressed the crowd: Mrs. Julia Hrygh for the district committee of the Czech National Alliance; Reverend Vaniscak for our Slovak brothers; Reverend Jedlicka for the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, and Mr. Vojta Benes, school teacher, for the main office of the Czech National Alliance. Every one of the addresses evoked stormy applause.

Unlike last year, a pleasant hour will be observed next Sunday in the Park pavilion with yesterday's features repeated, so that those who were unable to take part last Sunday may participate in the pleasant hour, which will be designed as a sort of replica of the festival. Large crowds are again expected.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1918.

## THE WAR FAIR

(Summary)

...To the Czechoslovaks two days have been allotted for special activities and display at the War Fair which is to be held from September 2 to September 15 on the Lake Front. We shall have to prepare properly for those two days. Czechoslovaks must appear in impressive numbers at that event. Aside from sheer curiosity, consciousness of the portentous times in which we live should be the guiding spirit. Great issues depend upon our showing, and we must not miss this opportunity.....

The War Fair is not designed as a money-making proposition--its purpose is to exhibit samples, to demonstrate to the people with what means a war is carried on, and how to wrest victory from the enemy.

Admission to this fair is fifty cents. Tickets may, however, be bought for

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Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 18, 1918.

twenty-five cents now, before the fair is opened. Mr. Anton J. Cermak, chairman of the Ceska Uradovna (Czech Bureau), was notified by Mr. F. Streyckman that tickets are being bought with eagerness. One German club bought a thousand dollars worth. The Swedish societies have signed up for 25,000 tickets. The Czechoslovaks, it is estimated, will buy 50,000 tickets. We do not doubt that the actual purchases will reach this figure.....

[The picture accompanying this article shows one of the exhibits of the War Fair, a German anti-aircraft gun.]

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Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1918.

### CZECH OLD SETTLERS' PICNIC

Old settlers whose services to the Czech community in Chicago have been invaluable, like to remember former times when they had to work hard and untiringly, not only to found an existence for themselves, but also to prepare and insure a better future for those who came after them to the land of liberty, to continue the work which they had begun. All of Czech Chicago gladly joins with them in their reminiscences, which are revived in annual gatherings, at which congenial conversation and pleasant, plain entertainment are offered.

One such gathering took place yesterday, celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the Czech Old Settlers' Association. This gave the picnic a special luster, and made it one of the most successful in years. It was held in the Pilsen Brewery Park, the usual place for these affairs. Innumerable Czech settlers are members of the Association, including many who left town years ago. Even young people belong, thus symbolizing the future, while the older people form

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Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1918.

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IV the background, representing the past and the present. These annual celebrations reflect the peaceful, harmonious, sociable life in the settlement, as the old settlers knew it.

Nevertheless, yesterday's picnic reflected the grave import of the present time. A patriotic air pervaded the festival. Aged men and women frankly expressed the wish that "the man with the scythe" might wait for awhile, until the war ended with a victory for the United States, so that the old people could rejoice in the liberation of the world, and, last but not least, in the rescue of Czechoslovakian territory from subjugation.

The festive picnic opened, as always, at 11 A. M., and soon groups of people, most of whom were members of the Association, were seen in lively conversation, for many had not met for a whole year. There was a parade with a markedly patriotic aspect. It was led by John Sokol, head of the Scouts. He wore a mask, and was dressed as "Uncle Sam". Girls from the Red Cross marched, followed by members of the Association.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1918.

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IV A new flag was raised over the park pavilion, after which "Uncle Sam" recited the oath of allegiance in English. It was repeated by the audience in the Czech language. This was a solemn moment.

Mr. Anton Pregler enthusiastically outlined the activities of the Association. "My esteemed fellow citizens, fellow members of the Czech Old Settlers' Association," he began. "I wish to say only a few sincere words to you.....We are celebrating the memory of July 14, 1898, when our Association was founded .....Conforming with our statutes, the Association is managed by a directorate of six men and six women.....

"Sixteen men have addressed former gatherings at various times, usually after the main ceremonies were over. Among those speakers were Charles Vopicka, V. Kaspar, Robert Pitte, Judge J. Z. Uhler, J. Kostner, Joseph Cermak, and Judge Kickham Scanlan of the County Court. Mrs. Marie Steiskal, who was a member of the directorate twenty years ago, and Mrs. Margaret Stuchlik, also spoke on various occasions.

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IV "At each picnic a gold medal was given to the oldest settlers. The first gold medal was awarded to Mrs. Marie Pecha, who was at that time a ward of the Institute for the Blind, 19th Street and Douglas Park Avenue (sic). She came to America in 1853. Mr. John Haisman, one of the recipients of the medal, came to this country in 1848.

"Charity has been the guiding spirit of the Association. The members have not paid any dues during the entire twenty years, yet over 5,000 membership emblems have been given away, various expenses have been paid, and annual picnics have been arranged with free admission. Over 10,000 albums have been given away. About \$3,000 was contributed to the maintenance of various charitable institutions, such as the Bohemian Old People's Home and Orphan Asylum, the institute at Lisle, Illinois, and the Catholic Orphanage, where an extra room, a memorial to the Association, is maintained for sick children. The Association sent 500 crowns for the sufferers from the flood in Bohemia in 1902. That money was distributed by Mr. F. Korbel. The Association donated \$500 to the Czech Hospital in Chicago, and \$50 to the immigrant home at Baltimore, Ohio. The Matice

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Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1918.

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IV Vyssiho Vzdelani (Central Organization for Higher Education), and the American Red Cross have also received contributions. The Association became a member of the Red Cross under the special sponsorship of President Wilson. Our Association has contributed on many other occasions, and can well be proud of its record. As chairman of the board of directors, I wish to thank everybody for their co-operation.....Let us remember the members who have died....." Mr. Pregler closed with a wish that the silver jubilee of the Association might be celebrated.

Mr. Otto Fuerst followed. During and after his address, there were tears in the eyes of almost everybody present. His words went to the hearts of the old people; they were the very echo of their innermost desires.

These moments of emotion did not however, last very long because the majority of the picnickers gradually congregated about the kitchen, and at the spots where delicious drinks were being served.

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Denni Hlasatel, July 25, 1918.

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IV The dance of the oldest couple was an important feature. Mr.

Joseph Sramek, 83, and Mrs. Therese Doscocil, 81, in spite of their age, gave an excellent account of themselves because they pranced about with youthful vigor, and chatted gaily. They were each presented with a large mug designed in true Bohemian style.

One cannot imagine a Czech Old Settlers' picnic without some funny entertainment being offered at it. There was plenty of fun at this one. The main attraction was the appearance upon the floor of a strange man whom everyone would have guessed to be at least one hundred years old. He hopped about as if he were a boy, and danced with seventy-two-year-old Mrs. Catharine Nemrava until she was breathless. Other dancers, and those looking on, soon began to express doubt about the man's real age. Though unmasked and revealed as Mr. Belohlavek, Jr., he still stuck to his "old age," and continued to romp about as a "centenarian," until the picnic closed at 11 P. M.

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Denni Masatel, July 7, 1918.

## SOKOL FESTIVAL

Slight Interest Shown in Gymnastic Contests

## (Summary)

The two-day festival of the Stredni Lupa (Middle Group) of Sokols was initiated yesterday. The group was created last year by combining various local groups under one banner. This was the first public appearance of the merged groups. Since extensive preparations were made for the occasion, the result may be called satisfactory in every respect. The first day of the rally was held in Pilsen Brewery Park. There were gymnastic contests of senior members and junior classes. They closed with a "Losedá," an evening with a brilliant program. Today again, a public drill will be held by members and the youth. It will be preceded by a parade.

As far as the gymnastic contests are concerned, it must be admitted that they are a mere shadow today of what they used to be. There are 114

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Denni Blasatol, July 7, 1918.

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III E contestants, mostly veterans and seniors. The reason for this is  
III D that the pick of the Sokols is in the Army and Navy. Altogether  
I G eighty-five per cent of the members are in military uniform.  
IV There were, in fact, only a few young men in the contest.

The contestants were divided into three grades, the higher, medium, and lower. Some of the junior Sokols also took part.....

The technical direction was in the hands of Mr. Jaroslav Kosar and some members of the technical committee. Since the program was carried out at a high rate of speed, the contest was completed in the forenoon. Mr. Thomas Vonasek acted as recorder of the score.....

A bustling crowd filled Pilsen Brewery Park in the evening. The program was long and varied. A band of twenty-four, under Mr. Vaclav (Venzeslaus) Musa, opened by playing Mach's "Festival Overture," and Dr. Anton Mueller welcomed the gathering, being followed by Mr. Anton J. Cernak, who is now at the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Masatel, July 7, 1918.

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head of the Sokol Community in America. The Jesno-Delnicky

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Pevecký Sbor (Czech Workmen's Singing Association), under the

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direction of Mr. Joseph Houde, and the choir of the Great Sokol,

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under Mr. A. Mario Hess, were rewarded with hearty applause. Our

well-known amateur actress, Mrs. Antonia Cervinka, recited Kosar's poem, "V Dobe Nejtezsi" (In the most serious time). Mr. Hess sang, with the accompaniment of the orchestra, Wilbur D. Nesbitt's American march, "Your Flag and Mine," translated into the Czech language by Dr. J. Salaba Vojan.....

pupils of the Klaus-Miluta school of dancing executed their numbers in perfect fashion. Sokol pupils from Racine, Wisconsin, gave an exhibition of Czech and Moravian dances. Mrs. Slavka Kojci sang Vojta Benes's "Song of the Czech Volunteers," and "Hej Slovane, Vzhuru hlavy!" (Ho, Slavs, keep your heads high!) by F. L. Husil. J. Cestmir Svoboda drew sketches on the board to the accompaniment of music. "On the Fourth of July," a march by Arno Mario Hess, made a great hit.

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BOHEMIAN

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Donni Blasatel, July 7, 1913.

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The evening was a get-together and entertainment in true "Bosedo" style, and was enjoyed in brotherly harmony and joviality.

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The second day of the rally will be held in Pilsen Brewery Park today.....

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Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1918.

MAYOR-ELECT OF CZECHS INDUCTED INTO OFFICE  
ON LAST DAY OF BAZAAR

Yesterday was the last day of the bazaar, which had been held for one week and was sponsored by the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics of America. The election of the "mayor of the Czech community" was the center of interest for all those who wished a signal success for the bazaar. The last day was expected to be the most impressive. This hope proved vain, for the bad weather kept many from attending and witnessing the crowning event of the patriotic enterprise. The Pilsen Brewery Park was overcrowded, true enough, during the first hours, but a storm, accompanied by rain which lasted several hours, drove many from the Park, and the last part of the program had to be presented in the pavilion.

The final contest in the election centered upon three candidates, one man and two women. When at 9 P. M. sharp the result was announced, Mr. Vaclav

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 20, 1918.

(Wenceslaus) Hauser, member of the Sokol group of the Town of Lake, was revealed as winner. He had received 77,990 votes. Next was Mrs. Clara Klaus, member of the Jednota Ceskyh Dam (Czech Ladies' Union), with 57,110 votes. Mrs. Anna Stolf, representing the Sesterska Podporujici Jednota (Sisterhood Aid Society), got 51,930 votes. [Follows a list of candidates with less votes.]

The winner and the other candidates were greeted with lusty acclaim. They were presented with costly prizes, described in earlier reports.

A joyful spirit reigned till the bazaar closed. The proceeds of the enterprise will no doubt be large.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1918.

NEDELNI BESEDA (TO BE READ ON SUNDAY)

Almost every one has had his day at our bazaar--Sokols, Catholics, brotherhoods, businessmen, innkeepers--but the politicians' day was left for today. Election is coming, and adherents of the Democratic, Republican, and other parties know what that means.

We are used to electing aldermen, Congressmen, and other public officials. We do these things with much pomp and hubbub, with vigorous speeches, heated controversies, and many other tokens of our political maturity. The first fight comes with the primary, the second with the election, and the third at the end. When everything has come out well, we have nothing else left but to collect money for a diamond star for the official elected and for flowers to decorate his office with on the day of induction. You can see how much strain is necessary, how much energy is expended, for the election of some comparatively insignificant official.

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Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1918.

Today, however, there will be an election of the largest caliber. We are going to elect the "mayor of the Chicago Czech community". Chicago is the Czech metropolis of America, and to become its Czech mayor really means something. We should therefore give to this election [at the Czech bazaar in Pilsen Brewery Park] our undivided attention. The man elected will be the primate (meaning the "first gentleman") of our community, which comprises the neighboring settlements of Cicero and Berwyn and some others. We have never had such an official as a "mayor of the Czech community" in Chicago. Our neighboring settlement, Cicero, has been, truly enough, enjoying since last year the prerogative of having a mayor of Czech descent duly elected by law. They did not get that mayor overnight. No Czech won a mayoralty election in Cicero until Czech votes were gradually augmented by migration from other communities. The last campaign, in which Cicero got a mayor of Czech descent, took several weeks.

We, however, are faced with the problem of electing our mayor after a campaign

Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1918.

of only a few days! Just let us consider that we are about to elect a Czech mayor not only for Chicago, for he will at the same time be mayor of Cicero, Oak Park, and Berwyn--in fact, of all the Czech settlements around Chicago, the **smallest** hamlet not excluded! None of these communities has ever had its Czech mayor except Cicero, which is always different and always clamors for something extra and special. After today's election Cicero will again have something extra--two [Czech] mayors, one for itself only and one whom it will have to share with the other Czech settlements.

It is peculiar how different the campaign for today's election is from our political campaigns. We have for today as many candidates as in any regular election, true enough. To whomever you give your vote today--you cannot go wrong. Yet, in summing up, today's election will lack political color.

In any other campaign the candidate declares himself as supporting a platform and promises improvements and reforms. Let us, for instance, consider the

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Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1918.

case of the mayor of Chicago, William H. Thompson. Before his election he promised to be a "liberal-minded" mayor, and he subscribed to the platform of the United Societies. He also promised the people to cause the People's Gas and Light Company to refund what was overcharged in gas bills--an item which has become superannuated, and which has almost faded from the memory of most of the utilities' customers. How Mayor Thompson kept his promises is very well known.....

The candidates competing for the office of mayor of the Czech community do not come to us with any platform or with promises by which one might infer how they would handle the agenda of the office. Today's candidates know that every one of our community is well informed about their activities and their individual values from many years of close observation of national and social life.

There is one question which may be in the minds of our voters today: Whom will the mayor of the Czech community take into his cabinet? Who will be his

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Denni Hlasatel, May 19, 1918.

chief of police, his fire marshal, and so forth? Should one of our Czech ladies be elected "mayoress," will she appoint a woman as chief of police? All these queries of paramount importance will not be answered until tonight, when the mayor, or the mayoress, is installed in office, festively and triumphantly.

It is needless to say that just as in any other election the voters are expected to do their duty by appearing at the polls within the appointed hours. The voter today may cast several votes. No States' attorney will prosecute him for it, and no authorities will have to investigate vote fraud, for the election will be honestly conducted.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1918.

### OUR BAZAAR

This is going to be a day of real excitement for men and women who compete for the honor of being elected "Mayor" or "Mayoress" of our Chicago Czech community. An additional inducement to enter the contest is found in the beautiful prizes which will go to the winner. Several of our organizations have held subelections, and the primaries today will decide on the men and women in the finals.

The first prize is exhibited at the bazaar today. It is a chairman's gavel, a hammer donated by the Czech Jewelers' and Clockmakers' Association. The gavel is a genuine work of art, made of ebony, ivory, and 14-carat gold, and is studded with twenty-two cut diamonds, which by themselves represent a value of several hundred dollars. A plaque is inserted on which the winner's name will be engraved, the name of his organization, and the date. Two more hammers belong to this first prize. They are replicas of the first except that

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1918.

they have no diamonds. One of these will go to the organization to which the winner belongs. The other will be sent, after the war, to Bohemia and presented to the museum in the City of Prague. It will be an everlasting token of the faith with which Czech-Americans have made sacrifices during this war. Numerous prizes for contestants nearest the winner will be distributed.

#### More about the Opening Last Saturday

The Hindenburg statue was one of the prime attractions last Saturday. The first two nails driven into it brought in \$60. Mrs. Cervenka, the "queen" of the last bazaar, delivered the opening address at 8 P. M. She was vested in her regalia. The keynote of her speech pointed to duty in these portentous times, toward victory and liberty. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was played and sung with fervor. Shortly after the anthem was finished, Mrs. Cervenka again appeared on the stage, this time in soldier's khaki, and called out:

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1918.

"I have shed my regal cloak, and now, as director of the Trench Restaurant, I invite you heartily to join me there!"

Mr. Martinek, chairman of the bazaar committee, declared that the bazaar was officially opened; he thanked all his co-workers for their support. "Hej Slovane!" (Ho, Slavs!) followed.

The next number on the program was one which evoked genuine mirth and merriment. It was the unveiling of the statue, representing the "most famous man in the world," General Hindenburg. We shall not describe the statue; even a picture could not do that. It was cut out of the trunk of a willow tree by the sculptor Vojtech (Adalbert) Lukas. A spiked helmet sits upon a physiognomy which reminds one of the little animal of which name rhymes with "fig," "dig," etc.....

The act of unveiling was performed by Mr. Psenka, chairman of the program committee, assisted by Mr. Kubec, head of the "Czech California" section,

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1918.

and six delegates of the C.S.P.S. (Cesko-Slovanska Podporujici Spolecnost--Czecho-Slav Aid Society) who had been appointed to guard the prisoner. The ceremony was brief but touching. The speaker called aloud:

"Which is the most beautiful quadruped of the world?"

The multitude in chorus answered:

"Hindenburg!"

"Who ordered a dinner to be eaten in Paris and has not yet arrived to eat it?"

And again the chorus:

"Hindenburg!"

"Who is winning battles and losing the war for the Kaiser?"

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1918.

The same answer.

"Who loves the world as he loves malaria and the measles?"

"Hindenburg!"

"Into whose body would every one of us gleefully stick a fifteen-inch-long shingle-nail?"

"Into Hindenburg!"

"And who is going to help us to make dollars for the liberation of our motherland and for the defeat of Prussian militarism?"

The exultant crowd:

"Hindenburg!"

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1918.

"Into whose ribs and other parts of his anatomy are we going to drive nails?"

"Hindenburgs!"

"And who will reveal himself to our gaze when the shroud is removed?"

Before the crowd could respond "Hindenburg!" again, the statue stood there in its hairy beauty, the likeness of Hindenburg in full military regalia. Within a split second the band began to blare in such uncanny tones that one might have imagined that a thousand Hindenburgs were engaged in a scuffle. The public meanwhile approached the statue to see who should be honored with driving in the first nail.

Mr. John Cervenka proved himself a master auctioneer by over bidding himself until the amount of \$30 was announced.

"I'll take the second nail for \$30 also".

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Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1918.

Thus the first two nails brought in \$60. The amount of \$76.40 was collected from the statue. When our people have become accustomed to Hindenburg, the nail-driving will be more intense, no doubt.

The artistic part of the program was of high quality. Miss Annette Marchand, French singer, received a clamorous greeting. The cabaret was conducted by Director J. Weidner of the Sokol Chicago Theater. Mr. Joseph Mach recited some of his sprightly poems. Miss Elsie Gaymond danced the "Habanera" from the opera "Carmen". Our Miss Zeman sang "Kdybych Se" (If I Should Ever) from Smetana's opera "The Bartered Bride". Our Mrs. Slavka Svoboda sang choice morsels by Hasler. Mr. John Cervenka Raffled off many beautiful objects between performances.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1918.

BAZAAR OPENED FESTIVELY

"Greatest Czech-American Enterprise,"  
Consensus of Opinion--The Hindenburg Statue

Well, our bazaar, the result of the combined efforts of all the Chicago Czechs, regardless of creed or political affiliation, was opened last night.

Many thousands of our fellow countrymen came to take part in this, the greatest enterprise ever ventured upon by American Czechs. They overcrowded the Pilsen Brewery Park pavilion, which had been rearranged so as to accommodate a larger number of people. It was an enthusiastic crowd that had come to view the work of many weeks done by the committee, which is composed of the most ardent workers of the community. People came to see and to hear and to give vent to patriotic emotions. Their hearts were filled with love and devotion for their motherland and with equal affection for their adopted homeland. They are longing for the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1918.

victory of liberty and democracy **over** the German robbers and murderers.

We regret that the deadline set by our newspaper does not allow us to do to this event full justice in our columns. We shall have to complete our report in the next number, and today we present only first impressions and outlines.

The pavilion was hedged in all around by an endless chain of tents, booths, and stands, conducted by our patriotic societies, who vied with one another in offering their goods for sale, an immense variety of attractive, useful, and even very valuable objects. In the center of the pavilion also there were stands forming an island, leaving ample room to the visitors for promenading and lounging under a flood of lights. The spectacle filled observers with admiration.

In the southeastern part of the pavilion stands a statue, the center of attraction. It is obviously the work of a master hand, and yet every one will

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1918.

burst into laughter at the first sight of it. This statue, to which we are going to devote more space later, was unveiled in a most ceremonious manner, and the crowds shouted exultantly and applauded frantically. The purpose of placing the statue there was to make the man whom it represents atone for all that he has perpetrated by helping fill the coffers of the bazaar. The only function for the public to perform is to buy a nail and drive it into the statue. The price of the nail is determined by its size and by the spot selected to drive it in. There will surely be none of our fellow countrymen who will not find a place for his nail in the body of the "good-looking" man girded with a sword, labeled "made in Germany" and wearing a decoration "for distinguished service".

Great activity was displayed in a unique contest, viz., the rivalry for the honor of being elected "Mayor" or "Mayoress" of the Czech Chicago community. Groups of organizations elect their representatives, and from the latter the two honorary dignitaries will be elected in the final contest. The competition

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Blasatel, May 12, 1918.

in the primaries among the groups is extremely keen. Precious gifts are in store for the winner.

A place with **very strong** attractions is the "Dining Room in the Trenches," at which one can arrive only by walking through an exact replica of the trenches on the battlefield. In the spacious room there are numerous trophies from the war, displayed in brilliant light and surrounded by waves of the Allied nations' colors. The "dining room" is managed by the ladies of the Pilsen Brewery Company under the leadership of Mrs. Cervenka.

A highly interesting surprise for the visitors was prepared in the arrangement of the main platform, which is located at the northern end of the pavilion and represents a dugout. It was constructed free of charge by our patriotic Czech carpenters after the plan of Architect A. Lenek and under the supervision of the creator of the bazaar, V. Dlouhy, decorated by the Czech Artists' Club, and

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, May 12, 1918.

equipped for [stage] performances by Director Jindrich (Henry) Weidner of the Sokol Chicago Theater.

The first performance took place at 10 P. M. The public responded enthusiastically. Mr. J. Psenka, head of the program committee, showed by this presentation that the artistic and entertaining phase of the bazaar will be splendidly taken care of. More about it will be reported in tomorrow's issue of this paper. Besides Czechoslovaks there will be artists of other nationalities to contribute to the program.

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"Russkaya Zhizn", May 11, 1918  
Vol. 5 - No 19

### VISIT OF PROF. MASARYK

About twenty thousand Bohemian members of different organizations, on Sunday May 5th, in procession, marched through the city of Chicago to Grant Park in honor of the Bohemian revolutionist and patriot, Thomas G. Masaryk, Professor of the University of Prague, who paid a visit to his countrymen in the city of Chicago after being three years in Russia, where he was exiled by the persecution of the Austrian Government, against whom he led the revolutionary propaganda.

Prof. Masaryk is a great figure of the Bohemian nation and is one of the greatest educators of Europe. But his wordly fame he attained not by virtue of his knowledge of the educational field, but by his revolutionary struggle which he led against the Austrian Government, which oppresses and insults his nation.

Prof. Masaryk knows the United States pretty well. He came here in 1878 for an acquaintance with the greatest democracy in the world. He learned much here, and when he returned he was accompanied by a woman from Brooklyn to whom he was married. Mrs. Masaryk from that time became a famous collaborator in the life



"Russkaya Zhizn", May 11, 1918

Vol. 5 - No 19

of the Bohemian people. She came to love the little Bohemian nation, and the Bohemian nation accepted her as its own. At this time she is in Prague where the Austrian government is engaged in unmerciful persecution. Her daughter Dr. Alice Masaryk, spent a long time in prison in Vienna for the crime of being the daughter of Prof. Masaryk.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1918.

A MESSAGE TO CZECH CATHOLIC FORESTERS  
AND MEMBERS OF THE CATHOLIC WORKMAN  
(From the Committee on Bazaar tents)

Brothers: Great, glorious days for Czech Chicago are drawing near. The Bazaar, sponsored and arranged by the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, will be in full operation within two weeks.

The Order of Catholic Foresters will conduct its own tent. The Catholic Workman has joined the Foresters in this undertaking. Many things are needed to run this tent. It is the duty of every Catholic Forester and Catholic Workman to contribute his share.

Many brothers have delivered their gifts, but many have not done so as yet.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1918.

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III H To this latter group we turn at a time when it is a question of "to  
I G be or not to be" for our nation, and when a war to the last ditch is  
being fought between the oppressed and the oppressors. This Bazaar  
will help to provide financial means in the fight for Czech independence!  
It will also help to support families of our soldiers and the widows and  
orphans of our volunteers who have given their lives while fighting in the  
Czechoslovak Army.

Our old homeland calls, and all good sons hasten to provide succor. Czech  
soldiers are fighting in France, Russia, and England. Many of them may be  
dead by now. Czech and Slovak prisoners of war, after they had to fight on  
the Austro-Hungarian side, are flocking under the banner of the Czechoslovak  
Army, and so are the American Czechs. Our brothers and sisters in Bohemia  
are appealing to us, for they are depending on the aid from Czech America.  
We who were so fortunate to come to this land of liberty must not shrink  
from financial sacrifices.

WFA (11) 1701.3275



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BOHEMIAN

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II D 10

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 28, 1918.

III C

III H Brothers, we implore you to support the Bazaar with all your power.

I G Do not wait until members of the committee come to solicit your help. Bring or send your gifts for the tent of the Catholic Foresters and The Workman to any of the addresses given below.....

B. Milota, chairman;

J. Bily, treasurer;

J. Rimnac, secretary of the tent  
committee, 2540 South Trumbull  
Avenue.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1918.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM BAZAAR OFFICES  
Czech Milliners Co-operate

The Southwest Milliners' Association has resolved to work for the Liberty Bazaar. Their products will be exhibited in their own tent. These ladies have not been urged to do this; their decision proves their good will to help.

The Czech Barkeepers' Association will also be represented. Their tent will function as a sort of "first-aid station for cases of dizziness, fainting, sudden weakness, disgust, ill humor, etc." All our organizations are vying with each other in preparing for this benefit.....Over one thousand collectors' books have been distributed to this day, and many more are in demand. Organizations are contributing liberally, according to their prosperity or size. The Club Zobák (Club Beak), for instance, subscribed fifty dollars.

The Bazaar committee, consisting of members of the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics, is predicting that the Pilsen Brewery

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Apr. 7, 1918.

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park will not be adequate to accommodate the tents and visitors, so that adjacent premises may have to be procured.

This year's Bazaar is expected to be extraordinary and will offer unexpected attractions. Some of them are designed to be quite unique. For example, there will be a café where old-fashioned potato pancakes in true Bohemian style will be served.

Our Chicago Czech bakers are busy with extensive preparations, some of which will produce very amusing results. Besides a rich selection of delicious samples of ordinary goods, they will offer titbits made of gingerbread, among them a whole galaxy of Hindenburgs, Kaisers, and Crown Princes, whom we are going to swallow with great relish.

Our fellow countrymen from the sunny state of California have promised lively participation and they plan to arrange a stand with goods from their home state. These people, and others for whom hundreds and even thousands of miles of

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BOHEMIAN

What are you Chicago Czechs doing, and how are you preparing for the Bazaar? Hasten to do your bit if you are lagging behind!

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 8, 1918.

FROM BAZAAR HEADQUARTERS

We have not been disappointed in our expectations, for our women were among the first to begin zealous activities to help make our bazaar a complete success.

The combined women's aid societies have secured a place for their tent, and we are convinced that they will keep it supplied with beautiful and useful gifts as they always do. We extend our wholehearted thanks to them. Their action proves that they do not mind trifling differences among their organizations, but have joined us to march toward the common goal. Hurrah for the women's tent!

The Tábor Supply Company has donated a beautiful little dressing table, valued at twenty dollars. The association of Czech butchers has announced that it will take part in bazaar activities and will work vigorously for its success. We well remember how much their organizations contributed to the

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 6, 1918.

success of the bazaar held last year in the Pilsen Brewery Park pavilion.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1918.

### CZECHOSLOVAK BAZAAR

Czech grocerymen announce that they intend to open a tent at the bazaar which will be held under the auspices of the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics. The grocers have already named a committee which has begun the preliminary work. We appreciate their patriotic endeavor and are convinced that none of the Czech people in Chicago will lag in their support. We remember how much they contributed to the splendid success of the first bazaar, and their resolute decision should serve as an example to all other organizations.

The first contribution for the bazaar was a gift of \$20 from the well-known Czech-American artist, A. Petrtyl, who also designed the poster for the bazaar. This poster, which will soon be printed and distributed, shows two young Czechoslovak soldiers who have fought their way to "Mother Bohemia" where they broke the shackles that had chained her to wretched Austria

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Ilasatel, Mar. 2, 1918.

since 1620. The picture symbolizes the significance of our Czechoslovak Army, and by its artistic execution assures for itself a place of honor in the gallery of Czech-American art. We acknowledge with gratitude the remarkable gift from our artist, hoping that others will soon follow the example of this patriotic deed.

The plenary meeting of representatives of various organizations that will participate in the bazaar will be held in the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, March 4, at 8 P. M. It is imperative that all delegates of the organizations that are to participate in the bazaar make their appearance.

The headquarters of the bazaar of the Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics requests all those who are willing to do their part in contributing to the success of the bazaar to report at the offices, 3242 West 26th Street. Assistance is needed at present

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 2, 1918.

in addressing letters which must be mailed as soon as possible.

100 (44) 100-10075

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1918.

#### NEXT BAZAAR OF THE CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

A meeting was held in the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs last Monday at which the arrangements committee took charge of the preparations for the next bazaar under the auspices of the Czech National Alliance.

Mr. Frank J. Kubec, president of the district branch of the Czech National Alliance, opened the session, since Mr. Otto Pergler, chairman of the arrangements committee, was absent. He explained the purpose of the meeting, i. e., to elect officers for the bazaar. He further stated that a vacant store at 3242 West 26th Street has been rented for fifteen dollars per month and is to serve as an office and also as storage place for gifts for the bazaar.

The bazaar will be held in the Pilsen Brewery Park from May 11 to May 18 of

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1918.

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this year.

The following officers were elected: Joseph Martinek, 3502 West 26th Street, chairman; Mrs. Julia Hrych, 5721 South Hamlin Avenue, vice-chairman; Joseph Novak, 1825 Loomis Street, secretary; Vaclav Paveza, 2809 South Clifton Park Avenue, bookkeeper. No treasurer was elected. However, it was decided to ask Mr. F. J. Hajicek, a banker, to accept this office. The bookkeeper and the treasurer will receive one dollar for their services for the entire duration of the bazaar. Committees on economy and entertainment were named.

Secretary J. Novak wanted to know how the proceeds of the bazaar will be handled. Mr. Kubec answered that the district committee of the Czech National Alliance had decided to send the money directly to Europe to be delivered to Professor T. G. Masaryk. Mr. Martinek added to this that the Catholic organizations /members of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics in America

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 24, 1918.

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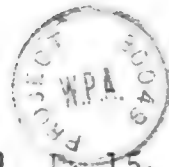
co-operating with the Czech National Alliance<sup>7</sup> agree with this method of disposing of the money. It was decided that the proceeds from the bazaar would be sent to Professor Masaryk "as a gift from Czechs of Chicago and suburbs to support the action for liberation".

The secretary was instructed to request the Czech-language newspapers to send representatives to all meetings of the bazaar committee. These will be held the first Monday of each month and will be announced in the Czech dailies.

Mr. Frydl pointed out that the Czech National Alliance should publish all of its financial reports, since this would promote the success of the bazaar. After a lengthy debate the committee took cognizance of the announcement that the Czech National Alliance will publish the financial reports in its conference at Chicago, February 9 and 10. It was finally resolved to publish the reports on the bazaar at the earliest date possible.

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BOHEMIAN

The Bohemian Review, Vol. 2, No. 1, P. 15, Jan. 1918.

#### ACQUAINTING AMERICA WITH BOHEMIA

On Nov. 14th, a Bohemian Day was held at the University of Chicago. It was preceded by a two-day exhibit of Bohemian art and books. Upon this occasion, a booklet was issued presenting in sixty pages Bohemia's contribution to civilization. Prof. Zmrhal discusses Bohemia's contribution to literature. Dr. Vojan writes on Bohemian music. Vojta Benes tells of Bohemian art and Dr. Fisher sets forth the ideals of the Sokols. Copies may be obtained from the Bohemian National Alliance, 3639 W. 26th Street, Chicago.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 15, 1917.

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### CZECH DAY

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Now that Czech Day, held in Mandel Hall at the University of Chicago, is an accomplished fact, it may justly be said that we have achieved a success which will be of the greatest significance for our future. We have introduced ourselves to the American public in a most dignified manner; we have demonstrated our cultural maturity and sustained our right to stand among those nations which have, under more favorable circumstances than those of the Czech nation, worked their way to the crest of progress.

It is fitting that we acknowledge the efforts of those men who expended their energies for this accomplishment. Professor Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, is to be mentioned first, for he made the realization of the initial Czech Day idea possible. Incessant

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Mlasatel, Nov. 15, 1917

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III M work followed a conference held last day between Czech leaders and  
I G representatives of the University headed by President Judson. The  
I C ultimate fruit of this meeting was Czech Day.

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This event really began the day before yesterday with the opening of an exhibition of old and rare Czech books, which were procured by the efforts of Mr. Vojta Beneš and the Reverend Pokorný, and lent by Mrs. Anna Jankova of Ely, Iowa, as reported in the description of the exposition in yesterday's issue of this paper. Paintings and sculptures by contemporary Czech artists were added to this collection. Works from our modern literature were also on exhibit. An intense interest in these departments was manifested not only by students of the University, but also by large numbers of the American intelligentsia, and to no lesser degree by our own fellow countrymen, who were leisurely but thorough in

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 15, 1917.

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III H their inspection of the exhibits.

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I C Sincere curiosity was awakened by the objects in the department

IV under the auspices of the Slovácký Vzdělávající Klub (Slovak

Educational Club) where embroideries, porcelain painting, wood cutting, and other articles, products of Slovak home industry, were shown. They were arranged according to the various Slovak districts, and thus reflected the indigenous artistic tendencies in various parts of the Slovak homeland.

Works of modern graphic art, lent by Mr. Šerpán of Omaha, Nebraska, enriched the collections considerably.

The exhibition was a sort of prelude to the Czech Day proper. Many people

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 15, 1917.

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III H from our community were unable to attend the performance because of the  
I G long distance; we hope that they will be given an opportunity to  
I G see the exhibit in the near future.

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The Czech Day program was opened by President Judson at 8 P. M. The speaker defined in plain words his attitude toward the Czechs. He lavished praise upon them and told the audience about the time when he began to feel attached to our nation. While he was a professor at the University of Minnesota, he became attracted by the talents and ambitions of two students, and upon learning that they were Czechs, he naturally turned his attention toward their nation. One of the students became Professor Železný of Yale University, and his brother is a professor at the University of Minnesota.

President Judson further related how the Czechs have stood up for liberty

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 15, 1917.

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since time immemorial--liberty such as they found under The Star-Spangled Banner of America; how they are showing their appreciation and have become valuable citizens of this country. Needless to say, these words were received by us Czechs with hearty acclaim.

They filled us with pride and surely left a lasting impression upon the native Americans present.

This introductory address was followed by the "Trio in B-flat Major" by our immortal Antonín Dvořák. Miss Florence Forst played the piano, Mr. Rudolph Fiala the violin, and Mr. A. V. Černý the violincello. The three performers, who are well known to Chicago audiences, won full recognition.

Twenty-five girls, members of various Chicago Sokols, created a pleasant surprise by the gracefulness with which they executed light athletic drills

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 15, 1917.

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III H under the direction of that untiring worker among Sokol societies,  
I G Jarka Košar. The girls and the Dělnický Pevecký Sbor (Workingmen's  
I C Singing Society) drew the greatest applause among the performers of  
IV the entire program.

Male Sokol members gave an excellent exhibition of drills. They performed under the direction of Jarka Košar and were rewarded by thunderous applause.

The Workingmen's Singing Society sang "Kdož Jste Boží Bojovníci" (Ye Soldiers of the Lord), an ancient chorus dating from the time of John Huss, and some other Czech, Czech-Moravian, and Slovak folk songs. "Teče Voda, Teče" (Water Is Flowing), a Slovak song, gave Mr. Marel Malík an opportunity to render the tenor solo part. The pieces were sung under the direction of Mr. Houdek.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 15, 1917.

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Professor J. J. Zmrhal, principal of Herzl High School, gave a picture of the history of the Czech nation, of the sufferings endured, and of its three-hundred-year-old struggle for liberation. He drew a comparison between those times and the situation of the people since the outbreak of the World War. He told about the

Czech soldiers in the Austrian Army who refused to fight those by whom they expected to be liberated, but surrendered to the Allies. Professor Zmrhal proved that the Czechoslovaks had a clear claim to independence, and that this independence is one of the necessary concomitants of the peace negotiations. The peace treaty must be made at the expense of Austria, which has never been anything but a toy of Germany. The speaker finally read utterances of prominent men, from which their attitude toward Czech independence may be ascertained. He quoted President Wilson and President Judson of the University. The audience demonstrated its fullest accord with the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 15, 1917.

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words spoken by Professor Zarnal, who may be very well satisfied

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with the effect produced on the audience and the work which he

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has performed in behalf of the good cause.

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One of the most interesting numbers consisted of Slovak dances directed by Miss A. Špaček. They were executed in the colorful costumes of the Slovak land and breathed the whole gamut of moods from exuberant joy to deepest mourning.

The concluding piece on the program was Dvořák's cantata, "The American Flag," sung by 150 members of the Ustřední Pěvecká Jednota (Central Singing Union), with Mr. J. Houdek on the conductor's stand. Mr. Jos. Hurt sang the tenor solo, and Miss Renia Leicher played the piano accompaniment.

Thus, Czech Day ran its course at the University of Chicago. Though the

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BOHEMIAN

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Denní Hlasatel, Nov. 15, 1917.

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III H program took a comparatively long time, protagonists of the Czech  
I G cause will surely wish for an early return of an event such as this,  
I C for its expediency and efficacy cannot be doubted.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1917.

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A SURVEY OF OUR CULTURE  
Exhibition in Connection with Czech Day  
at University of Chicago

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(Summary)

"No matter with what remarkable successes we immigrants have met in business, industry, and politics, there is unquestionably a task of considerable importance left before us, i. e., to acquaint the American public with our achievements in the realm of cultural endeavor. Of these America knows the least, in spite of the strenuous efforts which have been made by us in this direction. Until recently, the Americans knew very little about us, even in the topographic sense; and they knew comparatively nothing of our ambitions in literature, art, and in all those fields of a higher order from which the true intellectual level of any nation may be judged. Systematic work and a specific medium will be needed if we are to know how to use every opportunity and exert proper influence when contact is established with representative men who are sincerely interested in our cultural propaganda work.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1917.

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IV "A real change in these conditions began only recently, at that memorable conference held in May of this year at the University of Chicago. Preliminary plans for Czech Day were discussed there by leaders of the Chicago Czechs and by professors of the University headed by Professor Harry Pratt Judson, president of that institution. Real contact between the Czech element and representative men of American intellectual fields was made at that time, as a result of which we may fairly claim that we have today more sincere friends and protagonists of our ideals, in one of the foremost seats of higher learning on the American continent, that we have ever had before. This success grows in importance when we consider the large number of professors and the ten thousand students who are working at the University. A vast field is offered there for propaganda efforts of the Czechoslovak people--a field abounding with favorable possibilities and auguring splendid results.

"Through the good offices of President Judson, the Czech National Alliance succeeded in obtaining accommodations in Mandel Hall, one of the most spacious auditoriums on the University grounds, for the display of exhibits and for



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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1917.

III B 2

II B 3 performances on Czech Day. The strains of Czech song and instrumental  
III H music will fill the air; there will be Sokol gymnastics, the realiza-  
IV tion of the ideals of our two modern heroes, Fuegner and Tyrs [origin-  
ators of the Sokol societies]. The students of the University will  
be given a view of our cultural achievements. This will be done at the exhibi-  
tion which is limited, true enough, because of lack of space and for other  
reasons, but which will nevertheless fill its purpose to a perfectly satisfactory  
degree.

"This exhibition contains everything that we can proudly point to before other nationalities. In the first place, there is old literature, mostly Reformation literature of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. It was not easy to procure books such as these. They came from Mrs. Anna Janka, of Ely, Iowa, who hails from an old family of scribes. Vojta Benes and the Reverend Pokorny were instrumental in procuring these rare books for the exhibition. There are such works as the Bible Kralicka (Kralitz Bible) and Postilla, as well as some other writings by Jan Amos Komensky. Then there are The Travels of Christoph Harant; The Voyage to Palestine and Arabia; Apology of Czech

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1917.

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Citizenry; Protest against the Ferdinands (written in 1621); and

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Kancional, a book of Protestant church songs which was rescued from

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anti-Reformation police and destruction by a Protestant housewife who hid it in dough and baked a loaf of bread around it.

"There are books written by Melantrich, some from the Veleslavin printing shop, and prayer books in hand printing with artistically executed initials and embossed covers. They represent priceless, irreplaceable antiques. One very old book is The Messenger of Czech Events by Beckovsky. These books create an atmosphere of times long gone by; they are symbolic remnants of old Czech history. The old books section ought to awaken the interest of all the visitors, particularly Czechoslovaks. There is hardly any book in Czech literature which could be deemed worthy to stand beside The Travels of Christoph Harant. The author, who may fairly well be called 'our Czech Marco Polo', paid with his life for his defiance of the Austrian government; he died upon the scaffold in front of the city hall in Prague.

"In contrast with this department is the exhibition of modern graphic art with

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1917.

III B 2

II B 3 works of Bilek, Ludek Marold, the unfortunate Benes Knuepfer, and

III H the entire new generation of Czech artists. Most of these works

IV were lent by the bibliophile Stanislav Serpan of Omaha, Nebraska."

Czech literature is represented equally well. The works of outstanding poets and writers appear, some of them in de luxe editions. There is also Ottuv Slovník Naučný (Cyclopedia), a monumental work and the acme of perfection in language and print.

Czech painting takes a prominent part in the exposition. It boasts of names of renown, like Mucha, Manes, and others.

"The part of the exhibition under the auspices of the Slovacký Vzdělávací Klub (Slovak Educational Club) creates a particularly friendly atmosphere. Large quantities of embroidery and similar hand work of a quality which will fill every connoisseur with admiration will be on display. They are some of the best examples of home industry, of which the Moravian Slovaks and those from the colorful Tatra mountains may justly be proud. There is also painting on

II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

II A 3 a

II A 3 c

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 14, 1916.

III B 2

II B 3

porcelain, some dating back several centuries. Two such plates

III H

were painted in 1689. There are also countless eggs with artistic

IV

coats of paint....."

Numerous mural paintings are to be exhibited; they are the kind which the Slovaks in the old country use to decorate their houses.....Ladies in native Slovak costumes will supply the visitors with necessary information.....

"We are already in a position to declare that the exposition is a pronounced success, and that it has fulfilled its mission. Although it was formally opened only yesterday, there were throngs of visitors, mostly from the circles of students of the University; it will close November 15. Every fellow countryman should visit the exhibition. It contains values with which we should like to display before the outside world, and which should fill our own hearts with pride."

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II B 1 c (3)

BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1917.

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A DIGNIFIED REPRESENTATION ASSURED

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IV

Rehearsal of Program for Czech  
Day at University of Chicago

One of the largest halls of the University of Chicago will be the location of an exhibition and the scene of performances on the occasion of Czech Day, which opens next Wednesday. This event will afford Americans a survey of our cultural maturity; it is the direct result of a conference held between Chicago Czech leaders and professors of the University headed by President Harry Pratt Judson. The obvious objective of this event is to make native Americans acquainted with the cultural achievements of Czechs and Slovaks. Ample seating accommodations will be reserved for the native American visitors, and for this reason only those Czechs and Slovaks directly connected with the exhibition and the performers will be admitted on the University premises.

In order to give our people an opportunity to view what will be presented to

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1917.

III D

III H a select public at the University, a preliminary performance was

I G arranged in the center of our settlement yesterday afternoon, in the

IV auditorium of Sokol Chicago, South Kedzie Avenue and 24th Street.

It was a sort of overture to Czech Day. The response by our public was overwhelming; the hall was filled to capacity.

Antonin Dvorak's cantata, "The American Flag," was the first number on the program. It was sung by one hundred and twenty-five members of the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies), under the baton of Mr. Joseph Houdek. This musical piece offers great difficulties, so that prior to yesterday's performance none of our singing societies had ventured to approach it. The brilliancy with which it was rendered is a credit to the untiring zeal which Mr. Houdek evinced during the rehearsals. Mr. Richard Adamira and Mr. Hurt excelled in the main solo parts.

When the curtain was raised the second time, there were twenty-five girls in Sokol attire upon the stage. They were members of various groups of our Sokol societies. Some of their performances of light athletics were repeti-

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II B 1 a

II B 3

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1917.

III D

III H tions of an exhibition at the Sixth Sokol Rally held in Prague,  
I G capital of Bohemia, in the year 1892. The display was directed by  
IV Jarka Kosar, well-known worker in Sokol circles, while Miss Kamila  
Cermak played the piano. If this number goes off at the University as  
smoothly as it did yesterday afternoon, we are certain that our Sokol organi-  
zations will fulfill their mission before the American public.

The girls' performance was followed by one given by twenty male Sokol members. It was a pleasure to observe their broad chests and sinewy arms, which seemed to be built of rock. They gave vivid testimony to the perfection of the system used by Sokols in body culture. One of their drills suffered somewhat by the impatience of some of the boys. The effect in general, however, was highly gratifying, and there is no need to mention that thunderous applause rewarded the young athletes. Jarka Kosar was again the director.

Professor Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, the speaker of the afternoon, declared that since the United States has always stood in the foreground whenever the right to liberty of small nations was to be upheld, the present sympathies of this

II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1917.

III D

III H country also go to the Czechoslovaks struggling for freedom. The  
I G American public, he repeated, is well informed on Czechoslovak aspi-  
IV rations and takes a friendly attitude towards them. But we should not  
appear before the American forum only with our woes and complaints.  
It will also be necessary to attest to our strength and our cultural maturity.  
The former is demonstrated by our volunteers who enthusiastically join the  
Allied and the United States Armies. The latter must be brought into the  
limelight on occasions like Czech Day at the University of Chicago.

Czech Day, the professor continued, will be a first attempt, or rather the  
first of a series of efforts, to promote information among the American in-  
telligentsia. We shall have to work persistently in this direction throughout  
the future.

The speaker closed by expressing his gratitude to all those who gave their  
time and energy and helped in any possible manner to make the exposition and  
performances an accomplished success. He particularly thanked the singers,  
the Sokols, and our brothers, the Slovaks.



II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 12, 1917.

III D

III H The performance of the Slovak Educational Club was one of the high  
I G points of the event.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

PREPARE FOR CZECH DAY

Professors and Students of University  
of Chicago Will Be Given an Exhi-  
bition of Accomplishments  
and Maturity of the Czechoslovak People

The conference held by the foremost Czech patriotic workers and the heads of the faculties, together with Professor Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, has produced remarkable results.

Chicago Czechs will be given an opportunity to promote valuable propaganda precisely where it is needed most--among the educated strata of the American people, the present and future teachers of the nation.

In the conference it was decided to hold an exhibition on November 14. It will be located in the halls of the University of Chicago; it is to last three days and will be known as "Czechoslovak Day". It will be opened

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

III B 2

II B 3 in the greatest seat of higher learning between the Atlantic and  
III H Pacific on American soil. There the Czechoslovaks will demonstrate  
their accomplishments and cultural level. They will acquaint professors and thousands of students with their national aims and efforts. They will do it in such a manner as to create a deep and lasting impression.

For three days the University will extend its hospitality not only to the works of Czech and Slovak artists, but also to the products of careful handwork, which have their particular indigenous beauty.

Czech books are sure to attract the attention of teachers and students. Old books will be exhibited to indicate the age of early Czech culture and books of a recent vintage to show the present high mental level of our nation.

One large table will be devoted to plastic art, painting, drawing, engraving, and etching. The works of our artists--Manes, Ales, Hynais, Schwaige,

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II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

II A 3 c

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

III B 2

II B 3 Svabinsky, Marold, Mucha, Kaspar, Jansa, EngelmueLLer, Simon,

III H Panuzka, Stretti, etc.--will be shown here in the originals or reproductions.

The exhibition of Slovak art will occupy a special section which will certainly attract many visitors and excite genuine interest. Embroidery, porcelain painting, wood carvings, and other objects of art will be shown.

On the opening day there will be a program devoted to Czech and Slovak music, instrumental and vocal; to the presentation of national dances; and gymnastic productions executed by Sokol societies. The program for this evening will be as follows.....

This first evening will be reserved for a native American audience exclusively, chiefly professors and students. Our own Czechoslovak fellow countrymen, except active participants, will not be admitted, since they might easily fill the space available in Mandel Hall, where this "Academy" [gala evening] will be held.

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II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

II A 3 c

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 28, 1917.

III B 2

II B 3 In order to let our people also enjoy the splendid program, a  
III H sort of general rehearsal will be held in one of the large halls  
in our settlement several days before the performance in Mandel  
Hall. An admission fee will be charged. One part of the proceeds will be  
used to defray expenses for the exhibition at the University; the other  
will serve to increase one of the funds for the pursuit of our national  
aspirations.

The entire series of these festive performances and exhibitions is expected to bring great moral and material gain to Czech propaganda in America, of which it will represent one of the most brilliant phases. It has been prepared by and will be held under the sponsorship of the Czech National Alliance, a body composed of our foremost patriotic workers from Sokol associations, circles of our literati, artists, pedagogues, professional men, and businessmen.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1917.

TIME TO ACT  
Czech Catholics Urged To Attend Festival

(Summary)

"The time has come when sincere Czech men and women must do their utmost to help our poor subjugated old motherland, and our work has to be efficient to crown it with success.

"The sweetest words are mere sound, and love, be it ever so heartfelt, remains but a hollow sentiment. Action is the thing! The war has brought on extraordinary conditions which will require heavy sacrifices from which certainly nobody will be spared. Calls for aid are coming in from all sides. Who would not lend an ear to them? A little bit done by a person will not hurt him much, but will materially help the cause.

"Not one sincere fellow countryman, therefore, should miss the Czech Catholic National Festival which is held at the Pilsen Brewery Park, 26th Street and Albany Avenue, tomorrow. We all have one common aim--to help accomplish the



II B 1 c (3)

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1917.

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liberation of our old homeland!

"The festival will open with a parade from the Sv. Anezka Ceska (Czech St. Agnes) church, 27th Street and Central Park Avenue, at 1 P.M. tomorrow. The following organizations will be represented: Sokol societies, male and female members, with pupils of the various classes; Slovak societies with Slovak Sokol members; Club Rieger; members of the Roman Catholic First Central Union; the various orders of Catholic Foresters; the Catholic Workingmen's Union; school children and various men's clubs and associations.

"Mr. J. L. Martinka, Mr. Anton Linhart, the members of the subcommittees, and members of the executive committee of the National Alliance of Czech Catholics will head the processions preceded by a band. The parade will move west on 27th Street to Lawndale Avenue then turn into 26th Street, and march east to the Pilsen Brewery Park pavillion.



"Mr. Hynek Dostal, head of the Catholic Sokol community, Dr. Fr. Jedlicka, vice-president of the Narodni Svaz (National Union), Dr. Milan R. Stefanik, and the Reverend Gregor Vaniscak, O.S.B., will speak.

II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1917.

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"There will be exhibitions by the pupils of Sokol societies from Racine, Milwaukee, and Cudahy, Wisconsin.

"There will be many entertainments and features of a comic character."....

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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 b

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1917.

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III C AN OLD-FASHIONED CZECH FEAST--A PLAIN PEOPLE'S FESTIVAL

I G Czech Freethinkers and Czech Catholics Join Hands

I C for National Cause

IV

(Summary)

"For the only thought, sacred to all....." These flaming words from the Czech poet Svatopluk--Czech famous "Songs of the slave"--provided the inspiration for one of the most beautiful national festivals that Czech Chicago has ever seen, and which may justly be compared with "Czech Day" on August 12, 1893, at the Chicago World's Fair. The festival was held yesterday, September 3, in the Pilsen Brewery Park, 26th Street and Albany Avenue. The Czech National Alliance and the National Alliance of Czech Catholics were the sponsors. Beneath the name "old-fashioned feast" there lies a deep significance. The beacon light, the guiding spirit for the arrangement of this festival in the style of an old-country annual celebration in honor of a Saint of the church was the united effort of



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1917.

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Catholic and Freethinker (free-religious) societies, and individuals advocating the liberation of Czech lands from Austrian rule. People of all Slavonic nationalities from all corners of Chicago and the outlying districts flocked to this festival to show their kin sentiment. Dressed in their native attire

they presented a scene of multicolored pageantry.....

The Czech "California" district revealed at the first glance that extraordinary things were to occur. Almost every house displayed a flag. Twenty-sixth Street, that main artery of business in the largest Czech settlement of America, was literally buried under a mass of flags in the national colors. The Czech red and white mingled with the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack, the French Tri-color, the Belgian flag, and banners of all other Allied nations.

An impressive parade ushered in the festival proper.....The great wealth



II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 b

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1917.

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of colors and the variety of dresses evoked visions of scenes and landscapes in the old homeland.

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....The overwhelming number of participants caused the festive parade to move far behind its scheduled time. The rallying point of the groups was the home of the Sokol Chicago Gymnastic Society, Kedzie Avenue and 24th Street. Headed by Rubringer's band, the parade moved along 24th Street west to Crawford Avenue. Mounted Sokols in blue shirts escorted the endless serpentine group composed of men and women of all walks of life. There were the members of the Czech National Alliance, groups of children in typical old country peasant costumes, male and female members of the American Czech Sokol Community, the Slovak League, delegates to the Chicago rally of the Czechoslovak Union, the Czech Butcher Employees' Educational Club, automobiles with representatives of the Allied nations headed by Messrs. James F. Štěpina, Frank G. Hájiček, and Jaroslav Pšenka. There was a cavalcade of mounted youngsters in Yugoslav costumes, the Czech Catholic Sokols, the lodges of the Czecho-Slavonic Aid Society, the



II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 b

II D 1

Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1917.

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Czech-American Union, the Czech-American Foresters, Catholic Workmen's Associations, and many others. The Czech Catholics were conspicuous by their large numbers. The parade arrived at Crawford Avenue and turned into 26th Street, continuing east.

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Its arrival at Pilsen Brewery Park created nothing short of pandemonium. The pavilion and the park were so crowded that it took more than one hour before the stragglers of the parade were able to gain entrance.

Mr. Jedlička greeted the gathering in words of patriotic ardor. The open-air camp in the park garden was crowded until a late hour in the night; choruses of songs filled the air. A great variety of entertainment was provided. Anyone wishing to make his contribution to the patriotic cause had a thousand opportunities to do so....There were also many forms of amusement.



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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 b

II D 1

Denni Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1917.

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"That sad countenance, the face of the Kaiser, also made an appearance. For a nickel anyone who aimed well could take a whack at him. It is needless to report that his Imperial Majesty received even more that afternoon than has already been handed to him by the British 'Tommies' and the French 'Poilus'. Reportorial conscientiousness and accuracy prompts us in connection with this to make mention of one of the many episodes that bordered on comedy. One lady with an especially sharp appetite for introducing herself to the Kaiser's effigy, bought a heap of balls. She threw them without hitting the mark even once. Then there was but one left. Under the compulsion of an irresistible desire, she crawled through the ropes, took a stand just in front of the picture, and cried out: 'Just wait, you scoundrel, I'm going to get you yet!' Then, with the one remaining ball, she hit the Kaiser squarely between the eyes, almost knocking his head off. Needless to say, the lady's skillful handling of her part was rewarded with tumultuous applause."



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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1917.

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....A Buick automobile valued at \$825 and donated by the Club Rieger, was raffled late that evening. An eleven-year-old girl drew the lucky number from a box placed upon a table in clear sight of the thousands of on-lookers. The winner was not present, for, having despaired of winning, he had returned home and was sound asleep. Mr. Joseph Pantlík 2452 South Clifton Park Avenue, an emigrant from Bohemia, who came to this country just four years ago, was the winner. He is an employee of Sears Roebuck & Company, twenty-four years of age, married, and the father of a three months old daughter. He had bought three chances on the auto from his scant savings just to do his bit. He was awakened and brought back to Pilsen Park in triumph to be shown to the multitude as the winner.

....The festival was a success, not only financially, but what is more important, morally, for it was a mighty manifestation on the part of the Czech-Americans who have thoroughly grasped the aim of liberating the old homeland from the German yoke.....The proceeds, which will be turned



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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 b

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Denní Hlasatel, Sept. 4, 1917.

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over to authorized groups in charge of the liberation movement,  
are estimated to have reached fifteen or twenty thousand  
dollars.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1917.

INVITED BY THE UNIVERSITY

If ever we were given an opportunity to make an appearance before the American intelligentsia, the invitation extended to the Czechs by Professor Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, is unquestionably the best. To be introduced to a galaxy of personages such as the four hundred professors and to a body of twelve thousand students is of paramount significance for us. It will, therefore, be our task to represent ourselves in a dignified, impressive form. The occasion will be the Czech Day which is to be held at the University next November.

What should be exhibited there? The best of everything on which our people may pride themselves. Samples from the art shop of the plain people of Moravia will, of course, be among the first items considered for exhibition. The Vzdelavaci Slovacky Klub (Slovak Educational Club) will associate itself with the Sokol Komensky, a jovial set of Moravian Slovaks. These two organizations and many members of the local Slovak colony are ready to busy themselves for the success of the great event.



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BOHEMIAN



II A 3 a

II B 3

Denni Hlasatel, July 28, 1917.

I C

"What have the Slovaks to offer?" This question will be asked by many Czechs who have not had closer associations with them. You would be astonished at the mass of beautiful things which the Slovaks claim as their own. You may have seen their costumes, those charming assortments of colors, just as they were painted for us by Uprka, Frolka, and many other artists. Can you remember the front of the poster used as an advertisement for the Posviceni (Feast) that was given by the Czech National Alliance last year? Those were figures of Slovaks, created by the brush of a native son of Slovak lands, the painter Tomanek. Just think of those embroideries! You surely remember them from the Posviceni where they were offered to patriotic buyers. Think of the jackets, a product of workmanship in which the Slovaks excel! The harmony of colors in their handwork is delightful. There is almost no nation in the world that could compete with the Slovaks in this particular branch of home industry. The artistic accomplishments of the Slovaks will not play the part of Cinderella on Czech Day at the University; they will appear in the luster worthy of a queen.

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1917.

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BAZAAR OF THE CZECH NATIONAL ALLIANCE

IV

(Summary)

The greatest Czech-American patriotic enterprise ever arranged was the Bazaar of the Czech National Alliance in Chicago from March 3 to 10. The idea originated in the branch of the Czech "California" district. A committee of three had been chosen in the year 1916, and it was enlarged so that the first meeting held on November 4, 1916, was a remarkable success. The county committee of the Czech National Alliance took up the idea, and a large-scale affair was expected to be planned. Mr. Benes suggested inviting Mr. J. Doubrava of New York, and after the latter's arrival here, the original plans for the bazaar were changed. Expectations rose, and within a short time all of Czech Chicago was under the spell of the bazaar idea. Organizations and individuals began to work for the bazaar feverishly; they became so numerous that our limited space does not permit mention of them, however well known they may be.....



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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1917.

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I G Reservations for stands and tents poured in so fast that the

IV floor layouts had to be redrawn several times.....

There were many attractions, such as the Bazaar Queen, the cabaret "Black Cat," and countless others. The scene of the "Black Cat" will surely be remembered a long time by the visitors. In it one found an endless variety of entertainment: singing, orchestral music, dancing, and recitations. Our most talented artists offered their services.....

The cabaret, under the direction of Mr. R.J. Psenka, was located in the cozy tearoom where young Czech girls acted as Japanese waitresses under the guidance of Mrs. John A. Cervenka, the Bazaar Queen. Her election was a spectacular event, and after being pronounced Queen, the popular lady exclaimed: "If I should be so fortunate as to see the Czechs liberated, I would undertake a pilgrimage to their country as if to worship at a holy shrine!"



II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, June 13, 1917.

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Many beautiful objects won in the raffle were returned by the lucky

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ones to help fill the chest for the national cause. A great deal  
could be written about the generosity of our people at the bazaar.....



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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1917.

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE LADIES  
OF THE PILSEN BREWING COMPANY

The ladies of the Pilsen Brewing Company, who have had a lion's share in the work done for the bazaar of the Czech National Association, have sent in their report about their activities during the festival; it is obvious from the pages that the amount of work performed by them exceeded all expectations. The tearoom showed a gross return of \$1,253, of which a fortune teller Mrs. Riedl, and Mrs. Ruzicka with her daughter, brought in a material part; a ladies' hat donated by Mrs. John A. Cervenka yielded \$17. Candy was sold in large quantities. The money thus collected was clear profit, as the ladies had resolved to bear all expenses.

The admission fee to the tearoom was collected by officers of the National Association. Many business concerns had contributed to the supplies sold in the booths and on the stands. The tearoom was also a recipient of many gifts by



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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 25, 1917.

dealers. The report contains a list of donors. It is signed by Mrs. Antonia (John A.) Cervenka, president, and Pavla Cifkova, secretary of the association of the ladies of the Pilsen Brewing Company.



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III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1917.

### SPECTACULAR CLOSING OF THE NATIONAL BAZAAR

The biggest national festival ever held by our people was the Czechoslovak bazaar, which closed last night with a brilliant carnival at which thousands mingled with thousands. The spacious hall of the pavilion of the Pilsen Brewing Company, was the scene of entertainment. Previous to the closing day patriotic visitors had thronged in and around the booths and stands. These had been cleared away for a dance floor, while the salable exhibits were offered in the galleries.

The election of the queen of the bazaar was the main topic of the day, for there were many ups and downs during the voting, which had been going on every day publicly. One half an hour was reserved for the casting of the secret ballot which spread an intense suspense among all

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1917.

present. The price for the voting tickets had to be paid in cash. The result was as follows; Mrs. Antonia Cervenka 171,265 votes, she was proclaimed queen; Miss Bozena Triner 95,560 votes, received the second prize; Miss Libuse (Libby) Zdenek 41,080, and Miss Helen Lonkova 39,270 votes received the third and fourth prize, respectively. Twelve other candidates received votes, ranging from 31,475 to 5,860. The contest yielded \$5,349.40.

The triumphal march of the queen, and her subsequent crowning, offered a highly impressive spectacle. The cabaret and dancing provided splendid entertainment.


Finally the bazaar was closed. The crowd slowly began to leave in a roseate mood, many still discussing the beauties of the diadem with which



Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 11, 1917.

the queen was crowned, and the regal cloak with which she was bedecked.

An entertainment will be given next Saturday at which all the persons who have donated their services for the building up and maintenance of the bazaar will be guests.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1916.

NASE PLZEN  
Karneval na Halsted Ulice

A Karneval na Halsted Ulice (Carnival on Halsted Street), arranged by businessmen on Halsted Street between Sixteenth Street and Twenty-second Street, will open tomorrow.

A committee has been meeting and making arrangements for some time, under the leadership of chairman Mr. Kral and secretary Mr. Kara, for this business celebration, which will last a week and which no doubt will attract widespread attention.

A great number of the most diversified attractions is ready for each evening, and besides that prizes will be awarded every evening, among which will be a grand prize of one hundred dollars.

Tomorrow evening a grand procession will be arranged, and another one of

II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 2, 1916.

greater magnitude is scheduled for Thursday.

The Halsted Street businessmen have tried to make this carnival the best held so far, and everything points to its success.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 3, 1916.

### A CHILDRENS ENTERTAINMENT IN MORTON PARK

The Patronat Ceske Svobodomyslne Skoly v Morton Parku (Board of Trustees of the Czech Free Thought Schools of Morton Park) are arranging a children's masked ball, to be held next Sunday at the hall of Sokol Karel Jonas.

The entertainment is to start at one o'clock in the afternoon. The admission charge is twenty-five cents for adults and fifteen cents for children. Every child presenting a coupon will get a prize.

It will be a splendid opportunity for all to have a pleasant afternoon, and the Czech parents in Morton Park will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity.

WPA FILE: POL 3627

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Glasatel, Jan. 14, 1916.

A REPORT OF THE BAZAAR CONDUCTED ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915,  
BY A SOCIETY AFFILIATED WITH THE CESKE NARODNI SDRUZENI IN NOVY TABOR

The following is a financial report of a bazaar held October 7, 1915, at the Sokol Tabor Slovanska Lipa Hall in Novy Tabor [New Tabor], Berwyn, Illinois, a society affiliated with the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance).

The committee of the society wishes to thank all who helped to make the bazaar a success, and especially do we thank Sokol Tabor Slovanska Lipa for the free use of their hall; for music supplied by them we thank Mr. Povolny's orchestra; we thank the ladies of the Maj (May) Singing Society; the soloists Mr. and Mrs. Hess and Mr. Sulc for their very successful presentations; and the representatives of numerous organizations. We are particularly grateful to Mrs. Kubu and Mrs. Popelka for their activity in collecting articles [for sale].

These collections of articles were turned into money at the bazaar, and the

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cash receipts amounted to \$534.78.

Cyrill Popelka, chairman

Jan Zachotina, secretary, 4148 West 16th  
Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 6, 1916.

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III A

THE NEW YEAR CELEBRATION OF THE MATICE SKOLSKA

The usual New Year celebration--this is the thirty-third--was held in the hall of the Czecho-Slavonic Benevolent Societies, on 18th Street, by the Matice Skolska (The Central Scholastic Union) in Chicago; and the many well-wishers filled the spacious hall to capacity.

No one need have regretted his or her appearance at this celebration, because the sprightly pupils of the Matice Skolska saw to it that a program of entertainment and instruction was in store for all who came; the exercises were under the direction of the efficient teacher, Miss Zeman.

The evening program was divided into two parts; the first included an address, national songs, and comical acts.

The address was delivered by one of the pupils, Emilie Uxa, and we must admit that she did justice to her theme, "Free Thought Schools".

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 6, 1916.

III C

III A It must be said that this young lady is a third-generation American, and the beautiful Czech language she used in this address was a pleasant surprise to everyone who heard her.

Sylvia Zikmund sang a number of very expressive national Czech songs. It is not difficult to listen to her trained little voice. We need hardly say that her songs were well received, and applause not stinted.

A comic act followed, called "Straspytlíček" (Afraid of His Own Shadow), presented by Bozena Spal and Millie Vitek.

A second playlet, called "Bazlivý Janek" (Faint-hearted Johnny), was played by Eduard Spal and Olga Cermak and a class of pupils.

The act was presented by the principals and pupils in such a finished manner that one could not but feel admiration for the very young amateur actors. The polish of their performance is evidence of the drill the little actors went

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III C

III A through to please the audience, which they did very satisfactorily.

A real treat was forthcoming in the second part of the program, the play "Cinme Dobre Chudym" (Treat Well the Poor). The play is a picture of a Christmas episode, with songs and dances written by the teacher, Miss Zeman, in such a way as to give the more advanced pupils a chance to show their advancement in Czech declamation, in its many verbal and stylistic figures of speech.

And, last but not least, we must mention the graceful dances and the lovely songs of this Christmas play.

The play "Treat Well the Poor" was acted by Miss Zeman's pupils with the exception of a few difficult parts, which were filled by more mature boys and girls, graduates from Miss Zeman's classes.

The cast of the play included a rich woman, played by Blanka Cermak; her children, played by Emilie Uxa and Jan Spal; school friends of the two children just

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III C

III A mentioned, played by Millie Vitek, Jennie Hudec, Josef Zikmund and Jaroslav Cermak.

The part of a poor widow was played by Anna Cermak; her children, by Sylvia Zikmund, Bozena Spal, Milada Zarobsky, and Helena Zarobsky. Eduard Spal, Stanislav Nosek, Frantisek Nigric, and Ottokar Zarobsky were football players in the play.

All the actors and actresses had their roles well memorized; so the first scene, showing Christmas bliss, and the second scene, depicting Christmas gloom, both rang true, being very vivid pictures of well-written scenes.

A group of girls playing the parts of fairies behaved in a fairy-like manner and were very graceful. The fairies were enacted by Olga Cermak, Lillian Fort, Helen Hruska, Louisa Uxa, Marie Shenekl, and Olga and Leola Hudec.

The forest dwarfs, with their humorous songs, were enjoyed very much; they were

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III C

III A Arnost Zikmund, Raymond Budil, Jaroslav Kolar, Josef Shenekl, Ottokar Zarobsky, Frantisek Migric, Stanislav Nosek, and Eduard Spal.

After the curtain dropped on the last scene, one of the older pupils, a boy, addressed his teacher with nicely chosen words and commended her for her good work in the interest of the public and indirectly for the public at large. He said that members of her classes had organized a new club, called Jaro (Spring) Number 2; this club expects soon to produce a play called "Zakleta Princezna" (The Enchanted Princess).

This play, also, was written by the teacher, Miss Zeman, and the speaker asked everyone present to attend the first performance, which will be very soon.

Then Miss Zeman stepped upon the stage dressed as Saint Nicholas, and every pupil received an appropriate gift.

The committee deserves credit for the interest shown in this celebration. Those

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III C

III A on the committee were Frantisek Zarobsky, Jenie Schorik, Mrs. Beranek, and Mr. Rosecky. Chairman Nadherny presided at the meetings of this committee.

The Matice Skolska, with this celebration, has won the plaudits of all right-thinking people, and we desire to express our own approval.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 26, 1915.

THE "BESEDA" AT EASTERN STAR FESTIVAL

The well-known organization, Eastern Star, will hold a festival next Monday ~~and~~ Tuesday at which time also a great melodrama, the "Eastern Star," will be performed. This will be participated in also by **ladies** of the Bohemian Masonic Lodge by dancing the Bohemian "Beseda" (a square dance).....

The following ladies will perform the dance [Translator's note: Names of sixteen laides are omitted in translation.] The festival will be held in the Oriental Consistory on Dearborn Street and Walton Place.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 16, 1915.

TO THE MEMORY OF JINDRICH FUEGNER

It was fifty years ago yesterday that a great Bohemian and Slav, and a great man whose name is inseparable from the history of the rebirth of the Bohemian nation, breathed out his noble soul in Prague. It was Jindrich Fuegner, the founder of the Sokol and the first commander of the Sokol Prazsky (Prague Sokol), whose lofty ideals, later on more deeply elaborated by Dr. Miroslav Tyrs, have become the heirloom of not only the Bohemian nation, but of the whole of Slavdom.

This sad anniversary was commemorated by the educational committee of the Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs (Sokol unit called Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs) by a concert and entertainment held in the hall of Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs on Lawndale Avenue yesterday.

The educational committee has done everything in its power to give our public an opportunity to pay homage to one of the greatest figures of

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our modern history, and it is not their fault if its intentions have not found any degree of co-operation by the public and if even the membership of the Zupa Fuegner-Tyrs has failed to make a decent showing and to fill, at least to a somewhat satisfactory degree, the festive hall.

The principal point of the program was a lecture about Fuegner delivered by Brother Joza Dittert.....

There was a rich program of musical selections, both instrumental and vocal, and a number of drill presentations performed by members of the Sokol Slavsky and Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs, as well as a tableau entitled "At Fuegner's Tombstone....."

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1915.

IN THE INTEREST OF AUTONOMY AND  
PERSONAL LIBERTY

United Societies' Great Demonstration Sees a Splendid  
Bohemian Representation--Ovations to Mr. Cermak

Chicago has spoken. Chicago has spoken most emphatically, more emphatically and decidedly than it was expected to speak. It has spoken for autonomy and personal liberty.

That much Chicago said yesterday by the immense parade which, in its character of demonstration, was only too clear and definite an answer not only to people who break their pledges and obligations, but also to those reactionaries who have dared to attack our metropolis in which the liberal element has always prevailed, who have dared to attack its freedom and have imposed on it, through a conniving mayor, one of the series of blue laws--the closing of saloons on Sundays--by which they would like to deprive Chicago of every vestige of personal liberty.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 8, 1915.

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Chicago has made the preparations for its reply to Mayor Thompson with utmost thoroughness. Its reply took the form of an impressive parade organized upon the initiative of the United Civic Societies of Chicago. It was timed just right, and executed not as a protest against law enforcement but as a demand for autonomy and personal liberty. Many obstacles were being put in the way of preparation for the parade, obstacles conceived from and directed by a number of interests, by which not only individuals but whole organizations were being attacked. Attacks were directed not only against Anton J. Cermak, Judge Olson, and others, but also against as strong an organization as the United Civic Societies of Chicago. It is perhaps just these attacks and the fact that they were being so largely discussed in the daily press that gave the preparations for the parade such great publicity, and contributed to its success. The United Civic Societies took advantage of this circumstance and have done a splendid piece of work in the interest of autonomy and personal liberty. But the Societies and their executive committee do not propose to stop here and take a rest. The work will go on, their aims will be followed up with enhanced energy, pressure will

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IV (Jewish)

be brought to bear in certain places, in order to secure autonomy for Chicago and personal liberty for its citizens, personal liberty which is being restricted to some extent now, and which will be restricted more and more and disappear completely if they should fail in making an energetic stand against its foes. The time must never come when personal liberty will be nothing but a sweet memory!

That such a time never shall come was demonstrated yesterday by a gathering of people such as Chicago has never seen before. It was a fortunate day for the liberals; even the weather was in their favor. The streets were unusually busy from early morning. Here a nicely decorated automobile, there a beautiful float, yonder an allegorical carriage drawn by a team of heavily caparisoned horses, or again a truck carrying a load of prospective marchers to their destination. There was an uncommon stir all over, a rush, and toward the noon hour, a regular, bee-like swarming of people around the meeting places of various divisions of the parade. This was so not only in our parts of the city, in Pilsen, but also on the North Side, Northwest Side, and South Side in the neighborhood of Town of

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Lake. We are particularly interested in our Pilsen and California. Members of various Sokol organizations started assembling close to our street, around West 18th Street and Ashland Avenue, right after the noon hour. The majority of "Blue" Sokols (members of the Narodni Jednota Sokolska--National Sokol Unity) were in uniforms, while the "Red" Sokols (members of the Zupa Fuegnertyrs /Sokol unit called by that name/ wearing a uniform consisting of a red shirt, tan jacket and breeches) were mostly in civilian clothes. The Cesko-Americka Sin (Bohemian-American Hall) was the meeting place of all participating Bohemian Catholic organizations. From Blue Island Avenue to West 16th Street was the meeting place of individual local clubs, while the members of our benevolent organizations and their main bodies, as far as these have their seat in Chicago, assembled in the neighborhood of the Patronatni Sin (Patronage Hall) at West 18th and May Streets. Almost every larger organization brought its own band, to whose music it marched in the parade. The Bohemian participation in the affair made a very good impression. That all delegations would be very large was noticeable even at their meeting places. This applies to Pilsen and also to Bohemian California, particularly to the gatherings in front of the

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building of Sokol Chicago on Kedzie Avenue and West 26th Street. Our women and girls were also strongly represented in the parade, not only the young ones but also many in advanced years, unafraid of the tiresome marching. Most of the older ones were, of course, in automobiles and other vehicles, but we should hate to be fined a penny for every one who walked.....

The Bohemian section of the parade marched along Blue Island Avenue to Halsted Street where it joined the part coming from the South, these two marching together to Randolph and Market Streets from where the whole parade started marching at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At the head of the parade marched a strong detachment of mounted police followed by a festive automobile decorated with green foliage and fresh flowers, and behind that came the executive committee of the United Civic Societies, led by President Landau, as marshal general, and Marshals Anton J. Cermak, John A. Cervenka, L. Neumann, and others. These were followed by a large band and the

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parade proper which consisted of five divisions. To the cheerful tunes of the bands, twelve abreast, the march went on Randolph Street to Michigan Avenue and along that to Harrison Street. From there the executive committee returned to the platform erected by permission of the Park Commission in Grant Park, and reviewed the parade. The streets through which the parade marched were literally lined with spectators, so it may be said without exaggeration that all Chicago participated in the demonstration. Those who did not march, at least watched, but all were there. The parade was greeted by the spectators all along the way, and special ovations were the share of Mr. Cermak and, particularly in front of the platform, of Mr. Cervenka.....

As to the parade itself, its first division was composed mostly of German organizations, and, naturally, was the most numerous. There were not only Turner (gymnastic) societies, but also singing societies, benevolent organizations, and various clubs. There were a number of floats, and the marchers carried numerous standards with appropriate inscriptions, all referring to the

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IV (Jewish) central idea of the manifestation, autonomy and personal liberty. If Mister Mayor [sic] could have read some of them, he would not have felt particularly elated, because they were aimed right at him. Many of them were quite witty and caused general merriment.

After the German division came the division from the Northwest Side, nationally mixed. Also Bohemians were represented in it.

The Bohemian division was led, as mentioned before, by the committee and, in front of the platform, was greeted with a stormy "Na Zdar!" (To Success!). The marchers replied with the same greeting and raised a sea of small American flags. Perhaps all Bohemian bands, as many as there are in Chicago, marched in this division.....There were a number of standards, a number of alligorical carriages and floats, of which the one of the 26th Street businessmen's association was particularly effective.....Too bad the Bohemian division became separated into two parts.....

At the head of the Southwest-Side division marched former Alderman Felix B.

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Janovsky.....Of interest was also the head of the Polish section. There, businessmen in flawless evening attire, with silk hats and white ties, led their countrymen.....There was so much to see everywhere, and nobody could see it all. All we shall say is that the parade marched for fully three hours, and that between it and the other side of Michigan Avenue passed a steady procession of automobiles and other carriages. It almost seemed as though there were more people in the carriages than in the parade. However, the parade was something Chicago has never seen before, and this is the opinion of many absolutely disinterested and experienced men.

It should be noted that, in addition to Mr. Cermak and Mr. Cervenka, also Congressman Adolph J. Sabath participated in the parade, as well as all Bohemian aldermen, and many prominent Bohemians who are working either in the County Building or the City Hall. Apparently, these last could not be intimidated by friends of the Mayor who were heard to say that they will have identified all those who were in yesterday's parade, and who made various

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other threats. On the platform there were a number of officials who had supported the Mayor directly and had been his great admirers.

The English-language newspapers, some of which had secured government counters with their special counting machines, put the number of those who were in the parade to 69,480. These papers were antagonistic to the parade, and so it may be presumed that their figure would more likely be too low than too high, which would make Mr. Cermak's prediction that there would be 75,000 people in the parade quite correct. This figure gets its proper significance when compared to the participation of the "prosperity parade" organized by Mayor Thompson and his lieutenants, and the "dry parade" held a few weeks ago to celebrate the issue of the decree closing saloons on Sundays, and Mayor Thompson's heroism. Yesterday's parade was at least six times the size of the prosperity parade, and more than eight times as large as the march of the drys, into which children of all Sunday schools had been commandeered.

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It is expected that a demand will be voiced in today's meeting of the Municipal



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Council to investigate the question of who authorized the City Prosecutor to make the threat that all participants in the demonstration would be black-listed at the City Hall. It is also possible that this matter will become an object of deliberation for the Grand Jury who would issue an indictment for conspiracy in case sufficient evidence should be presented.

As stated before, Chicago has never before seen a demonstration as large as the one yesterday, nor were any of the previously held parades as dignified and orderly. The discipline of the friends of personal liberty is the best and most convincing refutation of implied insults hurled around in advance by some gentlemen from the City Hall, both orally and through the press.

As announced by Mr. Anton J. Cermak yesterday, a demand for the "black list" and an explanation of the purpose of its existence will be presented in today's meeting of the aldermen. Also an investigation into the activities of City Prosecutor Francis is expected.

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The police, who no doubt had strict orders to proceed most rigorously whenever there was an opportunity to intervene, were unable to report any disturbance. Also the spectators, of whom there were eight hundred thousand present, behaved in an exemplary manner. There was no casualty, no accident.

Because of the outstanding success of the demonstration, Governor Dunn will be requested to include in the program of the special session of the Legislature which is to be called, a revision of the Sunday-closing law, this revision to provide for autonomy in the cities in this respect, and for the submission of this question to a popular vote throughout the State.

According to the estimate of the officers of the United Civic Societies and other unbiased observers, there were one hundred thousand people in the parade. The number of participating vehicles, automobiles, trucks, and others was 6,855. Figuring ten people per vehicle, although some of them carried up to thirty, we get the figure of 68,550 for the vehicles. There were 33,000 pedestrians

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marching, so the total tops 100,000. While the Germans formed the majority in the first two divisions of the parade, the third was mostly Italian, the fourth was almost exclusively Bohemian and Polish. It was at least 20,000 strong. This division made the best impression and was enthusiastically greeted. All marchers were fresh as daisies, stepped lively and vigorously to the sound of the music, and none of them showed any signs that he might be worse for the glass of beer or wine he likes to take. Also the standards in the Bohemian division were very appropriate.

The secretary of the United Civic Societies, Mr. Cermak, had this to say about the parade: "The main purpose of this almost indescribably beautiful and magnificent demonstration of liberty and order-loving men and women citizens has been achieved. Its purpose was, in the first place, to prove beyond possible doubt that the United Civic Societies exists in reality, not only on paper, and that it is not an organization which shuns the light and is composed exclusively of saloonkeepers, brewers, and liquor dealers, as the reactionaries

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and baiters like to proclaim. There is no doubt that this parade, with slogans that may be designated as classical, has made a deep impression upon the aldermen, the congressmen, and the Governor. It may have made no impression upon 'Big Bill'. But he also will now admit that the United Societies is not just a 'club,' as he said a few days ago."

Here is what Mr. John A. Cervenka had to say: "If nothing else, the parade proved, beyond any possibility of doubt, that the United Civic Societies is a strong and order-loving body. Its executive committee had expressed the desire that no sign, no slogan be directed against the person of the Mayor, and that no shouting against him be heard. Their desire was fully observed. What other organization could maintain such discipline in as large a crowd as assembled in the parade? Some of our adversaries have sarcastically misnamed us, 'Excited Societies for Local Misgovernment'. Now they will have to admit that we are 'Excited Societies against Local Misgovernment.'"

Mr. Landau president of the United Societies, has said: "It was an extraordinary

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demonstration, the most magnificent popular manifestation ever seen in this country. It is impossible to doubt that it has made a powerful impression upon city and State officials, and upon the whole public. Of course we all had expected that the parade would be a huge success. But nobody could have anticipated, even granting us excellent weather as we had yesterday, that in addition to the marchers there would assemble hundreds of thousands of spectators, all of them good and order-loving citizens, who greeted the marchers with joy and enthusiasm. It was a truly great day for the United Societies and for the whole city of Chicago."

Asked what he thought of the parade, Mayor Thompson said: "I have nothing to say. I was out of town, driving around in the country and did not see it. I have been told on the telephone that some 50,000 to 40,000 people marched. Good-by!"

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 4, 1915.

ON THE ALTAR OF HUMANITY

A great many visitors' passed through the gates of the brilliantly lighted Pilsen Park last night. As in previous years, the usual annual ball of the Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association) was held there, the ball of an organization which has done such a great deal of valuable work toward alleviating misery among our countrymen.....

Among the members of the organizing committee were John A. Sokol, Anton J. Cermak, Frank G. Hajicek, Jan Chrastka, R. W. Dvorak, Louis Solar, Karel V. Janovsky, and others, but in addition to these there were many other men and women who, in all parts of the ball room, attended to the various needs of their visitors.....

The spirits of the public attending the ball were excellent indeed....also around the bar, although that part of the entertainment had a mighty close shave--by Mayor Thompson. It is generally known that for its balls the Dobrocinna Spolecnost has never needed to take out the so-called "bar permit," and it never has done so

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in order to save the money the permit costs. Since it is well known that all the money made by the ball goes to charity, it has never entered anybody's mind to inquire whether or not a bar permit had been applied for or issued, that is, in the past. But Mr. Thompson, for reasons which it is not necessary to go into at this time, has a somewhat different opinion in this matter. So we are informed that he issued an order yesterday that without a permit no alcoholic beverages might be dispensed at the ball of our Dobrocinna Spolecnost. And, since an application for a bar permit must be filed at least two weeks ahead of the time of the entertainment at which it is to be used, the Mayor's order was a most unwelcome surprise to the organizers. Only upon the urgent request of a number of directors of the Dobrocinna Spolecnost who called on him yesterday afternoon, did the Mayor agree to recall his order, and--the bar was merrily busy, without a permit, just as in past years. The Mayor's stop order was, of course, considered in various ways in various places, but that none of the opinions passed on these occasions was particularly flattering to the Mayor goes without saying.

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1915.

SOKOL KOMENSKY FESTIVAL

Due to the efforts of a few energetic enthusiasts, a new Sokol unit was founded here five years ago. Its particular purpose was to give the youth from Moravia an opportunity to concentrate under a Sokol flag and to follow together the great aims set for us by the modern heroes of Bohemian history, Fuegner and Tyrs. The brother founders have given evidence of their national enlightenment by giving the new unit the name of the great teacher of nations, Jan Amos Komensky (Johannes Amos Comenius), and the evidence of their thorough understanding of the Sokol ideas might have been seen in any of the festivals and public drills of the units.

The Sokol Komensky crowned its activities yesterday when, with a large attendance of the public, it celebrated its fifth anniversary and unveiled a gorgeous new flag.

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1915.

The festival was held in the park of the Pilsen Brewing Company at the corner of 26th Street and Albany **Avenue**, and its success clearly indicates the public sympathies which the Sokol has known how to gain in the short five years of its existence.....

The festival proper was preceded by an imposing parade in which a multitude of members of brotherly Sokol units marched, and many deputations, automobiles, and carriages joined. It started from Pulaski Hall on Ashland Avenue, and marched to the martial music of a number of bands.....

The program of the festival started about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon in Pilsen Park pavilion, which was filled to overflowing with the public.....

After the speech of the Matka Praporu (Mother of the Flag), the most important part of the festival took place--the unveiling of the flag itself. The flag is a thing of singular beauty. Made by Mr. Dittert's

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Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 1, 1915.

well-known firm, it is adorned, in addition to many other ornaments and embroidered slogans, with a bust of Komensky....

After its unveiling, the flag was placed in the hands of standard bearer, Brother Chalabala.....

The next event on the program was a public drill of the pupils of the Sokol school, young boys and girls.....

The success of the festival will no doubt be repeated by many a similarly successful undertaking in the future years.....

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1915.

THE LAST DAY OF THE CARNIVAL

The Carnival week will end today. This circumstance will certainly induce large crowds of people to take advantage of the opportunity to see something they will not see soon again.....

The success of last night is indisputable. From early evening the sidewalks and both traffic lanes of 26th Street were filled with men, women, and children, mostly our countrymen, of course, and the crowds did not seem to be diminishing even at hours when, under normal circumstances, the street is practically deserted. You could not find a single sad, gloomy, or frowning face among these thousands; fun and pleasure were everywhere.....

The attraction was the masked and costumed men and women.....

The organizing committee, and the judges who awarded the prizes for the

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 16, 1915.

costumes, estimated that there were close to two thousand costumed people in the crowd, all of whom marched in the parade.....

Altogether thirty-eight prizes were awarded, nineteen for men and nineteen for women.....

Some of the prizes were distributed last night, but the majority will be given to the fortunate winners tonight on the corner of 26th Street and St. Louis Avenue. All holders of the following lucky numbers should therefore be present to receive prizes.....

The prizes are mostly appropriate souvenirs, but there are many practical articles among them, and the committee hopes that everybody will be satisfied.....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1915.

### A UNIQUE SIGHT

Thousands and thousands of people filled 26th Street last night; it was impossible to use the sidewalk and everybody was happy over the excellent success of the Carnival.....

All Bohemian California, large parts of New Tabor (Marigold), Pilsen, Morton Park, Cicero, and other Bohemian communities had dates on 26th Street in order to participate in the celebration arranged by the Association of 26th Street Businessmen.

Everybody was amazed when the gigantic parade, splendidly arranged, went by. Close to three hundred vehicles, automobiles, both personal and trucks, and alegorical floats, all richly decorated, made up the parade.....

Particularly beautiful was the float entered by the Pilsen Brewing Company, depicting the "Old Times", and also a number of floats of the Bohemian Dairy Company; but every other decorated vehicle was also deserving of special

II B 1 c (3)  
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- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 14, 1915.

mention.....

. . . . .

Today, the Carnival celebrates "Sokol Day".....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)  
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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 13, 1915.

### THE 26TH STREET CARNIVAL

Last night's success of the Carnival was, if possible, still greater than that of Monday, the inaugural evening of the event. It is the general opinion that the crowds assembling on 26th Street during those two nights have been greater than the attendance at any similar undertaking anywhere or any time in the city. The most gratifying fact, however, is that everybody is well satisfied and there are no complaints; all are finding what they have come to get.

Tonight, in addition to the usual attractions, there will be a great parade.....  
.....

WPA 111 X PR01 30275

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Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1915.

BOHEMIAN BUSINESS MEN'S CARNIVAL WEEK

Our readers are already aware of the fact that the Carnival Week of our businessmen on 26th Street in Bohemian California will start Monday, October 11. It will be a week of merriment and celebration by which our businessmen want to manifest their pleasure and satisfaction over the removal of the cause of a longfelt annoyance which hampered them considerably in their efforts for business expansion. Finally, 26th Street has been paved in all its length. Our businessmen, however, always give the first thought to their customers; therefore this Carnival also is in reality for them, and the preparations indicate that it will be full of surprises and wonders. It will extend from Albany Avenue to 42nd Avenue, and all along between these two streets there will not be a place without some attraction, entertainment, or surprise. All along there will be special illumination, several bands will play, many artists show their skill, a parade, masquerade,

BOHEMIAN



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BOHEMIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II A 3 b

- 2 -

II D 10

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Demi Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1915.

II D 3

II D 4 prizes for the best costumes, and many other features which those

II D 5 whom we have interviewed could not remember at the moment.

There have been many carnivals all over the city lately, but these carnivals have been arranged exclusively for the improvement of business in the respective sections, and the carnival on 26th Street will therefore be different. We may say that nothing of that kind has yet been seen in sections where our people live. At some carnivals, one per cent or sometimes more of the net income is given to charity, or "tag days" are held, or tickets sold, while at this carnival the whole net income will go for charitable purposes. The Sdruzeni Ceskych Obchodniku Ze 26.Ulice (26th Street Bohemian Businessmen's Association) and its carnival committee have decided to sell no concessions to various profit seekers who would carry the money away from our midst, but to give the whole benefit to our charitable institutions- - -that is, to the

WPA (H) (P) 0275

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1915.

Ceska Dobrocinna Spolecnost (Bohemian Charitable Association), the Ceska Utulna a Sirotcinec (Bohemian Old Peoples' Home and Orphanage), the Cesko-Americka Nemocnice (Bohemian-American Hospital), and the Sirotcinec Sv. Josefa (St. Joseph Orphanage). There will be no tag day. Nobody will be stopped and annoyed, or asked for donations, because the above-mentioned organizations will have their own booths with wheels of fortune at convenient street corners, and everybody who buys a ticket may select his own favorite charity, and will have a chance to win a seventy-five cent certificate which may be used for purchases in stores whose show windows carry the announcement that the owner supports the carnival. The betting on the wheel of fortune is fun in itself, and the interest will be heightened by novel, unusual arrangements of the booths. The patronizing of these wheels combines entertainment with good deeds, and, in case of good luck, profit, because seventy-five cents will buy a whole lot on 26th Street, especially during the Carnival Week.

WPA 11-1) PPO 3373

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1915.

There will be something different every day of the week. Monday will feature athletic and histrionic acts and attractions all along the street. There will be artists diving from high towers into tanks of water, tightrope walkers, acrobats riding bicycles on tightropes, to say nothing about acrobatic clowns and other merry-makers. Some of these men will start performing at one end of the Carnival Street, some at the other, and they take the whole street, stopping at each street corner in between. The troupe of actors will play a scene at every corner, and its program will change every day. Tuesday will be a program similar to the one shown Monday, but there will be a change Wednesday, October 13. Early in the evening, there will be a huge parade composed of marchers recruited from local businessmen and their wholesalers, with automobiles, floats, allegorical vehicles, cars, carriages, and riders. All will be richly decorated, and the committee intimates that it has received the assurance from very many men and organizations that they will participate. The

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1915.

committee is certain that the parade will be the best ever. It will be led by automobiles carrying the officers of the Businessmen's Association, who will be followed by members of the various carnival committees, and all the rest of the participants. The officers are looking forward to that parade as the first opportunity on which to relax after four weeks of steady hard work.

Thursday night there will again be various entertainments, and Friday will be a holiday for those who find fun in masquerading. You may call it a "Night in Venice", or "Mardi Gras", it will be fun under any name, unrestrained merriment full of teasing and joking which will not fail to attract huge crowds of people. A number of prizes for the best masks have been donated by the businessmen. Every mask will receive from the committee a ticket with a number, the ticket to be pinned on the front of the dress. The prizes will be awarded according to these numbers by judges who will mingle in the crowd and announce

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1918.

their decision at a place designated elsewhere in this paper.

Already many businessmen have started decorating their windows, and have placed in them many bargains which will be sure to attract the attention of our housewives. Bargains during the Carnival Week will be not bargains for advertisement only, but bargains that are for sale in reality. Members of the 26th Street Businessmen's Association assure us that nothing similar in the way of sales has ever been seen in the city. The certificates won at the wheels of fortune have the value of seventy-five cents each, and will be accepted instead of money by all businessmen on the street whose windows indicate that they are members of the Carnival--that is, those who have donated the required amount of money to the Carnival fund--and will be accepted up to November 1.

Saturday night will be filled with entertainment similar to that planned for Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. It will be the final night of the affair

Denni Hlasatel, Oct. 9, 1915.

and is expected to be the most lively one.

The musical part of the entertainment is in the experienced hands of our noted band leaders, Brousek, Rada, Kusa, and Novotny, so there is no doubt whatever that it will be of the very best. Detailed programs for every single day of the Carnival will be published daily in the Denni Hlasatel on the page wholly devoted to matters pertaining to the Carnival.

Our 26th Street businessmen issue herewith their invitation to our countrymen from any and all parts of Chicago to come to the Carnival and help them to celebrate the fact that from now on they will be able to work on the development of the business on 26th Street--something they have been quite unable to do prior to this time because of the lack of improvement of the street. No tricksters, gamblers, or other sharpers who like to take advantage of the public will be tolerated.

157 (11) 177 100 275

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 17, 1915.

### TOWN OF LAKE TO THE BOHEMIAN NATION

The Bohemian colony in Town of Lake has proved beyond doubt its maturity and selflessness. The collection undertaken there upon the initiative of the Ceskonarodni Sokol Pokrok (Bohemian National Sokol unit Pokrok Progress), which organization itself donated \$300, may well serve as an example to the more prosperous of our colonies, particularly the one in Bohemian California, and the business section of the Pilsen district.

The following is a list of contributions for which we offer public thanks to kind donors and to the workers, to whom is due a great deal of credit for the success of the collection and the bazaar.

Translator's note: A paragraph, giving the names of twelve women and six men who conducted the solicitation, is omitted in translation.

The initiative for the collection came from the Sokol Pokrok, which itself

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

III B 2

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Denni Hlasatel, July 17, 1915.

III H

donated \$300. [Translator's note: A full column of names and donations ranging from \$100, \$50, \$25, etc., down to 10 cents, is omitted in translation.]

Gifts for the bazaar: [Translator's note: A column six inches long, giving names of persons who donated various objects to be sold at the bazaar, such as a violin, nut-cracker set, ham, cigars, table cover, a suit, painted dish, knitted bed cover, charged water, wood, carpenter work, etc., is omitted in translation.]

The gross proceeds of the bazaar amounted to \$355.47, which, after the expenses of \$89.88 had been deducted, netted \$265.59. The collection itself brought \$1,385.77. Handed over to the Ceske Narodni Sdruzeni (Bohemian National Alliance): \$1,651.36.

WPA (H.L.) PRO 30775



Denni Hlasatel, July 16, 1915.

OLD SETTLERS CELEBRATE

One of the finest summer festivals of our Bohemian colony was held yesterday, the day of the annual outing of the Spolek Starych Ceskych Osadniku (Bohemian Old Settlers' Club) in Pilsen Park on 26th Street and Albany Avenue.

Before ten o'clock in the morning, the preparations were all finished, and the arriving guests were receiving their welcome at the Park gates; the welcoming continued until late at night.....

The attendance was enormous.

Our old settlers, their age notwithstanding, never forget good causes deserving of support; hence they refuse to swell their own treasury by money flowing in on such occasions as the one yesterday, but always donate the profit to some worthy institution. Yesterday's income went to the Cesko-Americka Nemocnice (Bohemian-American Hospital).....

.....

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III B 2

BOHEMIAN

Demi Hlasatel, June 27, 1915.

## OUR OUTINGS, NOW AND OF YORE

(Editorial)

The beginning of the outing season cannot fail to remind every old settler that our outings are not what they used to be. This does not mean that they are not as successful as they used to be, because they are. But there is something lacking, and you cannot find what it is until you think of the "marches" without which an outing was unthinkable. Yes, it is the missing "marches" that deprive our present day outings of a good part of their color. True enough, we still go on our outings every Sunday, but they are somehow tame, without the "hurrahs" of which we used to be so fond. No more do we wait until we hear the music under our windows, in order to get up and run to the depot. Now we simply leave when we please, and the car takes us where we are going and brings us home from the picnic again exactly when we please. Now we do not even have to carry the old lunch basket because next to every picnic ground all kinds of facilities can be found to feed the hungry and

III B 3 a

I B 3 a

Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1915.

III B 2

refresh the thirsty, perspiring, shirt-sleeved dancers. Our picnickers do not have to make any preparations at all nowadays, because they go only a mile or so away, to a place that could be walked to in a pinch, a method that would obviate crowding in streetcars. You may not leave the house until after dinner, and come home in time for supper, and if you are still outing-minded, you may go out again for a moonlight walk. Now all that is not as it used to be, and small wonder that we are getting to be more and more lazy, and more and more lacking in "pep". When there was a picnic, there was no half-way preparation for it. Picnic grounds were far away, and nobody would have thought of it as an outing if it did not take at least twenty miles by rail and one mile of walking to reach the grounds. Such an outing needed days of preparations, and getting up early on Sunday morning in order not to miss the train. Saturday was a busy day for the mothers, roasting meats and baking cakes so that their marriageable daughters could show off with their culinary skill before their dancing partners. The food was so good that very few of them could resist thoughts of marriage licence and honeymoon. As a rule, the meal was a huge

II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

I B 3 a

Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1915.

III B 2

banquet, as you could learn from the fathers and lovelorn lads who used to tote heavy baskets, full of food, to the depot early Sunday morning.

Most of the picnickers used to walk to the depot, occasionally stopping on the way and waiting for the parade on the sidewalk to pass by, forming in that way a colorful frame for the marchers. This meant getting up rather early because the outing trains used to leave mostly at eight, and never after nine in the morning, and for those who missed that train there was nothing left to do but eat their lunch at home and make a firm resolution to get up earlier next Sunday. It is quite different these days. Trains are hardly ever used for a trip to the picnic grounds any more, and nobody needs to be afraid of missing a streetcar when he wants to go to Riverside or Willow Springs.

Perhaps, after all, it is nothing to be sorry for that we have discontinued patronizing railroads and have thereby made our outings more convenient and more easily accessible. But all of us certainly miss the parades without

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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

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Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1915.

III B 2

which a picnic could hardly be imagined. No matter what lodge or association held a picnic, it was certain that the parade would march to the depot, and the organizing society never went alone. Many other lodges and associations were invited to join the parade, especially when they had uniforms. The hosts reciprocated by marching, in uniform, in the parade of their guests when they held their outings. Uniforms were much more popular in those days than they are now, because there were more frequent opportunities to parade them, and associations which had uniforms were very popular during the summer time. One Sunday they would be invited to march in the parade of a picnic the following Sunday they would be invited to a flag dedication or some other such affair, and there was hardly a Sunday that they did not have an invitation to some affair. To attend such events was almost considered a patriotic duty by the invited association, and a refusal was almost considered a minor form of national treason. Perhaps you still remember the picnics of the Cesky Narodni Hrbítov (Bohemian National Cemetery) held every year in the adjacent garden. That used to be a kind of national holiday attended by all associations, with the uniformed one in first place. That was in the early

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BOHEMIAN

III B 3 a

I B 3 a

Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1915.

III B 2

days when we had to take a train to the Cemetery, and were happy to get there even in that inconvenient way. The parade used to march to the Northwestern Depot, from where a number of special trains took the picnickers to Irving Park, where the parade was reorganized and marched to the Cemetery. For those who have never had that experience we suggest that they picture unpaved streets, which either had no sidewalks at all or had merely board walks, and to remember that the old non-Bohemian settlers in Irving Park never looked with particular favor on the Bohemian picnickers. To this we add that such outings were frequently made shortly after a rain, and that the Irving Park mud is not any better than any other mud, so you should be able to visualize the beauties and fascinations of such a march. But just the same, thousands of our people participated in such parades at least twice a year, once on Decoration Day and once when the Narodni Hrbítov had its outing, which last was considered a full-fledged festival. There have been no such parades since that time, except on the occasion of some really great national holiday, or, for the Catholic part of our people, an important church holiday. There really has not been a "thorough" parade since the World's fair, with the single exception of the one to the unveiling of Havlicek's monument, and there will

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III B 3 a

I B 3 a

Denni Hlasatel, June 27, 1915.

III B 2

be none until a really big celebration chances to come our way. But marching to picnics? Why, look here, it was too much effort to walk for two days during the recent streetcar strike. The fare is just a wee nickel, and the car will take you almost to the end of the world, that is the end of the world situated somewhere in the neighborhood of Berwyn.

We are not quite sure that the end of the "magnificent" picnic parades is greatly regretted, but we know that our old settlers and those fond of group activities remember them every summer and recall how many miles they had to march with picnic parades to which they decided to give added prestige by their presence.

WPA (111) PRO1 30275

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II B 1 c (2)

V A 1

II B 1 c (3) (Slovak)

II B 1 c (2) (Slovak)

V A 1 (Slovak)

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 4, 1915.

THE REHEARSAL IN DVORAK PARK

A public rehearsal of our part of the program of the coming festival to be arranged by the West Park Commission next Saturday was held yesterday in Dvorak Park. The outcome of the rehearsal gives us reason to believe that the Bohemian performance will in every respect be successful and really excellent. The public interest in the festival was manifested by the large crowds which came to witness the rehearsal. Never before, perhaps, had the Park been so well filled as last night. More than a thousand people came to see the comely girls and stalwart young men dressed in the Bohemian, Moravian, and Slovak national costumes in which they will dance the Beseda [national square dance] before the multitudes that will gather in Garfield Park next Saturday. The festival has two parts, one of which will take place in the afternoon, and the other at night.....

The afternoon program will begin at two o'clock; the evening program at eight.



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- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II B 1 c (2)

V A 1

Denni Hlasatel, June 4, 1915.

II B 1 c (3) (Slovak)

II B 1 c (2) (Slovak)

V A 1 (Slovak)

All performers must be in Garfield Park fifteen minutes before the beginning of the program. Those from Dvorak Park will meet in the Park before noon and will board

special streetcars at 1:30.....

The festival gives promise of great interest. It will be conducted on the golf course just south of the Garfield Park pavilion.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1915.

### THE PROGRAM OF JOHN HUSS CELEBRATIONS

The committee for a joint celebration of the John Huss anniversary has been working [for a period of] over a year, quietly but very seriously, because it is well aware of the significance of the task entrusted to it. Important decisions were made at its last meeting, which was attended by twenty-three representatives. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, and the presentation of a statement for \$132 from the Narodni Tiskarna (National Print Shop) for 3,000 pictures of John Huss, and another statement for \$96 from Kusta & Mejdrich, for picture post cards and sundries, the reports of the various subcommittees were read.

The program subcommittee reported that it had worked out the following program for July 6: (1) musical selection; (2) speech by the chairman of the joint celebration of the quincentenary anniversary of John Huss' death; (3) speech in

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II B 1 c (3)

III C

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1915.

English by Professor Josef Jiri Kral; (4) oratorio, "John Huss," Part I; (5) oratorio, "John Huss," Part II (both by the Cesky Pevecky Spolek Bedrich Smetana--Bohemian Singing Society Bedrich Smetana); (6) speech in Bohemian by Dr. Frantisek Iska; (7) tableau, a lifelike representation of John Huss' death at the stake.

After some explanation and a short discussion, this program was approved. The same applies to the program worked out for the celebration in the Pilsen Park Pavilion, July 5, which will be as follows: (1) musical selection; (2) opening of festivities; (3) singing by the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies); (4) speech in Bohemian by Mr. Joseph Cermak; (5) music; (6) singing; (7) four tableaux, during which Mr. J. Kosar will speak; (8) music.

It was unanimously agreed to order from Bohemia two thousand pamphlets "Hus Kacir"

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II B 1 c (3)  
III C

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, May 13, 1915.

Sunday, so that marching in a parade must have lost its attraction.....  
In consideration of the entirely different character of this parade--a parade in honor of John Huss, instead of one advertising a "hop" of one kind or another--it was agreed, by fifteen votes against five, that the parade should take place. We wish to call the attention of all our Free-Thought societies, and of all our freethinkers to this decision, so that they may emphasize their disapproval of the clergy by having as large a participation as possible in this parade. The announcement of when and where the parade will take place, will be made later.

The press committee reported that the Bohemian pamphlet written by Professor J. J. Kral is ready and its price will be five cents a copy. The same price was fixed for the English pamphlet, also by Mr. Kral. The English pamphlet will be ready at the end of this month. Pictures of John Huss,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches, are also ready and will be sold for fifteen cents apiece. Mr. Prudinek was charged with the sale of the pamphlets outside of Chicago, Mr. Martinek here in Chicago.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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II B 3

III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 13, 1914.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE FESTIVAL  
OF NARODNI JEDNOTA SOKOLSKA AND  
THE CESKA USTREDNI PEVECKA JEDNOTA

The festival arranged by the Narodni Jednota Sokolska (National Sokol Union) and the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies) in the Pilsen Park pavilion November 15, 1914, shows an income of.....\$776.62, and expenses of.....\$398.57. The net profit of \$378.05 goes....to the Cesko-Slovansky Pomocny Vybor (Bohemian-Slavonic Auxiliary Committee).....

.....  
Our thanks are due to the Denni Hlasatel, Svornost, and Spravedlnost for free advertising space.....Also to F. Korbél Brothers and Josef Bernard for donating and delivering the necessary wine.....

(Signed) The Narodni Jednota Sokalska and  
the Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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II B 1 a

II B 3

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 2, 1913.

## SLAVONIC DAY AT CHICAGO OLYMPIC GAMES

(An Article by the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar)

The usefulness and, in many cases, indispensability of such an institution as the Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar (Bohemian-American Press Bureau) was clearly demonstrated again in recent weeks when Chicago was getting ready to make arrangements for a huge athletic festival called Olympic Games. Neither our Sokols nor our singers, both of whom should have been among the first to be asked to take part in so important a demonstration of an international character, had been invited to participate.

The Cesko-Americka Tiskova Kancelar however, arranged for the best day of the festival, the first Sunday afternoon, to be reserved for the Sokols and for our singing societies. The principal expenses for preliminary arrangements and music and other incidentals will be refunded by the management. The Bureau has kept Chicago English newspapers supplied with releases concerning the

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, July 2, 1913.

II B 3

Bohemian nation in general and the Sokols in particular, so as to prevent erroneous bits of information and absurdities from being published in the accounts of the Games--a thing which only too frequently has happened in the past on various other occasions. The Press Bureau also made preparations for all Bohemian newspapers in Chicago to continue giving the necessary publicity throughout the period before and during the Games, thus keeping up the interest both of those who were to participate actively and of the general public. A majority of the English language newspapers used some of the Bureau's material, and all of them printed advance releases about the Slavonic Day. And, what is perhaps of still greater permanent value, there was none of the usual misinformation in their own articles.

The Slavonic Day was a brilliant success for Bohemian Sokols and singers. In spite of the terrible heat, many thousands of people came out to the Stadium, and the lake front down to Michigan Avenue resounded continuously with either Bohemian song or applause which rewarded the performances of Bohemian Sokols and singers.

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II B 2 d (1)

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II B 3

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, July 2, 1913.

The two morning papers with the greatest circulation gave enthusiastic reports of the celebration. Monday's Tribune, which also carried several photographs of little Sokol girls, had in its report, which was placed in the most prominent space on the first page of the second section, five subtitles, of which four referred to the Slavonic Day and one, the last and smallest one, to the Swedish Night which followed. "Slavonic Feats Inspire Public;" "Beautiful Drills in Grant Park Attract Crowds;" "Sokols Start Parade;" "Calisthenics and Gymnastic Dances Part of Rich Program;"--these are the first four subtitles of the report which starts, "Ten thousand people assembled yesterday in Grant Park to attend the Slavonic Day and honor the thousands of performers who demonstrated various kinds of Slavonic gymnastics and calisthenics." The report, over half a column long, ends by saying, "During the performances of Bohemian singing societies, thousands of passers-by on Michigan Avenue stopped to listen to the music which was clearly heard."

The Examiner wrote: "Chicagoans who could not be present at yesterday's Games at Grant Park missed not only the coolest spot in the city, but also the

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BOHEMIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 1 a

Denni Hlasatel, July 2, 1913.

II B 3

opportunity to see the most beautiful group performances of Slavonic athletic and gymnastic associations ever shown in these parts. It is not often that one can see three hundred girls less than fifteen years old in perfect drills which caused envy among the mature, most capable performers of similar drills and calisthenics which followed." And: "Fully two hundred girls appeared on the field--strong, young Amazons who surpassed men in their feats and whose pyramids brought the biggest applause heard at the Olympic Games during the last two days." Or: "I should say that these examples of what the Slavonic people are capable of accomplishing truly surprised all those present."

These are excerpts from English language newspapers.

Our Sokols, as well as our Ceska Ustredni Pevecká Jednota (Federation of Bohemian Singing Societies), may be fully satisfied with the success of this great day.

The Cesko-Americka Tisková Kancelar is adding June 29 to its list of achievements, thus proving that an institution of its kind is often absolutely necessary.

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

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III H

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, June 11, 1913.

THE SLAVONIC DAY OF CHICAGO OLYMPIC GAMES

(From the Bohemian-American Press Bureau)

It is significant that the Slavonic Day of the Chicago Olympic Games happens to mark the first anniversary of festivities connected with last year's Sokolsky Slet (Gymnastic Festival) held in Prague.....

.....

The whole Bohemian nation will be celebrating this great event....and we here in Chicago shall have a splendid opportunity to commemorate it with proper dignity and seriousness. This is the very first time in America when the Sokols have been given a wide open field, an excellent chance to make a public appearance and perform before thousands of non-Bohemian people. Never before have the Sokols been invited to show their strength, their discipline, their national spirit, and their readiness to give all they have for a common interest.

WPA (H.I.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

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BOHEMIAN

II B 1 a

II B 3

Denni Hlasatel, June 11, 1913.

III H

Prior to this, in staging a performance before the general non-Bohemian public, it was necessary to overcome such difficulties as the securing of an adequate place at a convenient time and the meeting of heavy expenses. All this, what with the only too well-known indifference of the American public, meant taking the risk of large losses.

In the present case, all this is changed. We have a most suitable place offered us--a huge stadium on the lake front in the shadow of the Michigan Avenue sky line. We have succeeded in securing the most advantageous time conceivable, the best day of the whole Olympic Games period--the first Sunday of this great festival. The management, which has been giving huge publicity to the games for more than a month, will not properly advertise the Slavonic Day and arouse public interest. As it is, the opening of the whole festival has thus been put almost entirely in our hands.....

Our Sokol units and singing societies have nothing else to do but to come

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Denni Hlasatel, June 11, 1913.

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and fill all Bohemian hearts with pleasure and pride by an exact, well-prepared performance, a thing which they did on a much larger scale just a year ago in Prague. Such a performance as our Sokols can put on is something quite new to the American public. So there is no doubt that with united effort and the good will of all participants, the Slavonic Day will make a strong impression and secure new recognition and prestige for us.

Things being as they are, it certainly is not necessary to express the apprehension that there might be one single Sokol, man or woman, or one Sokol fledgling through whose veins the Sokol blood is just beginning to pulsate, who would not wish to be among those who will win new laurels for our Sokols and singers and advance the renown of our whole nation on that memorable day, Sunday, June 29.

As to our singers, there is not one among them who would forget how our Prague and Moravian singers spread the fame of the Bohemian nation by their art, and who would not do his best to see to it that Bohemian song

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reverberates with glory here in this distant land, and gains new recognition for our nation among our co-citizens of non-Bohemian origin.

He who would not thrill with joy over the opportunity of contributing personally to the success of this great event is not worthy to be called a Sokol or a Bohemian singer.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, May 12, 1913.

#### CHICAGO BOHEMIANS AT SLAVONIC FESTIVAL

Yesterday afternoon a most interesting event took place in the clubrooms of the Second Presbyterian Church on Michigan Avenue at 20th Street, one of the oldest Chicago churches, founded in 1843. The committee on immigration for the "World in Chicago" exhibition, which will be open in the Coliseum and in the Auditorium this month and at which all nations of the world will be represented, held a Slavonic Festival in the Presbyterian Church. Russia, Bohemia, and Serbia were represented. The committee had invited three Slavs, each to speak about his own nation. Consul Viktor Čičkin spoke for Russia, Professor J. J. Zmrhal for Bohemia, and the editor of a Chicago Serbian newspaper, Mr. Paladič, for Serbia.

The Festival was presided over by chairman of the committee on immigration, Miss Smith. First a Russian chorus of forty trained men's and women's voices sang three beautiful Russian chorals; then the Russian consul spoke. He talked about the great family of Slavonic nations, and about Russia's history

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Denní Hlasatel, May 12, 1913.

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and her sympathies for the whole Slavonic world. He stressed problems of common interest to all Slavs; and in discussing the recent struggle of Slavonic nations in the Balkan Peninsula, he gave high praise to the valor of the Bulgarians, Serbs, and Montenegrins.

His speech, rewarded by stormy applause, was followed by three selections presented by the members of the Pěvecký Sbor Parku A. Dvořák (A. Dvořák Park Singing Society). Under the direction of Mr. Liška, they sang "Kde Domov Můj" (Where Is My Home); "Matička" (My Little Mother), a well-known folk song; and "Hej Slované!" (Ho, All You Slavs!), a national anthem stressing Pan-Slavonic fellowship. The zitherists of the Singing Society rendered two beautiful compositions, one by Cibulka and one by Bernhard, which evidently charmed the audience.

Professor Zmrhal spoke about the great struggles of Bohemians for religious liberty and reform. He talked about their love of the arts and sciences;

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their yearning for political freedom and independence; and about the progress of the Bohemian community in Chicago. Finally he mentioned that in the year 1915, all Bohemians will commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of Jan Hus's martyrdom. Professor Zmrhal urged the Americans who were present to try to meet that year in Prague and encourage the Bohemians in their fight for independence.

Thereafter, Mr. Paladič spoke about the Serbs and their recent warfare in the Balkans. He mentioned the fact that the Russian consul in Chicago is also the local consul of Montenegro; that the Montenegrins consider Russia a nation of their own brothers; and that it was principally on Russia's advice that they finally surrendered the Fort of Drinopol [Adrianopolis].

Reverend Shaw thanked the speakers for their efforts and the audience for their presence, and then invited everyone to partake of refreshments in the club dining room.



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The meeting was well attended--in fact there was not room enough to accommodate all those who had come. The audience, consisting mainly of prominent Americans, was left with a keen desire to learn more about the Slavonic people of Chicago. The front of the hall was suitably decorated with a Russian, a Bohemian, and a Serbian flag, and a small American flag graced the center.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 27, 1913.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF BOHEMIAN AMATEUR  
THEATRICALS IN CHICAGO

Since the days of fifty years ago when for the first time in Chicago--in March, 1863--a Bohemian theatrical performance was given on the stage, our amateurs have made an invaluable contribution to our national life and its development. Their work was particularly of great importance at the beginning of our national existence in Chicago, when Bohemian theatricals were the principal focal points of national endeavor. In those days an amateur performance was a festivity at which the first settlers assembled, exchanged ideas, experiences, and strengthened each other for the daily struggles. Today, when Bohemian Chicago has become a huge community, conditions have changed. The credit, however, which is due to Bohemian amateurs for their contribution to the development of national life in Chicago, should never be forgotten. If it were not for yesterday's meeting of the amateur actors of Slovanska Lipa (Slavonic Linden Tree), this anniversary might have been overlooked. It is generally known that Slovanska Lipa is the oldest Sokol

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Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 27, 1913.

(Bohemian Gymnastic Association) unit in Chicago, and its hall is perhaps the only existing witness of our first efforts.....The anniversary will be properly commemorated in March with a festive performance in which the oldest amateurs of Slovanska Lipa, some of whom have been active for thirty or forty years, will take part.

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 5, 1912.

AN EXHIBITION BY THE PATRONÁT  
ČESKO-SLOVANSKÉ AMERICKÉ SÍNĚ

The Patronát Česko-Slovanské Americké Síně (Trustees of the Bohemian-Slavonic American Hall) is having its annual exhibition this week. As usual, this fine event takes place in the Patronát's own building at 1436-40 West 18th Street. It has all the excellent features this year to which we have become accustomed, as well as all of its former exhibitions. The bazaar will surprise everybody by the great number of valuable and practical objects that are on sale, all of which are very suitable for Christmas presents.....

The admission fee is ten cents per person.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1912.

AN EXHIBITION BY THE PATRONÁT ČESKO-  
AMERICKÉ ŠKOLY LADIMÍR KÁCEL

The building of the Patronát Česko-Americké Školy Ladimír Kácel (Trustees of the Bohemian-American School Ladimír Kácel) has always been the focal point of the Bohemian colony U Vápenek (At the Limekilns). There the children learn to be proud of their origin; the local patriotic and benevolent organizations hold their meetings there; and the neighbors assemble for entertainment and recreation.....

All of the public life is centered there, and whatever is being done attracts public attention. But great interest has been aroused by the fine exhibition of the Patronát Školy Ladimír Kácel, which is being held there this week. All of our countrymen know that whatever support they give the exhibition will go to the Bohemian school, to the hall, and to the Patronát, who has always done its duty and who is therefore deserving of generous support. The exhibition is open every night, and all visitors will find excellent recreation and good

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1912.

A GREAT EXHIBITION BY SOKOL HAVLÍČEK-TYRŠ

Throughout the week, the members and friends of Sokol Havlíček-Tyrš will have one thought in mind: How to work for the success of the great exhibition put on by the Sokol in its building on Lawndale Avenue.....

The exhibition is open every night from seven o'clock and will end Saturday, December 7, with a magnificent ball. During the exhibition, a most entertaining program of music, songs, and humorous selections is being presented to the visitors. Many valuable objects, suitable for Christmas gifts, are offered for sale there.

Admission is free, with the exception of Saturday night, when twenty-five cents is being charged for a single visitor and fifty cents for a couple.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1912.

### A BAZAAR OF SOKOL SLOVANSKÁ LÍPA

The old but still lively Sokol Slovanská Lípa (Sokol Slavic Linden) can always rely on its friends and supporters, of whom it has very many among the oldest settlers and also among our youth who have been born in this country, for sympathy and help.....The old Czechs are bound to it by beautiful memories; the young ones are receiving gymnastic education there, meet there for parties, fun, and entertainment, learn to love their native tongue and to love their old home country.

Therefore, it is only natural that any undertaking of Sokol Slovanská Lípa is certain of generous support by old and young. This applies particularly to its annual bazaars. This year's bazaar is being held this week in the Sokol's hall at 515-17 De Koven Street.

All visitors will find good entertainment and many attractions there, among which the České Trio Z Prahy (Bohemian Trio from Prague) merits special

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Denní Hlasatel, Dec. 2, 1912.

mention. Admission is free throughout the week; the price for the dance on Saturday, December 7, will be twenty-five cents per person.

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BOHEMIAN

Denní Klasatel, Oct. 31, 1912.

A BAZAAR OF F. B. ZDRUBEK SCHOOL

In the school building on 40th Avenue near the Český Národní Hřbitov (Bohemian National Cemetery), a bazaar for the benefit of the Bohemian Free Thought school F. B. Zdrubek was opened yesterday, and there are all indications that it will meet with great success.....

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Denni Hlasatel, June 21, 1911.

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THE BOHEMIAN SECTION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE  
IS TO BE THE MOST MAGNIFICENT

A meeting was held last night by the committee for the Fourth of July celebration. The meeting was attended by many of our prominent and foremost countrymen.

The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the committee Mr. John A. Cervenka. The secretary Mr. Crt, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were accepted as read.

The secretary read a communication from the singing society Lyra, announcing that the society will be unable to participate because it has already agreed to be present in Svatopluk Czech Park on that day.



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Denni Hlasatel, June 21, 1911.

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IV        The Bohemian Workmen's Singing Society also declined to take part in the celebration, excusing itself by saying that the Bohemian public knows of the society only when it is needed to serve as a business fanfare for this or that purpose.

Mr. Karel Vopicka reported that he was successful in securing the services of former Alderman Aling, as speaker. Mayor Harrison also assured Mr. Vopicka that if his wife postpones her visit to the country on that day, that he will also appear. Mr. Vopicka also announced that there will be music in all parks that come under the jurisdiction of the Fest Parks Commission.

Mr. Cervenka moved that the allegorical float used on that day be preserved for the Karel Havlicek monument ceremonies. The motion was enthusiastically approved. Mr. Cervenka was then authorized to deal with the Industrial and Historical Company and to find out for what sum this company would rent the

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Denni Khasatel, June 21, 1911.

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IV float till the time of the celebration. Mr. Cervenka announced at the same time that the work of constructing the float already has been started and that the skeleton has been completed.

Mr. Linhart promised to supply caparisons for the horses without charge.

The election of a marshall for the parade was next taken up. Mr. Karel Vopicka nominated for this honor the chairman Mr. John Cervenka, who was unanimously elected. The selection of his aides was left to the Sokol Gymnastic Unity and the Bohemian Lyrical Circuit.

In the meantime Dr. J. Vojan, manager of the Bohemian-American Press Bureau, arrived at the meeting and the letter from the Bohemian Workmen's Singing Society was placed before him. He said that the letter, which bore no date, evidently had been written before the last convention of singing societies, where it was definitely decided that the society would take part in the

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Denni Klasatel, June 21, 1911.

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celebration, chiefly in Svatoptuk Jech Park, where several American national songs will be sung.

Mr. Otto Fuerst and Mr. Petru reported that contributions for the celebration are coming in satisfactorily and there need be no fear so far as finances are concerned.

There will be excellent band concerts in all parks on the Fourth of July, from three o'clock in the afternoon until seven o'clock in the evening.

Lohemian societies and participants in the parade will gather at eight o'clock sharp, in the morning, in Svatoptuk Jech Park, where both the women and the men can prepare themselves, and from where the women and girls will be transported to Twenty-sixth Street and Labash Avenue, from which place the parade will proceed along Michigan Avenue to the city.

Programs of the celebrations in the parks and elsewhere will be published in the future.



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Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1910.

EXHIBITION BY THE TELOCVICNA JEDNOTA SOKOL HAVLICEK (GYMNASTIC UNION).

p.1--The astonishing growth and prosperity of Bohemian California, a striking proof of energy and earnest effort, demonstrates that the Bohemian-Californians are attached to everything that breeds strength, vigor, and enterprise. For that reason they are especially all the Telocvicna Jednota Sokol Havlicek (Havlicek Gymnastic Union), which, although it is one of the youngest gymnastic unites, is nevertheless one of the strongest and most active. This gymnastic organization does honor to the name of Sokol and also to the great man for whom it is named. In the national and social fields it has plowed many a deep furrow and has sowed it with good seed which will surely bear good fruit, When so deserving and so well-liked a gymnastic organization holds an exhibition, it is only natural that it should enjoy the greatest popularity, as is now the case with the exhibition by the Havlicek Sokol held in Kafka's Hall, at the corner of Avers avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Every evening since Sunday great crowds have gathered there to enjoy themselves and also to promote the early realization of the Sokol's plan to build a stately gymnasium.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 15, 1910.

We have already written about the adornment which the new gymnasium will be for Bohemian California, and what a good influence it will have upon our national life. For that reason the success of the Havlicek Sokol's exhibition gives us great pleasure, and we are convinced that its closing days will be most successful of all. A different band plays every day, and a new program is arranged daily. Mr. Kolar's band played yesterday, today Mr. Kaspar's band will play; on Friday the California Band will furnish the music.

The exhibition will close on Saturday with a dance, with music by Mr. Kolarik's orchestra. Saturday afternoon will be dedicated to the children. Admission to the exhibition is free. Admission to the dance on Saturday evening will be twenty five cents for individuals and thirty five cents for couples.

Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1910.

"MAY POLE DANCE" ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY PILSEN SOKOL SCHOOL

A splendid entertainment was held last Saturday evening in the large auditorium of the Pilsen Sokol Hall, on Ashland Avenue, near 18th Street.

The hall was decorated with various kinds of flowers, colored lights and flood lights which set off its beauty very effectively. The women who took part in the decorating of the hall certainly are deserving of credit for their painstaking efforts and also the girl gymnasts who helped to make this a gorgeous decoration.

The reception committee consisted of Maria Hora, Antonia Stulik, Orgo Vrana, Marty Fiala, Matilda Blaha, and Emily Vytlacil.

Many thanks to the arrangements committee and the favorable weather for this successful entertainment. The most interesting event of the evening was the "May Pole Dance".



Denni Hlasatel, May 29, 1910.

It was indeed a pleasure to see the twenty four girls of the Pilsen Sokol gymnastic class perform the dance, all dressed in white.

It certainly will be remembered in the minds of those who attended this affair. The twenty four "May Pole" dancers were: Martha Fiala, Bertha Knaizl, Lillian Zima, Julia Kopat, Olga Vrana, Frances Godfried, and Misses Scheffel, Levi, Petak, Jennie Rehak, Ella Donat, Mildred Sokol, Josephine Zahrobsky, Jean Kraml, M. Kudrna, Jennie Hora, Francis Kadlec, Anna Pavlicek, Tillie Blaha, Emma Vytlacil, E. Stulik, Rose Hurt, Victoria Hurt, and Anna Donat.

At midnight a delicious luncheon was served in Bohemian style and it was enjoyed by everyone. After luncheon, the hall was open to those desiring to dance. The affair lasted till daybreak.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 25, 1910.

## PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF SOKOL TYPE ORGANIZATION

P.2, Col.1--This organization held it's seventh annual consecutive meeting and exhibition, yesterday, at Pilsen Park, 26th St. and Albany Ave.

In the afternoon (Sokol) Mr. J. Fokorny led the younger members in their exhibition of flag, pole and club drills, also several exhibitions on parallel bars and horses. Later they gave a mass drill in general physical exercises. They performed in perfect unison and accuracy, winning for themselves great applause.

In the evening the adult Sokols were directed by Mr. F. Tak and Mr. A. Barcal. Their first number was a drill, with indian clubs, performed by the women Sokols with great success. The second number performed by the men, consisted of difficult physical exercises on the bar and parallel bars. First, performed individually and later, in a combined demonstration of great physical feats, on all gymnasium apparatus in perfect harmony to music, furnished by the present band of Mr. V. Kriz. The closing number was a general drill by both men and women Sokols, which was vigorously applauded.

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Donni Wlatatel, Apr. 25, 1910.

The rest of the evening was spent in dancing to the excellent music of the band.

The Bohemian people are famed for this notable organization of Sokols, which teaches its members the rudiments of physical development, beneficial towards health.

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Denní Hlasatel, Mar. 27, 1910.

### EXHIBITION ENDS TODAY

The exhibition of the Gymnastic Unit of Sokol Progress (Telocvičná Jednota Sokol Pokrok), held in a hall on 47th Street and Winchester Avenue, in Town of Lake, will end today.

As customary--that the ends call for music--the close of the program will be the climax of the exhibition's splendid success.

Today the exhibition will open at two o'clock in the afternoon. A great number of people are expected to attend, partly to enjoy the program and partly to show their friendship toward this energetic Sokol group. Today's program is exceptionally attractive.

Lhotak's band will once more demonstrate that it is one of the best.



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 25, 1909.

The admission for the latter affair is \$.25 for singles, and \$.35 for a gentleman with lady.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1908.

PICNIC AT PALOS PARK GROVE HELD BY THE GRAND  
LODGE OF C.S.P.S. (CESKO-SLOVANSKY-PODPORUJICI-  
SPOLEK) CZECH-SLOVAK-BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

p.1.--With very favorable weather last Sunday, the Grand Lodge of C.S.P.S. (Cesko-Slovansky-Podporujici-Spolek) Czech-Slovak-Benevolent Association, held its annual picnic in the beautiful Palos Park Grove. The arrangements committee in fact could not select a better grove. The grove is surrounded by a thick forest, heavily laden with foliage of leaves. The grove is situated on a hill, thus showing a beautiful view. We are very sorry to mention the attendance was not to our expectation; this refers especially to the members of the Grand Lodge. The managing committee estimated about five thousand but instead there were approximately twelve hundred according to the gate receipts. Of these twelve hundred there were but five hundred members of the association.

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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1908.

It was taken into consideration that there were many other picnics held last Sunday by other organizations, but more members were expected to attend this annual picnic.

It is not up to us to find excuses why the members failed to attend, but we do say the committee did over-estimate. The young folks were happily enjoying themselves in the dance pavilion. The orchestra leader was Mr. Brousek. The music played pleased the dancers so well, they applauded for an enchoe each time, and each time they were accomodated. Near the pavilion was a restaurant, where not only sandwiches were served, but full meals also, and at very reasonable prices. Another nearby stand offered games of chance with many beautiful prizes for the lucky winners. The bowling alleys were well patronized and so was the shooting gallery; they both brought in large sums of money. The bar was well occupied all day, and this too was very profitable, and Mr. Pecha was on hand selling tickets in exchange for beer, wine, whisky and soda.



Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 4, 1908.

This picnic was conducted in an orderly way. All those present conducted themselves in such a polite, respectable manner, that there was no need of the two policemen detailed to this picnic. These policemen were gone most of the time. They came back later in the day and, finding that everything was peaceful, made the remark that the Bohemians certainly were a peaceful lot. This is creditable to the Bohemians, always polite, conducting themselves like ladies and gentlemen.

This picnic was a success in spite of the small attendance because those present were good spenders. Even though the committee erred in its estimation, it is to be congratulated for its efforts to make this picnic a success. Those who served on the committee were: Messrs. John Pecha, as chairman of the committee, Joseph Smejkal, Otto Rychtarik, Dr. J. Wedeles, V. Dobias, V. Bouchek, J. Novak, and J. Hladovec. Everyone went home happy and satisfied, having enjoyed a good time.



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BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1908.

# ANNUAL GYMNASTIC EXERCISES OF BOY AND GIRL PUPILS OF PILSEN SOKOL.

p. 1--The annual exhibition of gymnastic exercises by the pupils of Pilsen Sokol, was given yesterday evening, free of charge to the public, at the Pilsen Sokol Auditorium.

It was to show their accomplishments during the year of training, and much credit was extended to their instructor, Mr. Haller.

Mr. Haller made strenuous efforts to make excellent gymnasts of his pupils. The pupils performed their exercises with precision and were greatly applauded.

Mr. Haller was congratulated on his good work as their instructor.

The exercises began at 8 o'clock in the evening. On the stage stood a big, tall Christmas tree, richly decorated. The two hundred pupils were happy to perform their exercises in the presence of a well represented audience, consisting of their parents and pupils of senior classes.

Denni Hlasatel, Jan. 3, 1908.

Each of the two hundred pupils was awarded a large box of Christmas candy.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1907.

GYMNASTIC EXERCISES OF SOKOL SLAVSKY.

BOHEMIAN



p.1.-- The Czecho-Slovak-American Hall was filled to capacity last Sunday, Apr. 28, 1907, the day of the exercises given by Sokol Slavsky. The large hall was filled immediately in the afternoon by a very interested audience, which came to watch the performance of physical feats by girls, boys and adult Sokols.

Many difficult exercises were performed by the more advanced Sokols, while the boys and girls gave their contribution by presenting many drills and exercises on various gymnastic equipment.

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Sokol Slavsky always has a large and interested audience at their gymnastic exercises, but last Sunday, the public was even more eager to witness their exhibition.



Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1907.

This was due to the fact that these very exercises were to be performed by this group of Sokols representing Chicago at the Sokol Meet at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

It also proved the **wide** interest the Bohemian people have in the Sokol organization.

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BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1907.

SOKOL EXHIBIT.

p. 1.--A very lively and invigorating atmosphere prevailed in the hail of Mr. Krsky, at 26th street and Homan avenue, during the entire afternoon and evening of last Sunday. This animation lasted far into the night. The Sokol Havlicek held their exhibition in this hall during the afternoon. The exhibition proper was followed by various forms of entertainment. This was responsible for the hilarity.

The exhibition will be continued throughout the coming week, and from the large and enthusiastic patronage present on the first day it is apparent that the exhibition will be a huge success. The large patronage has proved that Sokol Havlicek has many well wishers and that they contribute not only by words but also by deeds.

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 30, 1907.

The exhibition is very well arranged and conducted, affording an excellent opportunity to all visitors to amuse themselves. The program is diverse, very absorbing, and presented in the best possible form. The exhibition consists of many subjects all of which are valuable and practical. In fact the arrangement committee planned everything carefully, taking into consideration the amusement of their guests and at the same time the necessity of maintaining perfect order and harmony.

Monday, the second day, was set aside to be "Business Mens' Day," for which special features were prepared that attracted a crowd which filled the hall to capacity.

Equally enjoyable evenings are assured during the remaining days of this exhibition.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1907.

## SOKOL CELEBRATION.

p. 1. - col. 6.. The Sokol gymnastic societies are actually our national guardians. Wherever the Bohemian people decide to make a permanent settlement they establish a branch of this organization as soon as possible. Then they work together to improve the community and devise methods beneficial to their people. Residents of the community who want moral support and physical vigor join the organization which is open to young and old, male or female. It does a great deal towards physical health of the Bohemians.

A new branch of this society has just been established in the little suburb of Chicago called Hawthorne (now known as Cicero), and is already active in the progress and development of that section. A celebration in honor of this new branch will take place at Hawthorne. It will be participated in by many of our Chicago branches who promise their help to make it a success. This will be our first branch in that suburb and we are determined to make a good impression.

The Chicago branches are proud to see their society progress and therefore will do all in their power to aid the new group. The program will consist of

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 11, 1907.

various drills by visiting branches and also by the one just organized. Persons who are interested in this organization are extended a friendly welcome to attend any of these celebrations which are always open to the public.





Denni Hlasatel, Mar. 5, 1906.

PUBLIC GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION AT SOKOL CHICAGO.

p. 1 - col. 3.. The Bohemian gymnastic organization branch at Sokol Chicago Building has been active for the past (14) fourteen years in physical development of Bohemian men, women and children.

Yesterday this organization gave a public gymnastic exhibition at their gymnasium located at 24th Street and Kedzie Avenue. During the afternoon program the young Sokol boys and girls gave their exhibition, consisting of various physical drills, which they performed perfectly. The evening program consisted of exhibitions by older boys and girls who performed in various flag, club, bars and pole drills which were very colorful and interesting.

Following were drills by the Sokol men and Sokol women on bars, horses and other gymnastical equipment. The feats which they performed were indeed examples of skill in physical art.

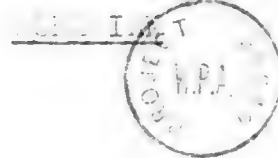
Sokol Mr. J. Jirousek, the instructor, was presented with floral offerings, after the exhibition, for his devotion to this work and for the wonderful exhibition which he personally conducted. The exhibition was a great success.

II D 10  
III B 2  
II D 4  
II D 5  
II B 3  
III E

Denni Ulasatel, May 4, 1905.

PAN-SLAVIC DAY AND THE OLD PEOPLE'S

HOMELAND



2.4--Not less than ten thousand enthusiastic compatriots of ours gathered in the Coliseum last Sunday. To say, ten thousand! So large a number of Czechs and Slovaks had never before, in this city, been gathered under one roof. It was demonstrated that we can accomplish much--if we only want to. Every loyal and sincere Bohemian, every Slovak, must rejoice in this success.

How our hearts would have been thrilled if we could have recorded a like success for the recent past or for the old people's home and the orphanage! What a pleasure it would be if we could say that ten thousand of our countrymen had visited the business in the entire period of its existence! Well, it did not happen; however, we firmly hope that it will happen the next time because by this Pan-Slavic Day we demonstrated that in us there exists a love for everything good and noble, and that we are inspired by everything which tends to awaken our national consciousness.

Denni Hlasatel, May 4, 1905.

Only those people who are consistent in everything, who neglect nothing, have the right to claim the respect and the admiration of the world. Well, if the Sokols develop our youth into sturdy, fearless men and women, there must also be some one who will look after our old folks and our orphans. This also is a sublime task, and it should never be forgotten. Let us hope that the Pan-Slavic celebration, which surely did an endless amount of good for our people, will also do much good for our national benevolent project, the erection of the old people's home and the orphanage.

II B 1 c (3)

BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

III B 2

II D 1

Denni Vlasatel, Apr. 17, 1905.

A MICHAEL BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME AND THE ORPHANAGE

P.1--First of all it must be admitted that the first day of the bazaar decidedly did not achieve the result which we expected, and which its purpose deserved. The bazaar, or as we have grown used to calling it, the exhibition, surpasses all our expectations in it's arrangements. In that respect, therefore, we were not disappointed. The public, however, on this first day behaved like a step-mother to the enterprise. The afternoon attendance was so small that it almost cast a chill over the affair. In the evening more of a crowd was present, although there might have been and should have been at least three times as many.

Let us hope that the attendance to-day will be larger,--that crowds of our compatriots will flock to the bazaar to contribute their share to so beneficent an object. This evening will be a festive occasion for the C.S.R.D. (Czecho-Slovak Knights and Ladies), the B.S.B.J. (Czecho-Slovak Benevolent Brotherhood Society), and the R.D.C. (Knights and Ladies of Honor).

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

- 2 -

BOHEMIAN

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Vlasatel, Apr. 17, 1935.

There is no doubt that the members of these patriotic and benevolent societies will come to the bazaar in large numbers.

The arrangements committee decided yesterday that no set admission should be charged, such as twenty-five cents, but that this matter should be left to the generosity of the public. As a result every one is welcome, and it will depend on the generosity of the visitor whether or not he shall make a voluntary contribution to the home and the orphanage.

Of course it is understood that the committee reserves the right to refuse admittance to any one who apparently has come only to cause a disturbance. Patrons of this character are always to be found when admission is free and are unwelcome guests. Children also will be admitted only if accompanied by parents or guardians.

The bazaar is indeed remarkably well arranged and vastly different from any bazaar or exhibition which has hitherto been held. A booth is placed just inside the entrance, in which a charming young woman dressed in gypsy costume reads the visitors' palms. She does remarkably well and reads every

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 4

II D 5

Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1905.

one's character correctly. True, it requires no great effort for her to make such a deduction as, "Sir or madam, you have a good heart and do not like to see forsaken old people or orphans about you." It is quite certain that all who attend the bazaar have good hearts.

To the right of the entrance an office has been set up. A large book is to be found there, and the guests register their names and the amounts which they are willing to contribute annually to the support of the home. When we looked through the register we found the following citizens listed: A.J. Sabath, \$25; Anton Charvat, \$5; Jan Pech, \$5; and Adolf Pesat, \$5. We hope, however, that when the bazaar has ended, the book will be filled with such entries.

There is also a wine-room set up in the hall, where Korbel's excellent wine is sold, and there is a typical Bohemian inn, which, however, will be open for the first time to-night. Two wheels of fortune are in almost perpetual motion. It seems that the chief source of revenue will be the game machines, which Mr. Adolf Pesat with extraordinary generosity has lent to the bazaar.

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Denni Hlasatel, Apr. 17, 1905.

It is a pleasure to attend the bazaar. The service everywhere is excellent, and the visitor is pleasantly surprised to meet fresh, pretty girls dressed in the Bohemian national costumes graciously offering articles for sale.

Exceptionally artistic programs have been printed for the bazaar, really souvenirs, and we must admit that they are beautifully designed. We have also discovered some original literary work in them, but we will reserve that for another article. In conclusion, it is impossible to deny that the bazaar is really something unusual and for that reason should attract visitors without the aid of recommendations.

This evening's program will be especially attractive, for several comic acts will be shown. Many new, beautiful, and useful things have been added to the prizes at the wheels of fortune. Let our motto for the next five days be, "Home and Orphanage Bazaar"!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

BOHEMIAN

III B 2

III C

Denni Hlasatel, Jan 2, 1905.

DECENNIAL JUBILEE

P.1--The popularity which has been gained by St. John of Nepomuk Court No. 457 of the Catholic Foresters during the ten years of its existence was demonstrated in a most significant manner on Saturday at its jubilee celebration held in Liberty Hall, Union Avenue and Thirtieth Street. All the space in the hall was filled by a merry, enthusiastic public, whose gayety steadily increased.

The committee on arrangements deserves praise and recognition, for it did not forget anything which might add to the success of the affair. All those who attended were in the fullest measure satisfied, and the circle of the friends of St. John's Court was considerably enlarged by this celebration.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II B 1 c (3)

II B 3

III B 2

Denni Hlasatel, Aug. 3, 1904, p. 1

BOHEMIAN

## BOHEMIAN TRAIN TO ST. LOUIS.

### THE SOKOLS LEFT YESTERDAY FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY.

A special train of the Wabash Railroad carried our Sokols to the world's fair city, St. Louis, yesterday. The train left the depot at Polk and Dearborn streets at 11:00 o'clock last night. In addition to the travelers, many of their friends and acquaintances came to the depot to see them off. The Sokols were leaving in gay spirit, which was not to be wondered at, for they were going to see the wonders exposition and add to the extraordinary brilliance of Bohemian Day at the fair, and gain new laurels in the Sokol competitions.

Another special train will leave Thursday evening carrying our singers to St. Louis. There is still time to join this expedition; and anyone wishing to do so should make application to the secretary of the committee Mr. St. Halik.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)  
II D 1

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 29, 1904.

TWENTY-FIVE YEAR JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

Saturday's twenty-five year jubilee celebration of the uniting of Vlastimil Club with Osveta Lodge #27 C.S.P.S. (Czechoslovak Benevolent Society) was again proof, that our countrymen on the northwest side are capable of entertaining themselves heartily and cordially.

The celebration was arranged in honor of the remaining members of the former Vlastimil Club, which joined the C.S.P.S. twenty-five years ago, and thereby became an aid in overcoming the difficulties with which the lodges of those days were forced to contend. The celebration was attended mostly by brothers of the Order and their families, and the hall was filled to capacity in spite of the unfavorable weather conditions.

The celebration was begun by the band under the direction of Mr. Jan Votava. After the visitors had danced a bit, Mr. Longin Tuma, chairman of the entertainment committee, appeared on the stage and spoke a few words about the reasons for the celebration. He mentioned how Vlastimil Club joined Osveta Lodge in 1879, which had then

Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 29, 1904.

been in existence only a year, in that manner strengthening it. Then he spoke about the Union of C.S.P.S., which had been organized over fifty years ago and now numbers fourteen thousand members. He told how twenty-five years ago, twenty six members of Vlastimil Club joined Osveta Lodge. The speaker named those members of the club, still alive and belonging to the lodge now, at the same time presenting them to the audience.



II B 1 c (3)

BOHEMIAN



Denni Hlasatel, Feb. 21, 1904.

OLD SETTLERS SOCIETY.

The executive committee of the Bohemian Old Settlers Society held its annual meeting, and after the disposal of various business, proceeded to elect officers for the year 1904.

II B 1 c (3)  
II B 2 d (3)  
II B 2 f  
I C

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1903.

FOR A BEAUTIFUL SCHOOL

It cannot be denied that in spite of the indifference to everything patriotic, in spite of the decline of national consciousness, which properties are a characteristic portion of a large percentage of our countrymen, there are among our people many such, who spare no effort and are not afraid of any sacrifice, when the question is the development and elevation of our national life. Members of the Patronage of the Ladimir Klacel Bohemian-American school, individually and collectively, surely rank first place among these generous patriots. Whoever is a sincere patriot, provides first of all for the preservation and elevation of national schools, because they are the foundation of everything. If there were no Bohemian schools, our youth would very soon become denationalized. Our youth becomes acquainted with Bohemian books in these schools and does not denationalize so easily. The Patronage of the Ladimir Klacel Bohemian-American school has taken the task of maintaining one of the Bohemian schools of our community and is fulfilling its task zealously.



WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Denni Hlasatel, Dec. 7, 1903.

A grand exhibition was opened by it in the Ladimir Klacel hall at 19th and Leavitt Streets yesterday, which will last until December 12th and the profits derived therefrom will accrue to the benefit of the school building and the society's hall.

The affair was generally successful yesterday, which certainly can be attributed to the zealous activity of the Arrangements Committee. We hope the exhibition will meet with like success during the following days of its existence. It would be to the shame of the public if such was not the case, in view of the work connected with such an exhibition and especially in view of the purpose. We are, so to speak, certain that there will be none among our enlightened countrymen who will fail to visit this exhibition or begrudge the nickel, dedicated to such a good purpose for the benefit of the Bohemian school. Arise therefore and go to the exhibition!

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II B 1 c (3)

III C

II D 1

BOHEMIAN

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 23, 1903.

SILVER JUBILEE  
A SIGNIFICANT CELEBRATION OF  
THE KNIGHTS OF ST GEORGE LODGE #39.



A society, which can boast, that it has operated beneficently for twenty-five years, and that through the entire period all of the brothers of said lodge have stood steadfast and true in a powerful, compact organization, so that after twenty-five years it stands in the forefront of other lodges, as in humanitarianism so in patriotism; such a society decidedly is deserving of the respect and admiration of all. Glancing in retrospect upon the long activity of the Knights of St. George, it is impossible to say otherwise than that they always proceeded in the manner their duty dictated, that is; charitably and patriotically.

The celebration began at eight o'clock in the morning. The lodges, taking part in the Czechoslovak American Hall on 18th Street and from there marched to the elevated railway, where the arrival of the Knights and Cadets of the

Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 23, 1903.



St. Louis and Cleveland lodges were awaited. Thereafter the entire imposing parade moved to the St. Procopious Church, where mass was celebrated for both the departed and the living members of the society. The parade was lead by the celebration marshall, Mr. J. Cermak, and his assistants. Following them was a company of police after which came nine lodges with Jos. Macha's band at the head. Then the parade marched again to the Czechoslovak American Hall, where it disbanded. The celebration was continued in the evening in the Czechoslovak American hall. Although the start of the special program of the celebration was set for 7.30, the hall was almost overfilled with invited society long before 7.00 o'clock. At 7.30 a concert was begun by the orchestra under the direction of able Mr. Dostal. Mr. J. Mathaus, the chairman of St. George Lodge No. 39, was then introduced to those present, whom, he welcomed in the name of the lodge. The speaker of the occasion was Rev. Jan Vranek. Rev Vranek is a speaker to whom, it is a pleasure to listen. Timely and energetically, in truth with knightly words, spoke Mr. Jan Cermak. Jan Cermak has been commander of this society for over twenty years and is well liked by his fellow-members.



Denni Hlasatel, Nov. 23, 1903.

Several more speakers followed one another and the program was ended. A particularly profound impression was made by the rendition of our national hymn Hej Slovane, which the orchestra intoned after Rev. Vranek's speech. At midnight the majority of those present left to partake of an exceptional supper, after which, a pleasant and hearty entertainment was renewed in the hall and lasted until the early morning hours.



**END**

**ROLL**

**3**